Meeting Agenda

Date & Time: 7/9/2026 | 9:30 AM
Location: SLDMWA Boardroom

Board of Directors Regular Meeting

842 6th Street, Los Banos
(List of Member/Alternate Telephonic Locations Attached)

Public Participation Information

Join Zoom Webinar -
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88053809945?pwd=QjF1Kk3GNWphApxviQrnO7A8PzJ7Dk.1

NOTE: Any member of the public may address the Board concerning any item on the agenda before or during consideration of that item.

NOTE FURTHER: Meeting materials have been made available to the public on the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority's website, https://www.sldmwa.org, and at the Los Banos Administrative Office, 842 6th Street, Los Banos, CA 93635.

Agenda Item	Topic	Lead
1.	Call to Order/Roll Call	
2.	Board to Consider Additions or Corrections to the Agenda, as Authorized by Government Code Section 54950 *et seq*.	
3.	Opportunity for Public Comment – Any member of the public may address the Board concerning any matter not on the agenda, but within the Board's jurisdiction. Public comment is limited to no more than three minutes per person. For good cause, the Chair of the Board may waive this limitation.	
	CONSENT CALENDAR	
4.	**Approval of June 4, 2026, Regular Meeting Minutes**	
5.	**Finance & Administration Committee Recommendation Regarding Acceptance of Financial & Expenditures Reports**	
6.	**Acceptance of Staff Reports:** a. **O&M Budget to Actual** b. **Operations & Maintenance** c. **Science Program** d. **Activity Agreements** e. **Procurement Activity**	

ACTION ITEMS

7.	**Water Resources Committee Recommendation Regarding Authorization to Execute Agreement with Invariant and Related Expenditure of Up to $175,000 from the FY 2027 Leg Ops Budget**	Petersen
8.	**Water Resources Committee Recommendation Regarding Adoption of Staff Recommendation for Positions on Legislation** A. A.B. 1436 (Avila Farias), State Air Resources Control Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception B. A.B. 1881 (Ramos), California Indian Freedom Act of 2026	Petersen
9.	**Water Resources Committee Recommendation Regarding Adoption of Resolution Authorizing Execution of Letter Agreement for Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project and Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement**	Barajas
10.	**Finance & Administration Committee Recommendation Regarding Adoption of Resolution Adopting 2026 Revised Investment Policy for the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority**	Tarka
11.	**Finance & Administration Committee Recommendation Regarding Adoption of Resolution Adopting Policy Providing for Prioritization of Use of OM&R Revenues and Superseding Resolution No. 2020-454**	Tarka

REPORT ITEMS

12.	Status Update Regarding the DMC Subsidence Correction Project	Barajas, Arroyave,
13.	Update on Status of Golden Mussels	Arroyave, Petersen, Meyer
14.	Report on State and Federal Affairs	Petersen, Cardoza, Olsen
15.	Executive Director's Report (May also include reports on activities re: 1) CVP/SWP water operations; 2) California infrastructure projects; 3) regulation of the CVP/SWP; 4) existing or possible new State and Federal policies; 5) Water Authority activities)	Barajas
16.	Chief Operating Officer's Report (May include reports on activities re: 1) OM&R; 2) infrastructure projects; 3) water transfers, exchanges, and release program)	Arroyave
17.	Update on Water Operations and Forecasts	Arroyave, USBR
18.	Committee Reports a. Water Resources Committee Activities, Bourdeau	

b. Finance & Administration Committee Activities, Hansen
c. O & M Technical Committee Activities, White
d. Planning Committee Activities, Diener

19. Outside Agency/Organization Reports
a. Family Farm Alliance
b. Farm Water Coalition
c. Association of California Water Agencies
d. San Joaquin Valley Water Blueprint Effort
e. San Joaquin Valley Collaborative Action Program
f. Central Valley Project Water Association
g. Great Valley Farm Water Partnership

20. Board Member Reports

21. **CLOSED SESSION** Akroyd, Barajas

THREAT TO PUBLIC SERVICES OR FACILITY
Consultation with: Executive Director / General Counsel

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
Initiation of Litigation Pursuant to paragraph (4) of Subdivision (d) of Government Code Section 54956.9 – 3 potential cases

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
Significant Exposure to Litigation Pursuant to Paragraph (2) or (3) of Subdivision (d) of Government Code Section 54956.9 – 2 potential cases

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Existing Litigation Pursuant to paragraph (1) of Subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9
A. California Sportfishing Protection Alliance (CSPA), et al. v. Nickels, et al., U.S. District Court, E.D. Cal., Case No. 2:11-cv-02980; 9th Cir. Case No. 23-15599; U.S. Supreme Court Case No. 25-989 (GBP Citizen Suit)
B. CSPA, et al. v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), et al., Sac. Co. Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-80003761 (2021 TUCP Order)
C. CSPA, et al. v. SWRCB, et al., Sac. Co. Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-80003763 (2021 Temp. Mgmt. Plan)
D. SWRCB, Administrative Hearings Office, Petitions for Change of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Water Right Permits, Delta Conveyance Project (DWR Change Petition)
E. Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority, et al. v. DWR, et al., Sacramento Co. Superior Court, Case No. 24WM000183 (SWP 2024 EIR Challenge)
F. San Francisco Baykeeper, et al. v. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, et al. U.S. District Court, E.D. Cal., Case No. 2:26-cv-00671 (2025 CVP Operations)
G. Bettencourt v. SLDMWA, et al., Merced Co. Superior Court, Case No. 26CV-01422 (employment complaint)
H. AquAlliance, et al. v. SLDMWA, et al. Sacramento Co. Superior Court, Case No. 26WM000149 (2026-2027 North-to-South Water Transfers CEQA Addendum)

22. Return to Open Session

23. Report from Closed Session, if any, Required by Government Code Section 54957.1

24. Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)

25. ADJOURNMENT

Persons with a disability may request disability-related modification or accommodation by contacting Cheri Worthy or Sandi Ginda at the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Office, 842 6th Street, P.O. Box 2157, Los Banos, California, via telephone at (209) 826-9696, or via email at cheri.worthy@sldmwa.org. Requests should be made as far in advance as possible before the meeting date, preferably 3 days in advance of regular meetings or 1 day in advance of special meetings/workshops.

This agenda has been prepared as required by the applicable laws of the State of California, including but not limited to, Government Code Section 54950 et seq. and has not been prepared with a view to informing an investment decision in any of the Authority's bonds, notes or other obligations. Any projections, plans or other forward-looking statements included in the information in this agenda are subject to a variety of uncertainties that could cause any actual plans or results to differ materially from any such statement. The information herein is not intended to be used by investors or potential investors in considering the purchase or sale of the Authority's bonds, notes or other obligations and investors and potential investors should rely only on information filed by the Authority on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access System for municipal securities disclosures, maintained on the World Wide Web at https://emma.msrb.org/.

SLDMWA BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGULAR MEETING TELEPHONIC LOCATIONS

July 9, 2026

7357 W. Tenaya Ave
Fresno, CA 93723

15671 W. Oakland Ave
Five Points, CA 93624

Meeting Minutes

Date & Time: 6/4/2026 | 9:30 AM
Location: SLDMWA Boardroom

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Board of Directors Regular Meeting Minutes

<u>Board of Directors Present</u>

Division 1: Anthea Hansen, Director
Ed Pattison, Director
Division 2: William Bourdeau, Director (ZOOM)
Lon Martin, Alternate
Division 3: Chris White, Alternate
Jarrett Martin, Director
Cannon Michael, Chair/Director
Mike Gardner, Alternate
Ric Ortega, Director
Division 4: Aaron Baker, Alternate
Richard Santos, Director
Brett Miller, Alternate
Division 5: Allison Febbo, Director
Manny Amorelli, Director
Friant Representative:
Johnny Amaral, FWA Rep.

<u>Authority Representatives Present</u>

Federico Barajas, Executive Director
Pablo Arroyave, Chief Operating Officer
Rebecca Akroyd, General Counsel
Rebecca Harms, Deputy General Counsel
Scott Petersen, Chief Strategic & Admin. Officer
Ray Tarka, Director of Finance
Jaime McNeil, Engineering Director
Jacob Bejarano, Civil Engineering Manager
Cindy Meyer, Special Programs Manager (ZOOM)
Stewart Davis, IT Officer
Eddie Reyes, Information Systems Technician

<u>Others Present</u>

Mitch Partovi, Water Agency
Danny Wade, Tranquillity Irrigation District
Kristin Olsen-Cate, California Strategies (ZOOM)
Matt Smith, CDM Smith
Cindy Kao, Valley Water
Chase Hurley, Pacheco Water District
John Wiersma, Henry Miller Reclamation District
Joe Hopkins, Provost and Pritchard
Levi Johnson, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Agenda Item	Topic	Lead
1.	**Call to Order/Roll Call** – The meeting was called to order at approximately 9:30 a.m. by Chair Cannon Michael and roll was called. During roll call, Director William Bourdeau was identified as participating via teleconference pursuant to Government Code section 54953.8.3(c)(2) for just cause.	
2	**Additions or Corrections to the Agenda of Items, as authorized by Government Code Section 54950 et seq. –** No additions or corrections.	
3.	**Opportunity for Public Comment –** No public comment.	
4.	**Agenda Items 4-6: Board to Consider: 4) May 14, 2026 Meeting Minutes, 5) Acceptance of the Financial & Expenditures Reports, and 6) Acceptance of Staff Reports -** M/S - Motion by Director Richard Santos, seconded by Alternate Aaron Baker, the Board accepted the May 14, 2026 meeting minutes, financial & expenditure reports, and staff reports. Roll	

Call Vote: Ayes – Hansen, Pattison, Bourdeau, Lon Martin, White, Jarrett Martin, Michael, Ortega, Baker, Santos, Miller, Febbo, Amorelli; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

5. **Agenda Item 7: Finance & Administration Committee Recommendations Related to DMC Subsidence Correction Project** — Arroyave, McNeil

A. Adoption of Resolution Authorizing Execution of Amended and Restated Construction Manager/General Contractor Agreement with Kiewit Corporation and Related Expenditure of $37.5 Million – Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave briefly reviewed the item, and introduced Matt Smith from CDM Smith, who reviewed a PowerPoint presentation highlighting construction challenges/mitigation strategies, negotiations, and the GMP. Smith reported that Kiewit has a proven track record for delivering high quality, safe projects on time.

On a motion made by Director Richard Santos, seconded by FWA Representative Johnny Amaral, the Board adopted the resolution authorizing execution of amended and restated Construction Manager/General Contractor Agreement with Kiewit Corporation and related expenditure of $37.5 million. Roll Call Vote: Ayes – Hansen, Pattison, Bourdeau, Lon Martin, White, Jarrett Martin, Michael, Ortega, Baker, Santos, Miller, Febbo, Amorelli, Amaral; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

B. Execution of Construction Support Services Task Order with CDM Smith, Inc. and Related Increase in Expenditure of Up to $4,538,061 – Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reported the Authority will be required to perform construction management and environmental monitoring to support the construction activities, and CDM Smith is well qualified to provide these services. Arroyave reported that staff recommends authorizing the proposed Support Services Task Order with CDM Smith and the related increase in expenditure.

On a motion made by Director Richard Santos, seconded by Alternate Chris White, the Board authorized executing Construction Support Services Task Order with CDM Smith, Inc. and related increase in expenditure of up to $4,538,061. Roll Call Vote: Ayes – Hansen, Pattison, Bourdeau, Lon Martin, White, Jarrett Martin, Michael, Ortega, Baker, Santos, Miller, Febbo, Amorelli, Amaral; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

C. **Adoption of Resolution Authorizing Execution of Mitigation Credit Purchase and Sale Agreement and Related Expenditure of Up to $1.2 Million** – Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reported that under the terms of the Agreement, the Authority would purchase up to 8.76 acres of upland salamander and frog credits and up to 1.22 acres of aquatic salamander and frog credits to compensate for the loss of California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander habitat. Arroyave reported that the Agreement has been reviewed by staff and is near final, but the final number of acres of upland and aquatic credits necessary prior to initiating construction of Task 1 is being finalized with USFWS and Reclamation. General Counsel Rebecca Akroyd reviewed the resolution changes, the MOU, and the agreement. Arroyave and Akroyd answered questions throughout the presentation.

On a motion made by Director Ric Ortega, seconded by Director Richard Santos, the Board adopted the resolution authorizing execution of Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Future Credit Transfer Processing Assistance and Credit Sale and Transfer Agreement for the Delta-Mendota Canal Subsidence Correction Project and related expenditure of up to $1.2 million. Roll Call Vote: Ayes – Hansen, Pattison, Bourdeau, Lon Martin, White, Jarrett Martin, Michael, Ortega, Baker, Santos, Miller, Febbo, Amorelli, Amaral; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

6. **Agenda Item 8: Finance & Administration Committee Recommendation Regarding Adoption of Resolution Updating Banking Relationship with and Signature Requirements for Community West Bank and Superseding Resolution No. 2020-473 –** Director of Finance Ray Tarka reported that the resolution would add the Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer position to the list of authorized check-signers. Tarka reported that the proposed resolution would also update the banking relationship to reflect the current name of the bank, Community West Bank, and in addition, it would indicate that account transactions could also be accomplished by ACH. — Tarka

M/S - Motion by Director Richard Santos, seconded by Alternate Brett Miller, the Board adopted the resolution updating banking relationship with and signature requirements for Community West Bank and superseding Resolution No. 2020-473. Roll Call Vote: Ayes – Hansen, Pattison, Bourdeau, Lon Martin, White, Jarrett Martin, Michael, Ortega, Baker, Santos, Miller, Febbo, Amorelli; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

7. **Agenda Item 9: Water Resources Committee and Finance & Administration Committee Recommendations to Authorize Amendments to Task Orders with Stantec, Inc. and Related Expenditure of $139,500 from the FY27 Leg Ops and OM&R Budgets-** Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen reviewed the memo and attachments included in the packet. Petersen reported staff is seeking to add $124,000 to Task Order 1, and to extend it for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2027, to provide Real-Time Operations Monitoring and an annual report of Central Valley Project Operations. Petersen reported that the extension will place the total contract value over the $200,000 threshold for Board action. Petersen answered questions throughout the presentation. — Petersen

M/S - Motion by Director Richard Santos, seconded by Alternate Chris White, the Board authorized amendments to Task Orders with Stantec, Inc. and related expenditure of $139,500 from the FY27 Leg Ops and OM&R Budgets. Roll Call Vote: Ayes – Hansen, Pattison, Bourdeau, Lon

Martin, White, Jarrett Martin, Michael, Ortega, Baker, Santos, Miller, Febbo, Amorelli, Amaral; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

8.	**Agenda Item 10: Expression of Appreciation for Bill Pucheu, Board Member of San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority –** Chair Cannon Michael reported that Director Bill Pucheu was unable to attend the meeting today and this item will be deferred to a future Board meeting. Danny Wade, General Manager for Tranquillity Irrigation District made remarks about Pucheu's many accomplishments over the years.	Barajas, Michael
9.	**Agenda Item 11: Update on Status of Golden Mussels –** Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reviewed the handout that was distributed at the meeting. Arroyave reported that staff has been hosting monthly coordination meetings with statewide water agencies with the facilitation support of Kearns & West and will do so through July 2026. Arroyave reported on pilot studies and field testing, which included Bio-coating plates, CO2 treatment, Sand/gravel filter w/UV, HYDAC Filters, and treatment effectiveness test chemicals (CO2 & UV), and work by CCWD (lab & field studies). Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen provided a brief update on legislative efforts. Special Programs Manager Cindy Meyers requested that members send photos and location information of any golden mussel sightings. Arroyave, Meyers, and Petersen answered questions throughout the presentation.	Arroyave, Petersen, Meyer
10.	**Agenda Item 12: Report on State & Federal Affairs** Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen provided federal updates including his federal testimony before Congress, Western Drought Funding Letter, Golden Mussels response letter, new Interior Solicitor, forthcoming potential nomination for Reclamation Commissioner, NEPA compliance memo, and the ESA Amendments bill. Petersen additionally provided a California legislative update. Petersen introduced Kristin Olsen-Cate, who provided a State Affairs update. Petersen and Olsen-Cate answered questions throughout the presentation.	Petersen, Olsen-Cate
11.	**Agenda Item 13: Executive Director's Report** a. **Joint Use Facility Cost Share –** Executive Director Federico Barajas reported that Reclamation's response to DWR is included in the packet. Barajas reported that discussion and coordination is underway with Reclamation, DWR, SWC and key Water Authority members b. **Aging Infrastructure Funding Awards** – Executive Director Federico Barajas reported that Reclamation recently announced three new awards to the Water Authority, 1) $53 million for O'Neill Pumping/Generating Plant transformer replacement project, 2) $11 million for O'Neill Pumping Plant rehabilitation project, and 3) $112 million for Delta-Mendota Canal Subsidence Correction Project. c. **OBBBA Funding Agreement –** Executive Director Federico Barajas reported the OBBBA Funding Letter Agreement between	Barajas

Reclamation and the Water Authority was executed consistent with Board action.

d. **Tribal Beneficial Use Draft Report** - Executive Director Federico Barajas reported that the State Water Resources Control Board is going to be releasing a public draft of their TBU guidance document for public review and comment. Barajas reported that a public workshop will be planned sometime in July.

12. **Agenda Item 14: Chief Operating Officer's Report** Arroyave,

a. **Operations –** Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reported that Jones Pumping Plant has been at 3-units since yesterday. Arroyave reported that there were two opportunities to run all 6-units at the Intertie over the last 2-weeks.

b. **Transfers** - Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reported that 1) Exchange Contractor Transfers Program is underway, 2) Yuba transfers after losses are at about 9,500 af, and 3) anticipated North to South transfers for 2026 are estimated at 14,000 af.

13. **Agenda Item 15: Update on Water Operations and Forecasts –** Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave referenced the current forecasts included in the packet**.** Levi Johnson provided updates regarding operations, CVP supply, and reservoir storage. Johnson answered Board member/staff questions throughout the presentation. Arroyave, Johnson

14. **Agenda Item 16: Committee Reports** – Operations & Maintenance Technical Committee Chair Chris White provided a brief report on the May 4, 2026 O&M meeting/tour.

15. **Agenda Item 17: Outside Agency/Organization Reports**

a. **Family Farm Alliance (FFA)** – Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen reported that there is a retreat scheduled in July.

b. **Farm Water Coalition** – No report.

c. **Association of California Water Agencies** – No report.

d. **San Joaquin Valley Water Blueprint Effort** – Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen provided a brief update about the Water Resilience Summit and Unified Water Plan.

e. **San Joaquin Collaborative Action Plan –** Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen provided a brief update.

f. **Central Valley Project Water Association –** Director Anthea Hansen reported that there was a strategic planning closed session last month.

g. Great Valley Farm Water Partnership (GVFWAP) – Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen reported South of Delta storage draft document is out for Advisory Committee review.

16. **Agenda Item 18: Board Member Reports** – No reports.

17. **Agenda Items 19-21: Closed Session** –Chair Cannon Michael adjourned the open session to address the items listed on the Closed Session

Agenda at approximately 11:06 a.m. Upon return to open session at approximately 11:39 a.m., Chair Cannon Michael reported that no reportable actions were taken in closed session.

18. **Agenda Item 22: Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)** – No reports.

19. **Agenda Item 23: Adjournment** - The meeting was adjourned at approximately 11:40 a.m.

Official Memorandum

TO:	Scott Petersen, Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer
FROM:	Raymond Tarka, Director of Finance
SUBJECT:	July 2026 FAC and BOD Meeting Report – Finance Fiscal Year - March 1,2026 through February 28, 2027
DATE:	July 06, 2026

Attached are the Financial & Expenditures Reports.

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority

AR | Aging Summary by Category

As of May 31, 2026

Customer	Current	(30)	(60)	(90)	(>90)	Category	Total
CAMP-MEMB Camp 13 Drainage District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$16,115.50	$0.00	MEMBERSHIP	$16,115.50
FARMERS WD-MEMBER Farmers Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$95,353.00	MEMBERSHIP	$95,353.00
LWD-MEMB Laguna Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($0.10)	MEMBERSHIP	($0.10)
OFWD-MEMB Oak Flat Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($1,188.00)	MEMBERSHIP	($1,188.00)
PDD-MEMB Panoche Drainage District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$99,073.50	$0.00	MEMBERSHIP	$99,073.50
PWD-MEMB Pacheco Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($0.01)	MEMBERSHIP	($0.01)
SLWD-MEMB San Luis Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($10.00)	MEMBERSHIP	($10.00)
TRACY-MEMB City of Tracy	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$7,741.00	$0.00	MEMBERSHIP	$7,741.00
WWD-MEMB Westlands Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$393,318.00	($73.02)	MEMBERSHIP	$393,244.98
Total Membership Receivable							$610,329.87
0254 Los Banos Property Management Services	$0.00	$73.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	MISC	$73.00
0265 St of CA Depart of Tax & Fee Admin	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,862.00	MISC	$1,862.00
0304 Employee	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$194.16	MISC	$194.16
0326 Employee	$0.00	$0.00	$1,231.39	$0.00	$0.00	MISC	$1,231.39
0333 Employee	$0.00	$0.00	($166.86)	$0.00	$0.00	MISC	($166.86)
DPWD-MISC Del Puerto Water District	$0.00	$134.41	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	MISC	$134.41
DWR Department of Water Resources	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,368,492.88	MISC	$1,368,492.88
PANOCHE-MISC Panoche Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$60,698.25	$0.00	MISC	$60,698.25
PATT CITY MISC City of Patterson	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,797.47	MISC	$10,797.47
SJVDA San Joaquin Valley Drainage Authority	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$140.37	MISC	$140.37
SLWD-MISC San Luis Water District	$0.00	$81.11	$0.00	$0.00	$53.30	MISC	$134.41
TRACY-MISC City of Tracy	$0.00	$0.00	$76,607.00	$0.00	$0.00	MISC	$76,607.00
USBR-MISC U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	$0.00	$3,462,492.00	$0.00	$0.00	$44,536.00	MISC	$3,507,028.00
WWD-MISC Westlands Water District	$0.00	$0.00	$256,082.00	$0.00	$256,082.00	MISC	$512,164.00
Total Misc Receivable							$5,539,390.48
BCID-SF O&M BANTA-CARBONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	($24.36)	$0.00	$0.00	SF O&M	($24.36)
CCID-SF O&M CENTRAL CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$746.00	SF O&M	$746.00
EFWD-SF O&M EAGLE FIELD WATER DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($18.29)	SF O&M	($18.29)
FCWD-SF O&M FIREBAUGH CANAL WATER DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,049.94	SF O&M	$1,049.94
FWA-SF O&M FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$671.93	SF O&M	$671.93
FWA-SF O&M RW FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$296,653.65	SF O&M	$296,653.65
PID-SF O&M PATTERSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($15.84)	SF O&M	($15.84)
SBCWD-SF O&M SAN BENITO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($9,071.19)	SF O&M	($9,071.19)
SNCWD-SF O&M SANTA NELLA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	($0.03)	$0.00	($131.64)	SF O&M	($131.67)
TTWD-SF O&M TRIANGLE T WATER DISTRICT	$0.00	$0.00	$1,188.00	$0.00	$0.00	SF O&M	$1,188.00
USBR-SF O&M USBR (REFUGE)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	($349,794.92)	SF O&M	($349,794.92)
USBR-SF O&M(Fresno) USBR (REFUGE)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$77,344.89	SF O&M	$77,344.89
WALLC-SF O&M WESTSIDE AGRICULTURE LLC	$0.00	$0.00	($2.30)	$0.00	$0.00	SF O&M	($2.30)
Total SFO&M Receivable							$18,595.84
Total Receivables as of May 31, 2026	**$0.00**	**$3,462,780.52**	**$334,914.84**	**$576,946.25**	**$1,793,674.58**		**$6,168,316.19**

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Cash Activity Detail Report - Operational
For Month Ending May 31, 2026

Date	Daily Interest Rates: / Type of Account: / Account #:	Cash on Hand	0.00% CWB Checking 0471	0.00% CWB Payroll 0489	0.50% CWB Transactional 0463	0.50% CWB Emergency Reserve 4858	3.81% CWB Money Mkt 8343	3.78% Cal Trust 2510 Short Term 201	3.89% Cal Trust 2510 Medium Term 202	3.75% Cal Trust 2510 Liquidity 203	3.81% LAIF 4-006	Petty Cash	Total
	Cash Balance as of 4/30/26	0.00	(334,262.71)	5,000.00	1,198,842.32	2,202,824.28	6,406,940.34	592,921.06	542,336.92	8,807,431.92	71,085.82	1,000.00	19,494,119.95
Date	**Receipts - Remote Deposit**												
05/04/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,120,699.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,120,699.77
05/11/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	62,291.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62,291.76
05/14/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,513.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,513.64
05/14/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	85,603.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85,603.36
05/18/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	903,567.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	903,567.77
05/20/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	230.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	230.40
05/21/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,394.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,394.66
05/26/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	147,957.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147,957.00
05/28/26	Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,011.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,011.76
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	2,348,270.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,348,270.12
Date	**Receipts - Wires & ACH**												
05/11/26	Bureau of Reclamation	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,378.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,378.07
05/13/26	Panoche Water District	0.00	0.00	0.00	410,270.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	410,270.80
05/13/26	Panoche Drainage District	0.00	0.00	0.00	33,024.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33,024.50
05/15/26	Fraint Water Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,130,214.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,130,214.72
05/15/26	San Luis Water District	0.00	0.00	0.00	774,591.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	774,591.28
05/15/26	Westlands Water District	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,828,621.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,828,621.96
05/18/26	Byron Bethany Irrigation District	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,986.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,986.51
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	13,228,087.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,228,087.84
Date	**To/From Operational / DHCCP**												
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**To/From Grant Funds-Trans**												
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Checks Written**												
05/04/26	Void Check #44907	0.00	860.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	860.37
05/06/26	Accounts Payable	0.00	(427,109.07)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(427,109.07)
05/12/26	Final Paycheck #10166	0.00	0.00	(3,414.25)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(3,414.25)
05/12/26	Final Paycheck #10167	0.00	0.00	(5,752.74)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(5,752.74)
05/13/26	Accounts Payable	0.00	(203,754.96)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(203,754.96)
05/19/26	Accounts Payable	0.00	(1,490,362.45)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(1,490,362.45)
05/26/26	Accounts Payable	0.00	(561.68)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(561.68)
05/28/26	Accounts Payable	0.00	(244,476.19)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(244,476.19)
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	(2,365,403.98)	(9,166.99)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,374,570.97)
Date	**ACH Payments**												
05/01/26	ICMA Retirement 4/11/26-4/24/26	0.00	(111,997.97)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(111,997.97)
05/01/26	EE Assoc 4/11/26-4/24/26	0.00	(455.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(455.00)
05/13/26	Kiewit-Subsidence Correction Project	0.00	(29,509.48)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(29,509.48)
05/13/23	Shepherd OU	0.00	(1,645.59)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(1,645.59)
05/15/26	EE Assoc 4/25/26-5/8/26	0.00	(445.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(445.00)
05/15/26	ICMA Retirement 4/25/26-5/8/26	0.00	(108,667.31)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(108,667.31)
05/22/26	Shepherd OU	0.00	(975.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(975.00)
05/22/26	Visa Payments	0.00	(28,893.26)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(28,893.26)
05/29/26	EE Assoc 5/9/26-5/22/26	0.00	(445.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(445.00)
05/29/26	ICMA Retirement 5/9/26-5/22/26	0.00	(108,919.21)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(108,919.21)
		0.00	(391,952.82)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(391,952.82)
Date	**Transfers**												
05/08/26	Funding for Final Payroll Check	0.00	0.00	9,166.99	(9,166.99)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/20/26	Transfer Funds for Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	(10,000,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	9,166.99	(10,009,166.99)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Cash Activity Detail Report - Operational
For Month Ending May 31, 2026

Date	Description	Cash on Hand	CWB Checking 0471	CWB Payroll 0489	CWB Transactional 0463	CWB Emergency Reserve 4858	CWB Money Mkt 8343	Cal Trust 2510 Short Term 201	Cal Trust 2510 Medium Term 202	Cal Trust 2510 Liquidity 203	LAIF 4-006	Petty Cash	Total
	Daily Interest Rates:		0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.50%	3.81%	3.78%	3.89%	3.75%	3.81%		
	Cash Balance as of 4/30/26	0.00	(334,262.71)	5,000.00	1,198,842.32	2,202,824.28	6,406,940.34	592,921.06	542,336.92	8,807,431.92	71,085.82	1,000.00	19,494,119.95
Date	**Wire Payments**												
05/08/26	Funding for 5/12/2026 Final Payroll Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	(5,437.69)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(5,437.69)
05/13/26	Funding for 5/15/26 Payroll & Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	(444,887.70)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(444,887.70)
05/27/26	Funding for 5/29/26 Payroll & Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	(446,998.76)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(446,998.76)
05/28/26	USBR Power-Tracy,Intertie,O'Neill,DA & Banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,600,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,600,000.00)
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	(3,497,324.15)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(3,497,324.15)
Date	**CWB Sweep Checking/Trans Muni**												
05/01/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	118,633.97	0.00	(118,633.97)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/04/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	173,289.52	0.00	(173,289.52)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/05/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	86,240.70	0.00	(86,240.70)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/06/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	11,463.55	0.00	(11,463.55)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/07/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	382.17	0.00	(382.17)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/08/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	3,405.77	0.00	(3,405.77)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/11/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	633.00	0.00	(633.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/12/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	128,785.30	0.00	(128,785.30)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/13/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	40,852.96	0.00	(40,852.96)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/14/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	220,412.71	0.00	(220,412.71)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/15/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	129,206.43	0.00	(129,206.43)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/18/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	2,343.30	0.00	(2,343.30)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/19/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	97,341.81	0.00	(97,341.81)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/20/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	90,727.43	0.00	(90,727.43)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/21/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	43,354.00	0.00	(43,354.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/26/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	69,035.11	0.00	(69,035.11)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/27/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	51,493.16	0.00	(51,493.16)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/28/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	713,949.30	0.00	(713,949.30)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/29/26	Sweep from Transactions Account	0.00	366,055.95	0.00	(366,055.95)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	2,347,606.14	0.00	(2,347,606.14)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Bank Fee/Bank Error/Adjustments**												
05/29/26	Change in Share Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(589.97)	(1,651.78)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,241.75)
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(589.97)	(1,651.78)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,241.75)
Date	**Interest Earned**												
05/29/26	Interest Earned	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,911.61	875.09	19,038.27	1,785.31	1,672.05	40,272.93	0.00	0.00	65,555.26
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,911.61	875.09	19,038.27	1,785.31	1,672.05	40,272.93	0.00	0.00	65,555.26
	Cash Balance as of 5/29/26	0.00	(744,013.37)	5,000.00	923,014.61	2,203,699.37	6,425,978.61	594,116.40	542,357.19	18,847,704.85	71,085.82	1,000.00	28,869,943.48

Note: Daily Interest Rates are through 5/31/2026

	06/30/26
* Total CWB	8,813,679.22
Must Not Exceed	30,000,000.00
**Total Trans (Oper, DHCCP)	923,014.61
Total Cash	28,869,943.48

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Grant and USBR Funds Cash Activity Detail Report
For Month Ending May 31, 2026

		CWB Checking Grants	CWB Checking DMC Subsidence Correction Funding	CWB Checking USBR Rewind	CWB Checking IRWM P1R1	CalTrust Solar Over Canal	Total
	Account #:	***8778**	***1787**	***8751**	***0659**	**0200**	
	Cash Balance as of 4/30/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Receipts - Remote Deposit**						
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Receipts - Wires & ACH**						
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Checks Written**						
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Wires In from**						
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Wires Out**						
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Interest Earned**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Reversal of Annual Fee**						
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Bank Fee/Bank Error/Adjustments**						
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Cash Balance as of 5/29/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

***Non-Interest Bearing Account**

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Cash Activity Detail Report - JPP Unit Rewinds Bond 2021A
For Month Ending May 31, 2026

	Account Information:	CWB Bond 2021A	US Bank Bond 2021A	Total
	Cash Balance as of 4/30/26	0.00	455,156.69	455,156.69
Date	**Payment Receipts**			
		0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**To/From CAR - Operational**			
		0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Reversal of Annual Fee**			
		0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
Date	**Interest Earned / Adjustments**			
05/31/26	Tax Refunds	0.00	1,228.14	1,228.14
		0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	1,228.14	1,228.14
	Cash Balance as of 5/29/26	0.00	456,384.83	456,384.83

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
SLDMWA
A/P Register
May 1, 2026 - May 31, 2026

Account	Type	Date	Documer	Vendor	Paid
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE					
	ACH	5/1/2026	27061	5004 ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST	$111,997.97
	ACH	5/1/2026	27062	25536 SLDMWA EE ASSOCIATION	$455.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/4/2026	44907	VOID	($860.37)
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44924	25937 ARTWEL ELECTRIC, INC.	$240.34
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44925	25615 AT&T MOBILITY 287314028407	$0.40
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44926	1602 BILL'S MOWER & SAW	$41.10
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44927	2217 C.A. SHORT COMPANY, INC	$1,337.63
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44928	2250 CDW GOVERNMENT	$762.23
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44929	2387 CENTRAL VALLEY RENTALS	$522.42
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44930	25501 CINTAS CORPORATION - 14467737	$705.39
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44931	25616 CIRCA	$8,850.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44932	2568 DLT SOLUTIONS, LLC	$17,055.17
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44933	3610 FASTRAK	$17.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44934	25831 GANNETT FLEMING, INC.	$48,122.78
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44935	25626 HALLMARK GROUP	$171,155.34
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44936	4531 HIXCO	$258.43
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44937	5047 INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC CORP.	$984.59
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44938	6049 KAHN, SOARES & CONWAY, LLP	$75.15
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44939	6026 KRONICK, MOSKOVITZ, TIEDEMANN & GIR/	$4,183.36
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44940	25518 LOS BANOS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SI	$8,699.95
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44941	25863 MATARAZZO LAW, A PROFESSIONAL COF	$1,266.60
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44942	7009 MERCED COUNTY REG. WASTE MGMT AUT	$97.39
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44943	25904 MINCO PRODUCTS, INC.	$18,711.53
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44944	25838 NLC ELECTRIC LLC	$3,400.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44945	25547 O'REILLY / LOS BANOS 1068974	$8,565.91
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44946	25918 OCTAVIO BAROCIO	$200.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44947	7005 PACIFIC VALLEY COFFEE	$110.80
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44948	25847 PRIMO BRANDS / OPP	$172.87
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44949	25794 RAMOS OIL COMPANY	$12,098.65
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44950	25814 RAT INCORPORATED	$220.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44951	9603 REFRIGERATION SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTOR	$149.82
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44952	6805 RELX INC. DBA LEXISNEXIS	$255.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44953	10325 SHRED-IT, C/O STERICYCLE, INC.	$384.25
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44954	10002 SORENSEN'S ACE HARDWARE	$644.03
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44955	25706 SOUTHERN TIRE MART, LLC	$2,864.50
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44956	25938 SWEETWATER SOUND HOLDINGS, LLC	$858.83
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44957	10504 TEE-DEE-US AUTOMOTIVE LLC	$41.75
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44958	10623 TRI AIR TESTING, INC.	$256.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44959	25600 TRI VALLEY HOSE INC.	$1,703.74
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44960	10601 TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT	$156.07
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44961	8507 U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	$398.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44962	11042 ULINE	$1,773.20
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44963	11029 UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	$192.63
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44964	11563 VIRGINIA MECHANICAL, INC.	$459.90
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44965	12123 WOODARD & CURRAN INC.	$12,961.25
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44966	25656 ZOLEO USA INC.	$203.00
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44967	13605 ZORO TOOLS, INC.	$157.30
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/6/2026	44968	6026 KRONICK, MOSKOVITZ, TIEDEMANN & GIR/	$95,794.77
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44969	25877 ADVANCED GRID STRATEGIES	$3,168.75
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44970	25716 AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES, INC.	$1,888.91
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44971	1195 AMERICAN CRANE RENTAL, INC.	$12,266.75
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44972	25844 APEX POWER, ELECTRICAL SUPPLY AND	$980.81
	Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44973	6006 APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES INC	$506.75

Account Type	Date	Document	Vendor	Paid
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44974	1269 AT&T 831-001-0448 912	$1,990.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44975	25725 BARNES WELDING	$468.56
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44976	2248 CPUTREND	$660.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44977	2631 D8A COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	$853.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44978	2519 DELTA DISPOSAL SERVICE - 3354700	$885.80
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44979	2639 DHR HYDRO SERVICES INC.	$33,591.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44980	25689 EMERALD LANDSCAPE COMPANY, INC.	$1,678.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44981	3604 FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE	$360.34
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44982	4048 GEIGER MANUFACTURING, INC.	$10,307.04
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44983	25550 GILTON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN(	$103.70
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44984	12019 GRAINGER INC.	$2,491.97
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44985	4610 H.T. HARVEY & ASSOCIATES	$921.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44986	25574 JG NURSERIES, LLC	$292.54
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44987	5509 JIM MOORE ENTERPRISES	$2,216.70
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44988	25518 LOS BANOS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SI	$287.97
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44989	6801 LUHDORFF & SCALMANINI CONSULTING EI	$5,234.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44990	25920 MANUGIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES I	$2,600.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44991	25944 MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURAN	$1,707.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44992	10262 MATRIX SCIENCES INTERNATIONAL INC./	$3,457.30
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44993	25760 MCCLATCHY SHARED SERVICES, LLC	$808.30
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44994	7037 MERCED COUNTY DEPT. OF AG.	$2,290.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44995	5555 MLJ ENVIRONMENTAL	$11,363.70
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44996	15066 PAPE MACHINERY INC. / 353006	$873.88
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44997	8511 PG&E 7262165466-3	$3,343.96
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44998	25859 PRIMO BRANDS / TFO	$693.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	44999	9611 RAMON'S TIRE & AUTO	$30.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45000	25814 RAT INCORPORATED	$45.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45001	25637-EMPLOYEE	$355.63
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45002	25623 REXEL USA, INC.	$607.59
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45003	10069 SUMMERS ENGINEERING, INC.	$48,528.30
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45004	25873 THE FERGUSON GROUP, LLC	$10,000.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45005	11055 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	$9,480.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45006	25521 UNWIRED BROADBAND INC. A00019063	$249.98
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45007	12111 WARDEN'S	$843.24
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45008	4122 WILLIAM R. GRAY & CO./DBA Gray-Bowen-S	$3,201.50
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45009	12057 WINDECKER. INC.	$19,200.79
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45010	12123 WOODARD & CURRAN INC.	$2,527.50
Vendor Bill Payment	5/13/2026	45011	13605 ZORO TOOLS, INC.	$394.70
ACH	5/13/2026	27063	25909 KIEWIT INFRASTRUCTURE WEST CO.	$29,509.48
ACH	5/13/2026	27064	10327 SHEPHERD OU	$1,645.59
ACH	5/15/2026	27065	25536 SLDMWA EE ASSOCIATION	$445.00
ACH	5/15/2026	27066	5004 ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST	$108,667.31
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45012	1041 ACWA/JPIA - Insurance Premiums	$254,698.08
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45013	1141 AFLAC	$1,083.03
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45014	1154 AIRGAS, INC.	$2,560.20
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45015	10196 AT&T LONG DISTANCE BAN:806492911	$9.28
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45016	25696 CAL ELECTRO, INC.	$420,612.89
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45017	2430 CALTROL INC.	$4,238.23
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45018	25943 CAPPO	$145.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45019	25704 CITRIN COOPERMAN ADVISORS LLC	$7,920.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45020	9602 CORE & MAIN LP dba R&B COMPANY	$879.42
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45021	25625 COSTCO - MEMBERSHIP	$195.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45022	25654-EMPLOYEE	$374.90
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45023	2639 DHR HYDRO SERVICES INC.	$12,357.50
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45024	3542 FGL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	$169.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45025	3604 FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE	$948.07
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45026	25899 FLEXTG LLC	$15.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45027	4004 GILTON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	$137.61
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45028	12019 GRAINGER INC.	$2,099.27
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45029	4610 H.T. HARVEY & ASSOCIATES	$15,213.79
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45030	4548 HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES LLC	$28,821.05
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45031	5047 INDUSTRIAL SCIENTIFIC CORP.	$984.59

Account Type	Date	Document	Vendor	Paid
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45032	25920 MANUGIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES I	$950.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45033	7008 MARFAB INC.	$55.17
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45034	7030 MCMASTER-CARR	$563.17
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45035	5555 MLJ ENVIRONMENTAL	$24,519.68
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45036	7083 MSC INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO. / 00300038	$347.29
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45037	8595 PACIFIC ECO-RISK LAB. INC.	$6,339.54
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45038	7005 PACIFIC VALLEY COFFEE	$34.44
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45039	15074 PLATT	$2,009.40
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45040	25874 POWER PROS	$652,533.29
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45041	25851 PRIMO BRANDS / LBFO	$93.90
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45042	25847 PRIMO BRANDS / OPP	$138.91
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45043	25859 PRIMO BRANDS / TFO	$350.63
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45044	15015 PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	$6,922.91
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45045	25794 RAMOS OIL COMPANY	$10,566.68
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45046	25751-EMPLOYEE	$105.13
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45047	10633 TRACY FORD	$1,279.20
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45048	11042 ULINE	$222.70
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45049	11060 UNWIRED BROADBAND INC. A00015979	$799.97
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45050	12123 WOODARD & CURRAN INC.	$24,682.94
Vendor Bill Payment	5/19/2026	45051	13605 ZORO TOOLS, INC.	$4,385.59
ACH	5/22/2026	27067	10327 SHEPHERD OU	$975.00
ACH	5/22/2026		VISA PAYMENT	$28,893.26
Vendor Bill Payment	5/26/2026	45052	10275-EMPLOYEE	$187.68
Vendor Bill Payment	5/26/2026	45053	25643-EMPLOYEE	$374.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45054	1268 AT&T 831-001-0165 694	$2,046.02
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45055	1267 AT&T 831-001-0165 911	$2,204.46
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45056	25610 AT&T MOBILITY 287312990252	$1,058.97
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45057	10275-EMPLOYEE	$212.50
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45058	1679 BIG T HYDRAULIC INC.	$116.69
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45059	2217 C.A. SHORT COMPANY, INC	$1,386.57
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45060	2430 CALTROL INC.	$740.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45061	2250 CDW GOVERNMENT	$2,069.16
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45062	25505 CENCAL AUTO & TRUCK PARTS INC / NAI	$3,282.05
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45063	2248 CPUTREND	$5,635.28
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45064	3499 FAMILY FARM ALLIANCE	$27,500.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45065	3610 FASTRAK	$8.50
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45066	3519 FEDEX	$85.19
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45067	10116 FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, LLC dba STOC	$130.06
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45068	3604 FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE	$1,633.33
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45069	25899 FLEXTG LLC	$2,440.88
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45070	3597 FOLEY & LARDNER LLP	$64,000.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45071	12019 GRAINGER INC.	$2,603.55
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45072	5049 HERITAGE LANDSCAPE SUPPLY GROUP IN	$524.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45073	4531 HIXCO	$7,020.49
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45074	4500 HOLT OF CALIFORNIA	$1,268.95
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45075	4528 HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	$3,879.55
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45076	25741 INDUCTIVE AUTOMATION LLC	$7,966.20
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45077	25893 INTERWORLD HIGHWAY LLC dba TEquipm	$4,892.40
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45078	6049 KAHN, SOARES & CONWAY, LLP	$159.25
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45079	25924 KEARNS & WEST, INC.	$7,821.25
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45080	25908 LESLIE'S POOLMART INC. dba LESLIE'S S\	$32.19
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45081	7008 MARFAB INC.	$317.24
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45082	7195 MBK ENGINEERS	$730.75
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45083	7009 MERCED COUNTY REG. WASTE MGMT AUT	$19.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45084	7027 MODESTO WELDING PRODUCTS INC.	$1,167.87
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45085	25897 NOR-CAL BATTERY CO.	$8,550.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45086	7523 NORCAL MOLECULAR, LLC	$18,161.43
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45087	8000 OFFICE SUPPLY EXPRESS	$76.11
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45088	15066 PAPE MACHINERY INC. / 353006	$873.88
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45089	25929 PAVION CORP	$19,680.96
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45090	25529 PG&E 0664015301-8	$83.14
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45091	25531 PG&E 2125628853-7	$49.29

Account Type	Date	Document	Vendor		Paid
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45092	25530 PG&E 8833159983-2		$3,040.65
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45093	15074 PLATT		$772.66
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45094	8581 PREMIER URGENT CARE/DBA PATEL, PULI		$68.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45095	25850 PRIMO BRANDS / LBAO		$149.83
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45096	25794 RAMOS OIL COMPANY		$13,689.57
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45097	25652 SUN AUTO TIRE & SERVICE dba BRUCE'S		$1,357.16
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45098	10230 SUNBELT RENTALS, INC.		$11,786.19
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45099	25791 TECHNOFLO SYSTEMS		$9,809.10
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45100	25892-EMPLOYEE		$104.40
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45101	12096 WEX BANK		$735.86
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45102	13511 YANCEY HOME CENTER		$448.35
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45103	13002 YOUNG'S AIR CONDITIONING		$223.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45104	25656 ZOLEO USA INC.		$200.00
Vendor Bill Payment	5/28/2026	45105	13605 ZORO TOOLS, INC.		$1,664.26
WIRE	5/28/2026	27082	11045 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION - SL JOINT/US		$2,600,000.00
ACH	5/29/2026	27083	25536 SLDMWA EE ASSOCIATION		$445.00
ACH	5/29/2026	27084	5004 ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST		$108,919.21
Total - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE				**$0.00**	**$5,357,356.80**
Total				**$0.00**	**$5,357,356.80**

PO Box 2157
Los Banos, CA 93635
sldmwa.org

Official Memorandum

To: Pablo Arroyave, Chief Operating Officer

From: Raymond Tarka, Director of Finance
Darlene Neves, Accounting Supervisor

Date: 7.06.26 FAC and 07.09.26 BOD

RE: FY27 O&M Budget to Actual Report Through May 31,2026

Self-Funding Expenses-2026 Water Year (FY3/1/26-2/28/27)

Self-Funding actual expenses (paid and pending) for SLDMWA Routine O&M through May 31, 2026, are under budget by $1,033,869, or 16.54%. This favorable variance is the result of underspending for O&M expenses in all cost pools, including the DCI Conveyance Pool. There were lower DCI Conveyance Costs recorded for May due to DCI conveyance activity of only 2,637 af of pumping occurring during the month.

Intertie Conveyance Cost Update

Staff expect the Intertie conveyance costs for FY27/WY26 will exceed budget due to the increase in the conveyance rate for the current year to $ 38.73 per acre-foot, reflecting an 18.6% increase over the 2025 rate. The lower volumes experienced in the prior two months will allow some mitigation against the increased rate.

WY23 Final Accounting

WY23 Final Accounting was completed and corrected during the month of June. The initial WY23 Final Accounting was prepared without an update necessary because of the updated MOU with Friant Water Authority. A correction was made and the revised Final Accounting was issued on June 29,206.

Overall, the WY23 O&M costs were underbilled, and the Final Accounting required an additional amount due from most contractors. In addition to the underbilling caused by using higher delivery volumes than realized, there was a material difference in realized costs above some of the budgeted costs used in rate setting, including a large swing in Project Use Energy costs (PUE) resulting from the FY23 and FY24 PUE True up billings.

The FY23 True Up resulted in $8,054,075 allocated to WY23/FY24 and the FY24 True Up resulted in $1,819,756 allocated to WY23/FY24, resulting in a total WY23 underbilling of $9,873,831. Intertie costs for DWR Water Conveyance were budgeted at $1,885,683, while actual costs incurred were $3,773,722, a difference of $1,888,039. SLC DWR O&M costs were budgeted at $12,242,258, and actual costs incurred were $14,659,882, a difference of $2,417,624.

Outstanding Items

Audited Financial Statements FY2025 and FY2026

The FY2025 Financial Statement audit is underway.

San Luis & Delta Mendota-Water Authority
FY26 O&M Budget to Actual Report
07.06.26 FAC and 07.09.26 BOD

ANNUAL R, O&M BUDGET BY COST POOLS MARCH 1, 2026 - FEBRUARY 28, 2027

						O'NEILL O&M		
	Total	UPPER	Intertie	Volta Wells	LWR/POOL	DIRECT	STORAGE	SL DRAIN
DMC	$ 9,559,048	$ 5,767,930			$ 3,791,118			
JPP	$ 5,472,932	$ 5,472,932						
WW	$ 142,440	$ 106,830			$ 35,611			
Intertie O&M	$ 651,675	$ 651,675						
DCI DWR Conveyance	$ 4,801,020		$ 4,801,020					
Volta Wells	$ 34,851			$ 34,851				
Mendota Pool	$ 438,563				$ 438,563			
O'Neill	$ 3,716,230					$ 2,935,822	$ 780,408.30	
SL Drain	$ 187,059							$ 187,059
	$ 25,003,818	$ 11,999,367	$ 4,801,020	$ 34,851	$ 4,265,292	$ 2,935,822	$ 780,408	$ 187,059
O&M	$ 20,202,799							
DCI DWR Conveyance	$ 4,801,020							

R, O&M BUDGET BY COST POOLS THROUGH: MAY 31, 2026

25.00%

						O'NEILL O&M		
	Total	UPPER	Intertie	Volta Wells	LWR	DIRECT	STORAGE	SL DRAIN
DMC	$ 2,389,762	$ 1,441,982			$ 947,780			
JPP	$ 1,368,233	$ 1,368,233						
WW	$ 35,610	$ 26,708			$ 8,903			
Intertie O&M	$ 162,919	$ 162,919						
DCI DWR Conveyance	$ 1,200,255		$ 1,200,255					
Volta Wells	$ 8,713			$ 8,713				
Mendota Pool	$ 109,641				$ 109,641			
O'Neill	$ 929,058					$ 733,955	$ 195,102	
SL Drain	$ 46,765							$ 46,765
	$ 6,250,955	$ 2,999,842	$ 1,200,255	$ 8,713	$ 1,066,323	$ 733,955	$ 195,102	$ 46,765

R, O&M Actual COSTS BY COST POOLS THROUGH: MAY 31, 2026

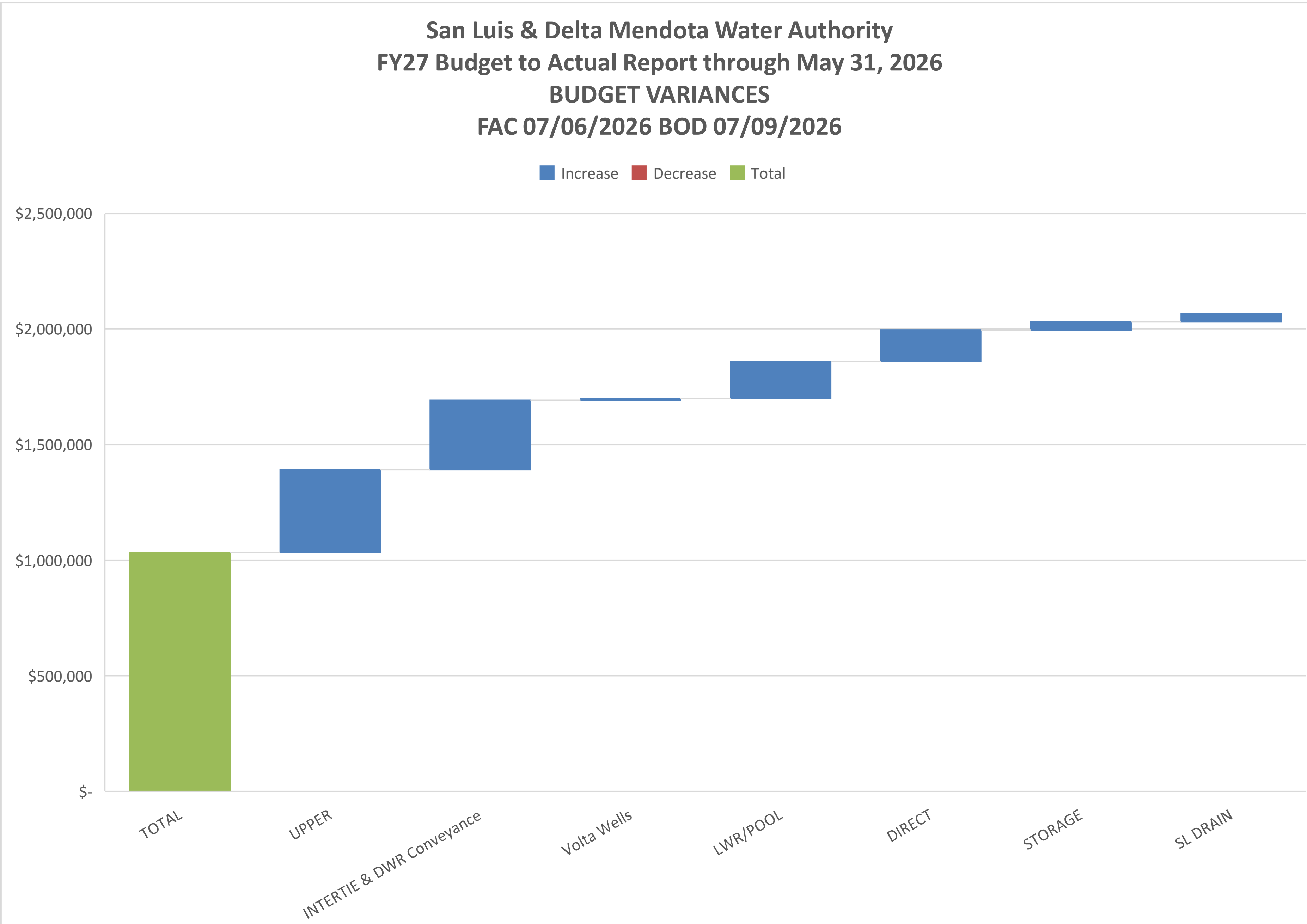
						O'NEILL O&M		
	Total	UPPER	Intertie	Volta Wells	LWR/POOL	DIRECT	STORAGE	SL DRAIN
DMC	$ 2,056,480	$ 1,240,880			$ 815,600			
JPP	$ 1,071,090	$ 1,071,090						
WW	$ 107,709	$ 80,782			$ 26,927			
Intertie O&M	$ 249,972	$ 249,972						
DCI DWR Conveyance	$ 898,328		$ 898,328					
Volta Wells	$ 560			$ 560				
Mendota Pool	$ 64,752				$ 64,752			
O'Neill	$ 757,890					$ 598,733	$ 159,157	
SL Drain	$ 10,305							$ 10,305
	$ 5,217,086	$ 2,642,724	$ 898,328	$ 560	$ 907,279	$ 598,733	$ 159,157	$ 10,305

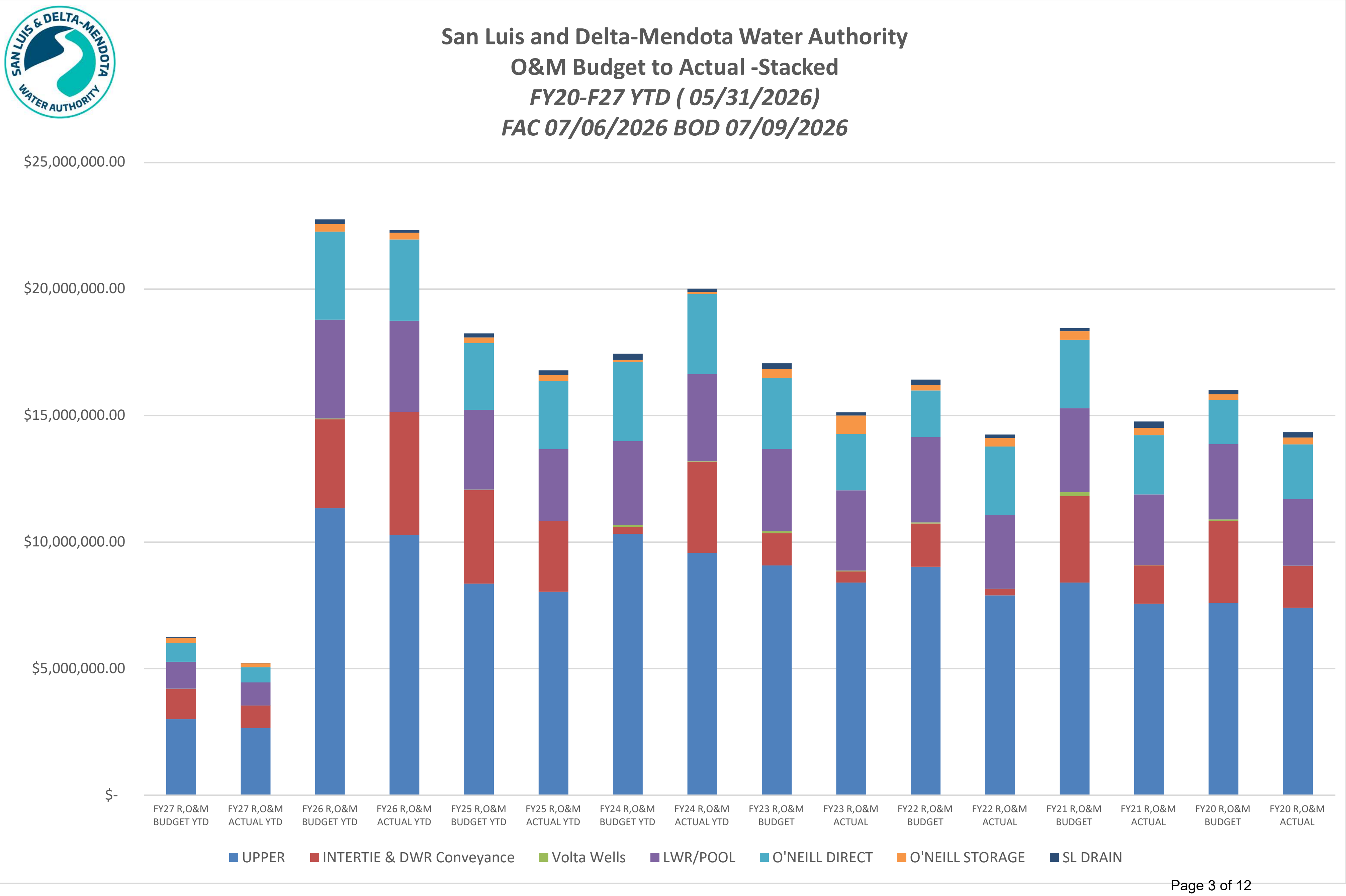
R, O&M BUDGET vs Actual COSTS THROUGH: MAY 31, 2026

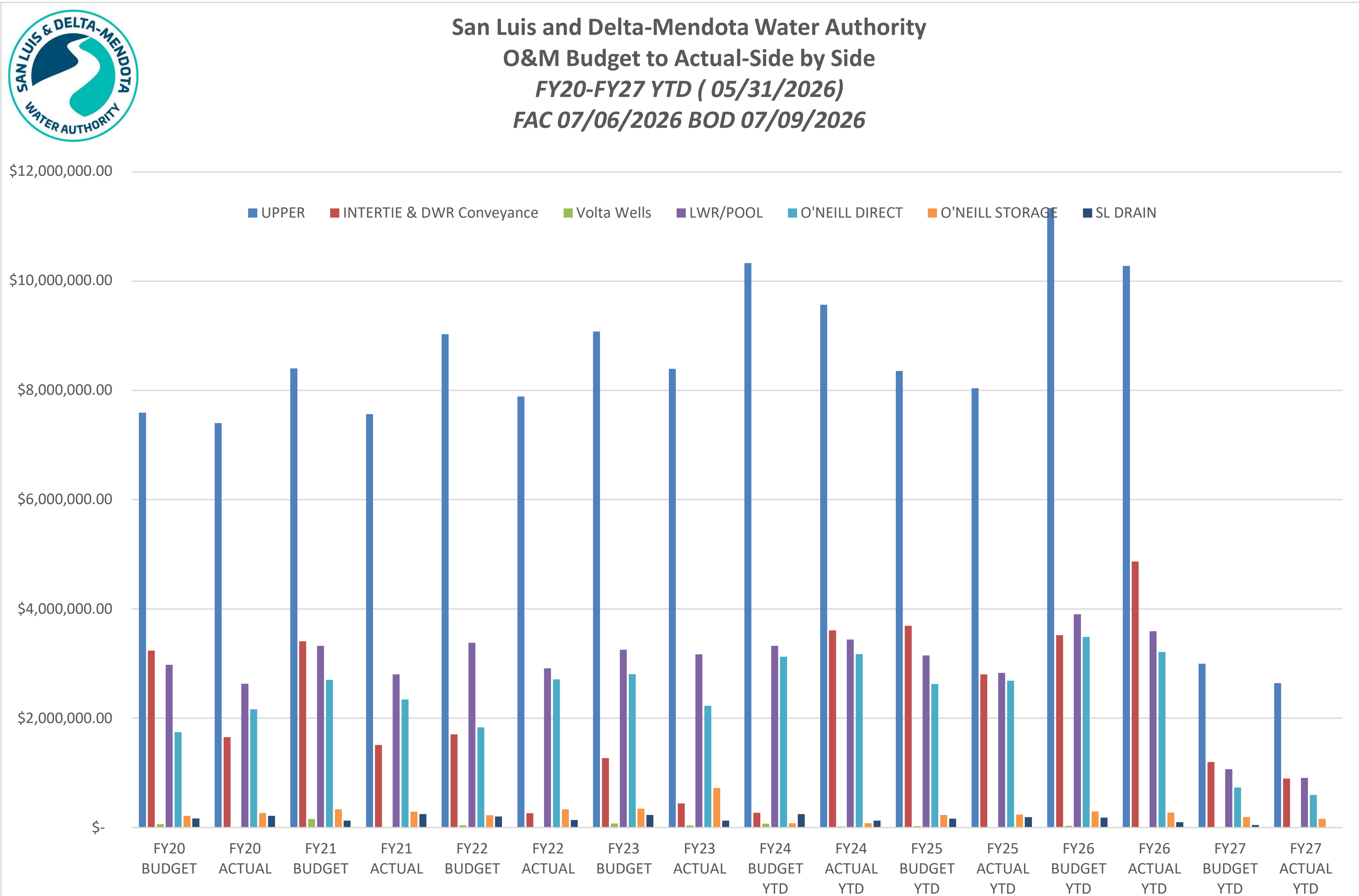
						O'NEILL O&M		
	TOTAL	UPPER	INTERTIE & DWR Conveyance	Volta Wells	LWR/POOL	DIRECT	STORAGE	SL DRAIN
R, O&M Budget	$ 6,250,955	$ 2,999,842	$ 1,200,255	$ 8,713	$ 1,066,323	$ 733,955	$ 195,102	$ 46,765
R, O&M Actual	$ 5,217,086	$ 2,642,724	$ 898,328	$ 560	$ 907,279	$ 598,733	$ 159,157	$ 10,305
Difference	$ 1,033,869	$ 357,118	$ 301,927	$ 8,153	$ 159,044	$ 135,222	$ 35,945	$ 36,460
	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER

16.539370% UNDER BUDGET

subject to rounding

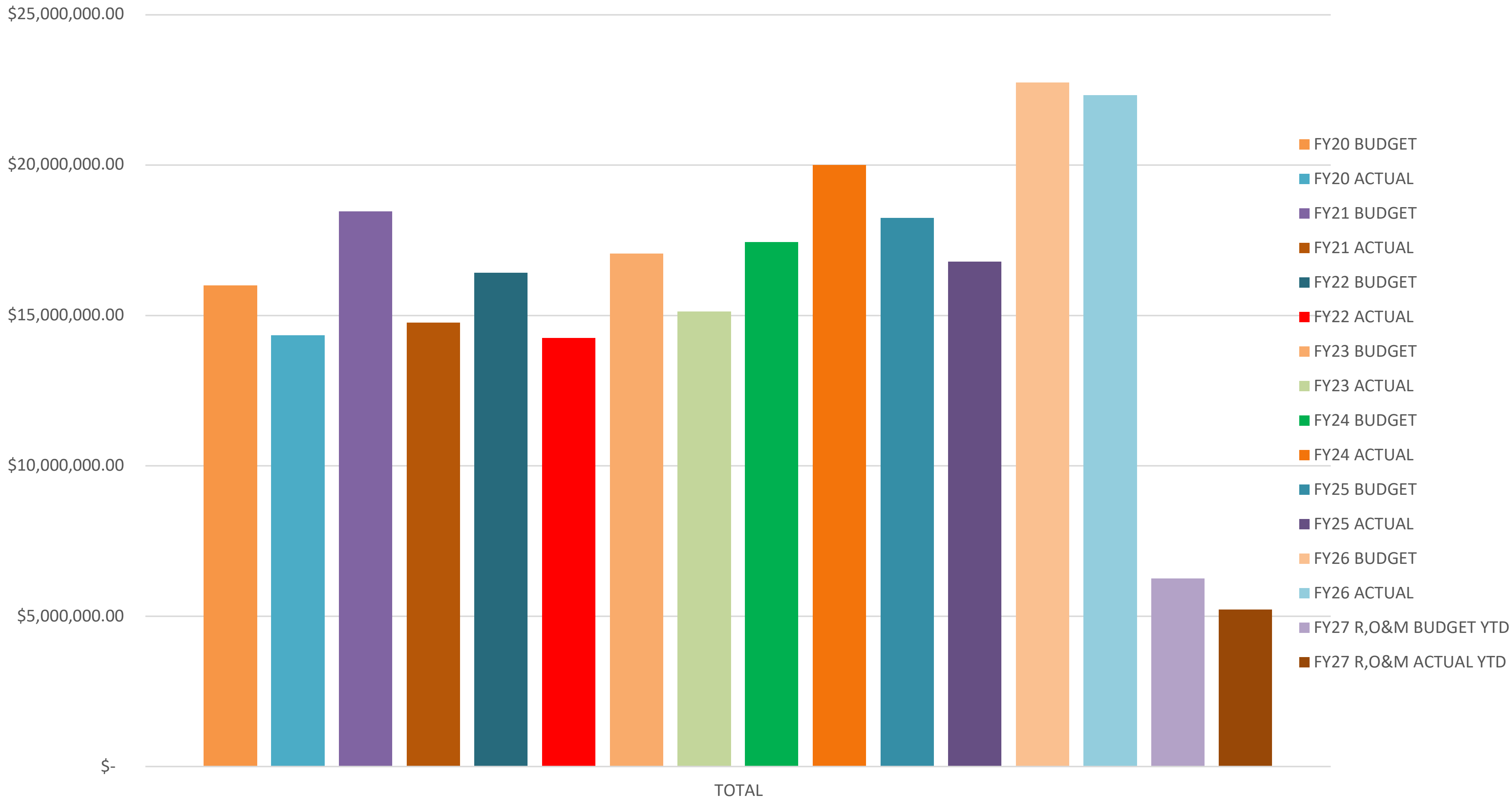

San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority
FY27 Budget to Actual Report through May 31, 2026
BUDGET VARIANCES
FAC 07/06/2026 BOD 07/09/2026
Increase
Decrease
Total
$2,500,000
$2,000,000
$1,500,000
$1,000,000
$500,000
$-
TOTAL
UPPER
INTERTIE & DWR Conveyance
Volta Wells
LWR/POOL
DIRECT
STORAGE
SL DRAIN


San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority
O&M Budget to Actual -Stacked
FY20-F27 YTD (05/31/2026)
FAC 07/06/2026 BOD 07/09/2026
$25,000,000.00
$20,000,000.00
$15,000,000.00
$10,000,000.00
$5,000,000.00
$-
FY27 R,O&M BUDGET YTD
FY27 R,O&M ACTUAL YTD
FY26 R,O&M BUDGET YTD
FY26 R,O&M ACTUAL YTD
FY25 R,O&M BUDGET YTD
FY25 R,O&M ACTUAL YTD
FY24 R,O&M BUDGET YTD
FY24 R,O&M ACTUAL YTD
FY23 R,O&M BUDGET
FY23 R,O&M ACTUAL
FY22 R,O&M BUDGET
FY22 R,O&M ACTUAL
FY21 R,O&M BUDGET
FY21 R,O&M ACTUAL
FY20 R,O&M BUDGET
FY20 R,O&M ACTUAL
UPPER
INTERTIE & DWR Conveyance
Volta Wells
LWR/POOL
O'NEILL DIRECT
O'NEILL STORAGE
SL DRAIN



San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority
O&M Budget to Actual-Side by Side
FY20-FY27 YTD (05/31/2026)
FAC 07/06/2026 BOD 07/09/2026
UPPER
INTERTIE & DWR Conveyance
Volta Wells
LWR/POOL
O'NEILL DIRECT
O'NEILL STORAGE
SL DRAIN
$12,000,000.00
$10,000,000.00
$8,000,000.00
$6,000,000.00
$4,000,000.00
$2,000,000.00
$-
FY20 BUDGET
FY20 ACTUAL
FY21 BUDGET
FY21 ACTUAL
FY22 BUDGET
FY22 ACTUAL
FY23 BUDGET
FY23 ACTUAL
FY24 BUDGET YTD
FY24 ACTUAL YTD
FY25 BUDGET YTD
FY25 ACTUAL YTD
FY26 BUDGET YTD
FY26 ACTUAL YTD
FY27 BUDGET YTD
FY27 ACTUAL YTD

San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority
HISTORICAL O&M BUDGET TO ACTUAL TOTAL
FY20-FY27 YTD (05/31/2026)
FAC 07/06/2026 BOD 07/09/2026
Total By Year



San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
DMC WITH CIP / E O & M
Budget to Actual Paid/Pending Comparison Summary
March 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026
FAC 7/6/26 & BOD 7/9/26

		FY Budget 3/1/26 - 2/28/27		Actual To Date Paid/Pending	% of Budget	Notes	Budget Amount Remaining
Capital Improvement Projects	**CIP 25**	72,059,971		1,768,472	2.45%		70,291,499
Extra Ordinary O&M	**EO&M 26**	4,686,472		2,182,758	46.58%		2,503,713
Operate & Maintain DMC	**S/F 02**	6,485,210		1,440,450	22.21%		5,044,760
Operate & Maintain Wasteways	**S/F 04**	91,127		72,346	79.39%		18,781
Mendota Pool	**S/F 05**	265,584		42,385	15.96%		223,199
Operate & Maintain JPP	**S/F 11**	3,623,248		728,673	20.11%		2,894,575
Intertie Maintenance	**S/F 12**	445,474	**A**	164,864	37.01%		280,611
Volta Wells Pumping	**S/F 13**	22,968		367	1.60%		22,601
Operate & Maintain O'Neill	**S/F 19**	2,430,952		503,540	20.71%		1,927,412
Maintain Tracy Fish Facility	**USBR 30**	398,712		4,578	1.15%		394,134
Operate & Maintain San Luis Drain	**S/F 41**	119,450		6,739	5.64%		112,711
Maintain Delta Cross Channel	**USBR 44**	9,163		-	0.00%		9,163
Safety Equipment Training	**50**	146,171		42,037	28.76%		104,134
IT Expense	**51**	1,145,488		247,842	21.64%		897,646
Warehousing	**52**	288,989		20,026	6.93%		268,963
SCADA	**53**	449,817		98,733	21.95%		351,084
Tracy Field Office Expense	**54**	710,229		145,847	20.54%		564,382
Direct Administrative/General Expense	**56**	2,520,127		324,075	12.86%		2,196,052
Indirect O & M LBAO Admin.	**58**	3,473,512		840,406	24.19%		2,633,106
TOTAL		**99,372,665**		**8,634,138**	**8.69%**		**90,738,526**

	FY Budget	Actual To Date	% of Budget	Budget Amount Remaining
Total from Self-Funding - page 2	20,202,798	4,318,756		15,884,042
Total from USBR - page 3	645,754	6,797	1.05%	638,957
Total from Special Projects - page 4	-	1,418		(1,418)
Total from EO&M	78,524,113	4,307,167	5.49%	74,216,945
Totals	99,372,665	8,634,138		90,738,526

YTD % **25.00%**

A Does NOT include DWR Wheeling

Subject to Rounding

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Self-Funding Portion of DMC
Budget to Actual Paid/Pending Comparison Summary
March 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026
FAC 7/6/26 & BOD 7/9/26

		FY Budget 3/1/26 - 2/28/27		Actual To Date Paid/Pending	% of Budget	Budget Amount Remaining
Operate & Maintain DMC	**02**	6,485,210		1,440,450	22.21%	5,044,760
Operate & Maintain Wasteways	**04**	91,127		72,346	79.39%	18,781
Mendota Pool	**05**	265,584		42,385	15.96%	223,199
Operate & Maintain JPP	**11**	3,623,248		728,673	20.11%	2,894,575
Intertie Maintenance	**12**	445,474	A	164,864	37.01%	280,611
Volta Wells Pumping	**13**	22,968		367	1.60%	22,602
Operate & Maintain O'Neill	**19**	2,430,952		503,540	20.71%	1,927,412
Operate & Maintain San Luis Drain	**41**	119,450		6,739	5.64%	112,711
Total Direct O & M		**13,484,014**		**2,959,364**	**21.95%**	**10,524,651**
Safety Equipment Training	**50**	112,440		33,243	29.57%	79,197
IT Expense	**51**	881,153		195,998	22.24%	685,155
Warehousing	**52**	222,301		15,837	7.12%	206,464
SCADA	**53**	346,016		78,080	22.57%	267,936
Tracy Field Office Expense	**54**	546,335		115,339	21.11%	430,997
Direct Administrative/General Expense	**56**	1,938,578		256,285	13.22%	1,682,293
Indirect O & M LBAO Admin.	**58**	2,671,959		664,610	24.87%	2,007,349
Total Indirect Allocated to O & M		**6,718,784**		**1,359,392**	**20.23%**	**5,359,391**
Total SLDMWA O&M		**20,202,798**		**4,318,756**	**21.38%**	**15,884,042**

A. Does NOT include DWR Wheeling

Subject to Rounding

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
USBR Service Agreement portion of DMC
Budget to Actual Paid/Pending Comparison Summary
March 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026
FAC 7/6/26 & BOD 7/9/26

		FY Budget 3/1/26 - 2/28/27	Actual To Date Paid/Pending	% of Budget	Budget Amount Remaining
Maintain Tracy Fish Facility	**30**	398,712	4,578	1.15%	394,134
Maintain Delta Cross Channel	**44**	9,163	-	0.00%	9,163
Total Direct USBR Facilities		**407,875**	**4,578**	**1.12%**	**403,297**
Safety Equipment Training	**50**	3,981	54	1.36%	3,927
IT Expense	**51**	31,197	320	1.03%	30,877
Warehousing	**52**	7,871	26	0.33%	7,845
SCADA	**53**	12,251	127	1.04%	12,123
Tracy Field Office Expense	**54**	19,343	188	0.97%	19,155
Direct Administrative/General Expense	**56**	68,635	418	0.61%	68,217
Indirect O & M LBAO Admin.	**58**	94,601	1,085	1.15%	93,516
Total Indirect Allocated USBR Facilities		**237,879**	**2,218**	**0.93%**	**235,660**
			6,796		
TOTAL USBR FACILITIES		**645,754**	**6,796**	**1.05%**	**638,957**

Subject to Rounding

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
DMC Indirect Cost Allocated to Special Projects
March 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026
FAC 7/6/26 & BOD 7/9/26

			Allocated To Date		
Safety Equipment Training	50		35		
IT Expense	51		204		
Warehousing	52		17		
SCADA	53		81		
Tracy Field Office Expense	54		120		
Direct Administrative/General Expense	56		267		
Indirect O & M LBAO Admin.	58		694		
Total Indirect Allocated to SPECIAL PROJECTS			**1,418**		
TOTAL INDIRECT ALLOCATED TO SPECIAL PROJECTS			**1,418**		

Subject to Rounding

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
DMC without CIP / E O&M
Budget to Actual Paid/Pending Comparison Summary
March 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026
FAC 7/6/26 & BOD 7/9/26

		FY Budget 3/1/26 - 2/28/27		Actual To Date Paid/Pending	% of Budget	Notes	Budget Amount Remaining
Operate & Maintain DMC	S/F 02	6,485,210		1,440,450	22.21%		5,044,760
Operate & Maintain Wasteways	S/F 04	91,127		72,346	79.39%		18,781
Mendota Pool	S/F 05	265,584		42,385	15.96%		223,199
Operate & Maintain JPP	S/F 11	3,623,248		728,673	20.11%		2,894,575
Intertie Maintenance	S/F 12	445,474	A	164,864	37.01%		280,611
Volta Wells Pumping	S/F 13	22,968		367	1.60%		22,601
Operate & Maintain O'Neill	S/F 19	2,430,952		503,540	20.71%		1,927,413
Maintain Tracy Fish Facility	USBR 30	398,712		4,578	1.15%		394,134
Operate & Maintain San Luis Drain	S/F 41	119,450		6,739	5.64%		112,711
Maintain Delta Cross Channel	USBR 44	9,163		-	0.00%		9,163
Safety Equipment Training	50	116,421		33,332	28.63%		83,089
IT Expense	51	912,351		196,523	21.54%		715,828
Warehousing	52	230,172		15,880	6.90%		214,292
SCADA	53	358,267		78,289	21.85%		279,978
Tracy Field Office Expense	54	565,678		115,647	20.44%		450,031
Direct Administrative/General Expense	56	2,007,214		256,971	12.80%		1,750,243
Indirect O & M LBAO Admin.	58	2,766,559		666,387	24.09%		2,100,172
TOTAL		**20,848,552**		**4,326,971**	**20.75%**		**16,521,581**
Total from Self-Funding - page 2		20,202,798		4,318,756	21.38%		15,884,042
Total from USBR - page 3		645,754		6,797	1.05%		638,957
Total from Special Projects - page 4		-		1,418			(1,418)
Totals		20,848,552		4,326,971			16,521,581

YTD % 25.00%

A. Does NOT include DWR Wheeling

Subject to Rounding

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
DMC WITH CIP / E O & M With Indirect Allocated
Budget to Actual Paid/Pending Comparison Summary
March 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026
FAC 7/6/26 & BOD 7/9/26

		Actual Paid/Pending Expense	% Direct Labor to Total Labor	Allocated Indirect Based on Direct Labor %	Total Expense Direct & Indirect	
Operate & Maintain DMC	**S/F 02**	1,440,450	35.84%	616,030	2,056,480	*
Operate & Maintain Wasteways	**S/F 04**	72,346	2.06%	35,363	107,709	*
Mendota Pool	**S/F 05**	42,385	1.30%	22,365	64,751	*
Operate & Maintain Jones Pumping Pl	**S/F 11**	728,673	19.92%	342,417	1,071,090	*
Intertie Maintenance	**S/F 12**	164,864	4.95%	85,108	249,972	*
Intertie DWR Conveyance	**S/F 12**	898,328	0.00%	-	898,328	*
Volta Wells Pumping	**S/F 13**	367	0.01%	193	560	*
Operate & Maintain O'Neill	**S/F 19**	503,540	14.80%	254,350	757,890	*
Maintain Tracy Fish Facility	**USBR 30**	4,578	0.13%	2,219	6,797	
Operate & Maintain San Luis Drain	**S/F 41**	6,739	0.21%	3,566	10,304	*
Maintain Delta Cross Channel	**USBR 44**	-	0.00%	-	-	
CIP	**25**	1,768,472	5.00%	85,988	1,854,460	
EO&M & Scada Project	**26**	2,182,758	15.70%	269,948	2,452,707	
SPECIAL PROJECTS	**XX**		0.08%	1,418	1,418	
				1,718,966	9,532,466	
			100.0%			
Safety Equipment Training	**50**	42,037				
IT Expense	**51**	247,842				
Warehousing	**52**	20,026				
Scada	**53**	98,733				
Tracy Field Office Expense	**54**	145,847				
Direct Administrative/General Expense	**56**	324,075			(4,307,167)	less CIP&EO&M
Indirect O & M LBAO Admin.	**58**	840,406			(6,797)	less USBR Facilities
Total Indirect to be Allocated			1,718,966		(1,418)	less Special Projects
9,532,466	**TOTAL**	**9,532,466** includes intertie DWR conveyance			5,217,084	*SLDMWA O&M Costs

8,634,137 w/o intertie DWR conveyance

Subject to Rounding

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
CIP / EO&M / PAT Grants
Budget to Actual Paid/Pending Comparison Summary
March 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026
FAC 7/6/26 & BOD 7/9/26

			FY Budget 3/1/26 - 2/28/27	Actual To Date Paid/Pending	% of Budget	Notes	Budget Amount Remaining
CIP-Unit Rewind	**25**	**F4**	-	164,402	0.00%		(164,402)
CIP JPP Exc System & Control Modernization Ph 3	**25**	**F9**	14,688,097	837,071	5.70%		13,851,025
CIP-DMC Subsidence Correction Project	**25**	**I3**	40,373,995	766,781	1.90%		39,607,214
CIP-Pump Bowl Replacement	**25**	**J2**	8,337,425	218	0.00%		8,337,207
CIP-OPP Upgrades	**25**	**J3**	5,895,066	-	0.00%		5,895,066
OPP Main Transformer Replacement	**25**	**R0**	2,765,388	-	0.00%		2,765,388
Replacement Computer/Network Comm. Equip	**D0**		342,261	84,128	24.58%		258,134
Replacement Vehicles	**D1**		415,420	370	0.09%		415,050
Purchase New Heavy Equipment	**D2**		91,829	53,438	58.19%		38,391
All Facility Infrastructure Replacement	**D3**		253,641	16,788	6.62%		236,852
SCADA Replacement & Modernization Program	**D4**		272,860	228,194	83.63%		44,666
Main Transformer Rehabilitation	**G3**		1,137,517	832,784	73.21%		304,733
DMC Subsidence Correction Project	**I3**	**26**		63,498	0.00%		(63,498)
Unit Rewind	**F4**	**26**		7,353	0.00%		(7,353)
Shaft Sleeve Design & Manufacture	**F3**		299,624	-	0.00%		299,624
JPP Purchase Wear Rings for Pumps	**J1**			15,731	0.00%		(15,731)
Electric Vehicle Charging Station	**L1**			206	0.00%		(206)
EO&M Program Management Services	**L6**			2,580	0.00%		(2,580)
Rehab Coating on Pump Casing	**M1**			72,574	0.00%		(72,574)
JPP Station Service Backup Battery System Replacement	**R16**		396,293	13,483	3.40%		382,810
JPP Switchgear Paralleling	**R17**		748,149	-	0.00%		748,149
JPP HVAC System Rehab/Replacement-Design	**R18**		505,631	-	0.00%		505,631
Protective Relays Review	**R7**		116,423	-	0.00%		116,423
Facility Rating Review	**R8**		106,823	-	0.00%		106,823
JPP Gantry Crane Rehabilitation	**M5**			38,576	0.00%		(38,576)
Siphon Breaker Comm Upgrades	**M7**			12,554	0.00%		(12,554)
Trashrake Controls Modern	**M8**			5,791	0.00%		(5,791)
DCI U1 & U2 Restoration and Plant Electrical Upgrades	**Q1**			156,926	0.00%		(156,926)
OPP U5 Unplanned Shaft and Pump Repairs	**Q2**			1,288	0.00%		(1,288)
JPP U5 Leak Investigation & Repair	**Q4**			576,496	0.00%		(576,496)
Total Direct CIP/EO&M/PAT			**76,746,442**	**3,951,230**	**5.15%**		**72,795,212**
Safety Equipment Training	**50**		29,750	8,704	29.26%		21,045
IT Expense	**51**		233,137	51,319	22.01%		181,818
Warehousing	**52**		58,817	4,147	7.05%		54,670
SCADA	**53**		91,550	20,444	22.33%		71,106
Tracy Field Office Expense	**54**		144,551	30,200	20.89%		114,351
Direct Administrative/General Expense	**56**		512,913	67,104	13.08%		445,809
Indirect O & M LBAO Admin.	**58**		706,953	174,018	24.62%		532,934
Total Indirect Allocated to CIP/EO&M/PAT			**1,777,671**	**355,937**	**20.02%**		**1,421,733**
Total CIP / EO&M / PAT			**78,524,113**	**4,307,167**	**5.49%**		**74,216,945**

Subject to Rounding

July 09, 2026

From: Pablo Arroyave, Chief Operating Officer

Subject: O&M Report for June 2026

OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

The C.W. “Bill” Jones Pumping Plant (JPP) operated with 1-5 units for the first 29 days of June. The average rate of pumping for the JPP was 1,950 CFS for the same period.

Total pumping at the JPP for the first 29 days of June was 112,172 acre-feet. The O’Neill Pump/Generating Plant (OPP) generated 50,990 acre-feet and pumped 13997 acre-feet for the same period. 966 acre-feet was pumped at the Delta-Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie Plant (DCI), and zero acre-feet was reversed from the DCI into the DMC for the first 29 days of the month.

The Federal share in the San Luis Reservoir on the 29th of June was 580,302 acre-feet as compared to 453,548 acre-feet for June 29th of 2025.

During the first 29 days of June, releases from Friant Dam ranged from 335 to 413 CFS with 4,652 acre-feet entering the Mendota Pool. Flows for the San Joaquin River Restoration Program (SJRRP) were 4572 acre-feet for the same period.

Canal Operations Department

The Canal Operations crew worked on the following activities this month:

- Open channel & pitot tube flow measurements at MP’s

4.98	13.27 L	19.15 R	20.59 L
25.02 L	25.63 R	25.65 L	27.80 R
31.60 L	31.60 R	45.35 R	47.87 L
47.89 RA	47.89 RB	48.60 L	48.96 R
50.70 R	51.41 L	51.65 L	55.34 R
57.46 L	59.53 L	63.96 L	65.37 R
65.37 R	66.68 L	80.99 L	82.08 R
86.17 R	86.72 L	86.73 R	105.03 L
109.45 R1	109.45 R2	115.90	Mowery 1
Mowery 2	SJR Bifurcation		

- Maintenance and serviced flow meters at MP’s

17.59 L	17.77 R	18.05 L	20.43 L
20.59 L	21.25 L	23.41 L	23.81 L
23.94 R	24.38 L	25.02 L	25.18 L
25.65 L	26.21 R	26.89 R	27.80 R

31.60 L	33.71 L	34.08 L	34.55 L
36.01 L	36.39 L	36.68 L	41.53 L
42.10 R	42.50 R	51.41 L	55.34 R
58.27 L	62.67 L	93.25 R1	94.57 L

- Bi-weekly meter readings on all active turnouts (200+)
- Inspected Wasteways
    - Westley
    - Newman
    - Volta
    - Firebaugh
- Water samples tested at MP sites: 10.62, 20.63, 29.95, 39.21, and 45.77
- Groundwater well soundings
    - USGS Monitoring Wells
    - Upper DMC Warren Act Wells
    - Lower DMC Warren Act Wells
- Routine patrols
    - DMC
    - Mendota Pool
    - San Luis Drain
- Additional operational activities
    - San Joaquin River flow measurement at bifurcation (SJRRP)

Control Operations

The Control Operations crew performed the following switching/clearance orders this month:

- C-26-JP-12 JPP east discharge tube
- C-26-JP-13 JPP Unit 5 warranty inspection
- C-26-JP-13A JPP Unit 5 warranty inspection
- C-26-JP-14 JPP Unit 5 warranty inspection
- C-26-JP-15 JPP Unit 5 suction elbow
- C-26-JP-16 JPP Unit 5 butterfly valve
- C-26-JP-17 JPP Unit 6 butterfly valve
- C-26-DCI-18 DCI Plant wire testing
- C-26-ON-34 OPP Unit 3 annual maintenance
- C-26-JP-35 JPP BCD battery charger station service
- C-26-DM-40 DMC Volta Wasteway gate replacement
- C-26-ON-41 OPP Unit 4 speed head inspection
- C-26-JP-42 JPP Unit 1 wheel pit wiring check
- C-26-JP-43 JPP switchgear building UZ6A T6 failure to close

Electrical/C&I Maintenance Crew:

- JPP Unit 5 Impeller removal, leak investigation, and repair
- JPP Unit 5 Motor Annual Maintenance 12-month PM
- JPP Unit 5 Motor Breaker (PCB-522) test and inspection 12-month PM
- JPP 80/20-ton crane VFD repair and replacement
- Replace 125 DC control power cable from JPP to the Siphon House Bldg.
- UZB15 annunciator alarm failure investigation, troubleshoot and repair
- JPP Unit 6 125VDC unit control breaker troubleshoot and repair
- T6 tiebreaker closing failure troubleshoot and repair
- Replace JPP Station Service Battery Bank
- JPP flooding alarm test and inspection 3-month PM
- JPP Trash Rake Controls Modernization project
- Update tie breaker relay settings per USBR recommendations.

Mechanical Maintenance Crew:

- JPP Unit 5 Annual Maintenance(pump) 12-month PM
- JPP Unit 5 impeller removal, leak investigation, and repair
- JPP Unit 3-wheel pit sump pump switch failure troubleshoot and repair
- JPP 80/20-ton crane VFD repair and replacement
- JPP service air system accumulator tank and hatch inspections
- Sandblast and paint available Unit 5 parts while disassembled
- JPP Trash Rake Controls Modernization project
- JPP air wash unit filter change 1-month PM

Civil Maintenance Crew:

- Trash rack cleaning support
- JPP Unit 5 Impeller removal, leak investigation, and repair support

O'Neill Pumping/Generating Plant (OPP)

Electrical/C&I Maintenance Crew:

- OPP Unit 4 speed head noise and vibration investigation and repair
- OPP Unit 3 Annual Maintenance 12-month PM
- OPP Unit 3 C&I Annual Maintenance 12-month PM
- OPP Unit 3 spare actuator rod repair
- OPP Personal Protective Grounds testing
- OPP SEL 710 Relay testing
- TAO office split A/C system upgrades

Mechanical Maintenance Crew:

- OPP Unit 4 speed head noise and vibration investigation and repair
- OPP Unit 3 Annual Maintenance 12-month PM
- OPP Unit 1 cooling water piping valve replacement
- OPP Unit 3 spare actuator rod repair

Civil Maintenance Crew:

- Unit 3 Annual Maintenance assistance

DMC/CA Intertie Pumping Plant (DCI)

Electrical/C&I Maintenance Crew:

- None to Report

Mechanical Maintenance Crew:

- None to Report

Civil Maintenance Crew:

- None to Report

Delta-Mendota Canal (DMC)

Electrical/C&I Maintenance Crew:

- LBAO lighting and electrical repairs
- DMC Checks 1-12 equipment test and inspection 6-month PM
- Upper DMC Subsidence Correction Project support
- DMC Check 19 encoder malfunction troubleshoot and repair
- DMC CMT/VMT 2-ton monorail hoist test and inspection 3-month PM

Mechanical Maintenance

- None to Report

Civil Maintenance Crew:

- DMC trash collection at MP's 31.20, 32.61
- DMC weed spraying on DMC from MP 39.81 to 43.54, 102.93 to 110.99
- DMC mechanical weed control at MP 4.63 to 8.51,14.80 to 16.22, 92.73 to 98.00
- DMC roadway grading from MP 31.49 to 38.14, 80.34 to 86.19
- DMC fence and gate repairs at Checks 7 and 8, MP 32.61
- DMC road repair at MP 29.93
- DMC rodent abatement from MP 57.95 to 67.31
- Trash rack modifications at MP 23.41 and 43.22
- Installed a new 36-inch turnout gate in bay two of the VWW
- Repaired guard rail at 64.16
- Modify bio boxes per new recommendations
- Check structure stilling well pressure washing and cleaning 12-month PM
- Grasslands 10-foot and Cross Channel gate 12-month PM
- Test can modifications at MP 55.34
- Fabricate metal cover for meters at MP's 28.89 and 29.56
- DMC sign repair at MP's 18.05, 40.39, 74.65,
- Fabricated a thumb attachment for weed removal along the DMC
- Fabricated a new staircase at MP 79.60
- Turnout cleaning and debris removal at MP's 26.89, 115.89
- Trash removal along VWW from MP 1.70 to 2.97
- Numerous vehicle oil changes and minor repairs
- Den excavation work with Kiewit for DMC Subsidence project
- Install wildlife barrier fencing for subsidence project

Tracy Field Office

Electrical/C&I Maintenance Crew

- Rehabilitate the old battery room for electrical equipment storage
- Warehouse office A/C unit troubleshoot and repair
- TAO office split wiring upgrades
- TAO lighting inspection 3-month PM
- TFO/Tracy Warehouse lighting inspection 3-month PM

Mechanical Maintenance Crew:

- Potable water system valve leak in battery room repair and replacement
- Replaced a rotted utility sink drain in the Electric Shop

Civil Maintenance Crew:

- Provide facilities support for the control of Golden Mussel Colonization
- Replaced sprinkler valves at the control room
- Remove furniture and build a new office space in TAO

Other Activities:

- Quarterly Safety Meeting

USBR Support Services

The Water Authority crew supported the following work at USBR facilities during the outage this month:

- Trash rack and Louver cleaning support
- Rodent abatement at Delta Cross Channel

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Engineering staff worked on the following O&M projects this month:

- Data management of well readings and creation of Warren Act hydrographs
- OPP crane control relay replacement
- DCI station service and pump Units electrical as-built drawings
- OPP transformer oil analysis
- TAO office renovations
- Budget planning
- OPP U-3 shaft sleeve rehabilitation
- OPP service water pipe repair
- OPP U4 speed head issues
- OPP Actuator rod repair plan
- JPP Tie breaker T6 troubleshooting
- OPP Unit 2 motor breaker
- VWW Stoplogs design
- OPP Units 1-6 relay settings review and modifications
- OPP Unit 3 exciter parts replacement

Land Management Activity Summary

Access Permits issued – Two:

- Access Permit P2702009 was issued to Leroy Simonich allowing livestock grazing and harvesting wild oats along the Jones Pumping Plant Intake Channel from Milepost 1.41 to Milepost 2.53
- Access Permit P2702004 was issued to Del Puerto Water District allowing the installation of the pump and motor to the existing turnout located at Milepost 54.34-R

Land Management Projects:

- City of Patterson MP37.95 Trade Center Bridge Project
- Stanislaus County request to install water line over DMC at Fink Road
- Costco development of adjacent land at MP10.62R – MP11.28R
- Corral Hollow Bridge replacement project
- Nees Ave Bridge replacement project
- Romero Crescent Gen-tie Overhead crossing of SLD at MP 150

Contract Updates

Spec. No.	Title	Status
F27-LBFO-004	LBFO Fuel Delivery Services - FY27	NTP sent on 6/2/26. Work ongoing
F27-TFO-003	TFO Fuel Delivery Services	Contract awarded at the 5/14/2026 Board meeting for a total Not-To-Exceed amount of $150,000 per fiscal year through 2/28/2029 with possible two one-year extensions
TBD	CP System Survey Blanket	Working with Charles, pending SoW
F27-DMC-007	DMC Subsidence Mitigation Credits	Upland mitigation credits agreement approved at 6/4/26 Board meeting
F27-DMC-001	DMC Subsidence Phase 1 - Task 1 Construction Support - Task 2 FY27	Board approved at the 6/4/26 Board meeting, contract executed on 6/4/26. Work ongoing

F26-DMC-012	DMC Subsidence Correction Project - Phase 1; Construction Task 1	GMP Amendment approved at 6/4/26 Board meeting for $37,500,000, NTP submitted 6/18. Work ongoing
F25-DMC-005	DMC Subsidence Utility Locating and Mapping Services	Work completed, contract is on call for possible additional services for Phase 1
F26-JPP-022	JPP Coatings Inspection - Task Order 1 - FY27	1st amendment executed 6/4/26 to cover additional expenses. Original contract value changed from $50,000.00 to $73,334.50
F27-JPP-005	JPP 80/20 Ton Crane VFD Replacement	Work completed
F26-JPP-021	JPP Siphon House Cable Replacement	Work completed
F25-JPP-007c	Excitation System - Unit 2	Contract executed 8/18/25, bonds and required documents will be requested in the future prior to NTP
F25-JPP-007d	Excitation System - Unit 3	Contract executed 8/18/25, bonds and required documents will be requested in the future prior to NTP
F25-JPP-007e	Excitation System - Unit 4	Contract executed 8/18/25, bonds and required documents will be requested in the future prior to NTP. 1st amendment executed 5/7/26 to change Unit #
F25-JPP-007f	Excitation System - Unit 6	Contract executed 8/18/25, bonds and required documents will be requested in the future prior to NTP
F27-ALL-006	Fire Suppression Inspection & Preventative Maintenance	Preparing solicitation
F26-JPP-016	JPP Impeller Balancing	Work completed, pending close-out documents
F26-JPP-015	JPP Rehabilitate Coating	Work completed, pending close-out

SAFETY DEPARTMENT

The Safety Department worked on the following items this month:

- Issued Safety Training materials for the month of June to all staff members
- Completed initial review of Confined Space Program
    - Made progress on the creation of a Confined Space Inventory identifying all Permit Required and Non-Permit Required locations
    - Confirmed process for SLDMWA workers in TFF confined spaces
- Completed Pressure Vessel Inspections for OPP
- Performed Asbestos testing for the Control Room
- Began process for inspections of all fire suppression systems
- Created initial draft for new NetSuite Job Hazard Analysis
- Began obtaining quotes for Industrial Hygiene Survey for OPP
- Cintas FR clothing has been fully rolled out for all affected employees

PROCUREMENT AND WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

The Procurement and Warehouse Management Department worked on the following items this month:

Administrative Activities

- Issued 201 purchase orders
- Processed 86 inventory checkouts
- Submitted weekly purchase order invoicing packets to Accounts Payable
- Onboarded the new Purchasing and Warehouse Supervisor
- Managed activity agreements, task orders, and amendments
- Initiated database cleanup project focused on Purchase Orders and Requisitions to improve system integrity as well as improved reporting accuracy

Ongoing:

- Maintained warehouse inventory levels to meet O&M crew and department needs
- Received, stocked, and distributed warehouse materials
- Periodic inventory cycle counts
- Managed vendor invoicing, billing, credits, and disputes
- Department staff maintained janitorial services at TAO, TFO, JPP, and Control Room facilities
- Participated in bi-weekly staff meetings
- Participated in bi-weekly NetSuite consultant working sessions
- Reviewed and approved timesheets

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The Information Technology Department worked on the following items this month:

Administrative Activities:

- Monthly FAC, WRC and BOD meetings
- Management and review FY26 RO&M and EO&M Budgets
- Management and review FY27 RO&M & EO&M budgets, regions 51 and 53
- Begin budget process for FY28
- Workload Coordination Meeting
- Meetings with cybersecurity vendors

- AI Purchase and deployment
    - Chat GPT, Claude
- USBR RAIDS team from Denver to support Campus Security
- Meeting with NetSuite to evaluate CMMS options
- Edit IT/OT Microsoft Project(s) for distribution and discussion

General Network & Desktop Support:

- Desktop support per incident - Qty 65
- Avaya phone system configuration changes
- Removed three employees from Network and Campus access
- DMC Checks 13-21 add to FirstNet
- Replace COO Surface for warranty service
- SonicWall Cloud Secure Access Demo
- Ordered replacement printer for payroll office
- Investigate 4 Darktrace Threat incidents
- Assist PR vendor with Mail Chimp login errors
- Quarterly security updates to all Access Points
- Basic training with RAIDS on Lenel and Milestone

Ongoing:

- Monthly Safety training
- Prep new iPhones and iPads for MDM and deployment
- O365 Deployment
    - Sync AD to Entre in cloud
    - Prep for email server migration
- iPad(s) configured and deployed to Water Operations
- Android Tablets to ESHOP and craft teams for CMMS
- Conversion to Net Extender for VPN Access to network
- Campus Security discussion with DOI and BOR
- LBAO Board room AV upgrade
- Desktop/printer/peripheral
    - Rugged laptop Deployment for C&I Staff
- Servers
    - Performance monitoring
    - Prepping servers for redeployment and sandbox
    - LBFO AD server migration
    - System wide critical server patches deployed
    - MFA Deployment
- Document Management
    - Monthly Status Meetings
    - Server data file inventory
    - Policy Dept migration discussions
    - HR Dept. data migration interviews
- NetSuite
    - User and Administration
    - Bi-Weekly Implementation Team meetings
    - Monitor Citrin Cooperman activities for NetSuite
- Shepherd
    - Weekly progress meetings
    - Additional modifications to User roles

- Cybersecurity
    - Monitor Active Directory
    - Monitor Symantec anti-virus management console
    - Update Symantec definitions
    - Update additional AV security settings
    - Monitor Firewall logs and alerts
    - Multi Factor Authentication
    - Cybersecurity training and webinars
        - Cyber Readiness Institution Certification Course
    - Monitor Knowbe4 Phishing Campaign
    - Cybersecurity Team
        - Cybersecurity Incidence Response Plan
        - Disaster Recovery Plan
        - Business Continuity Plan
        - Tabletop Exercise Plan
    - Monitor IBM (MAAS360) mobile device management
    - Symantec message gateway server
    - Review InfraGard dispatches – FBI Cyber Security group
    - Monitoring Darktrace Cybersecurity appliance in IT network
        - Applied latest patched/updates
    - Monitor and adjust Cloud immutable backups
    - Monitor and adjust “Cold” air gapped local backups
    - GPOs for domain administration and Cybersecurity
- DWR - fiber from a 1992 contract agreement
        - USBR contact DWR
        - Zoom, emails, phone calls
        - Gather requested info for DWR
        - Begin creation of requirements and SOW
- Data migration
    - GIS server migration Phase 3
- New asset control and tracking
- AP installs
    - LBFO office
    - SAC office
    - JPP control floor
- VLAN’s for network segmentation
- AT&T discussions/negotiations for future terms
    - Replacing Unwired with FirstNet cellular to OPP and LBFO
    - Updates to existing copper analog lines
    - Updates to WAN and Internet discussions
- 26D0 Avaya phone system upgrades

SCADA DEPARTMENT

The SCADA staff worked on the following items this month:

Administrative Activities:

- Workload Coordination Meeting
- JPP 100% planning meetings
- Research vendors and quotes for Fiber termination
- Edit IT/OT Microsoft Project(s) for distribution and discussion

General SCADA Network Support:

- Troubleshot speed issues on new DIGI FirstNet router
- OPP U4 and U5 Group alarms - Resolved
    - Digi Port Server testing to replace Red Lion
- Assist C&I setting of DCI U3 MWH calculation on totalizer
- Check 10, 11 and 19 gate set points
- Comm loss errors Check, 10, 15, 19, 20
- North Industrial Tank water level flat line trend

Ongoing:

- Monthly Safety training
- Bi-weekly review of DCI plans for SCADA and remote annunciation
- New Un-Wired circuit installed at Control Room Building.
- Scope for Aveva to Ignition conversion
    - Ignition conversion in progress
- Network segregation plan and design
- Continued Cybersecurity training
- Server Room
    - Upgrades, Operator A and B
- DCI
    - No SCADA Support required
- OPP
    - Vibration sensor testing for replacement of outdated sensors
    - AT&T FirstNet to move SCADA data from OPP to Control Room
        - Install ix40 router to APN – testing for stability
    - Support for Transformer Upgrade Project
    - Alarms not appearing in Control Room
        - Technical limitations of outdated alarm/annunciator
        - Quotes for upgraded replacements
    - Vega level sensors added to OPP SCADA
    - OPP Annunciator upgrade research to HMI- testing solutions
    - OPP PLC configuration-Redundant design
    - New Server Rack Drawings completed
- DMC
    - AT&T FirstNet APN with DIGI devices all checks
        - Checks 1-12 in operation
        - Checks 13-21 in operation
        - Volta Wasteway
            - Convert to FirstNet
            - Level sensor received for testing
            - Flow Meter Replacement Research
    - Meter 115 move to FirstNet or Radio to Check
- JPP
    - Additional animation to Andon boards as requested
    - Excitation Project support
        - Meeting with vendors and David Roose
        - Completion of Proxmox virtual server
        - Provide settings from existing devices to vendors
        - Review of Cyber requirements
        - Linux VM's

- 26-M7; Siphon House communications
    - PLC programming
    - CCA panel equipment
        - New fiber to Siphon House pulled
        - Awaiting termination by contractor-Eval quotes
            - Awarded
    - C&I redlined CCA Panel-Complete
    - AutoCAD Drawings and wiring diagrams
    - Updated Network drawings
- 26-M8; Trash Rake Controls Upgrade - Complete
- LBFO
    - Andon board configuration
    - Add a FirstNet APN node for SCADA connectivity
- Cyber Security
    - Dragos meetings and scoping

HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

The Human Resources Department worked on the following items this month:

General Administrative Activities:

Active Recruitments

- Civil Engineer
- Mechanical Engineer

Closed Recruitments

- Engineering Direct
- Civil Engineering Manager
- Electrical/Mechanical Engineer Manager
- Procurement Technician

Resume/Candidate Reviews

- Engineering Director
- Civil Engineering Manager
- Electrical/Mechanical Engineer Manager

Interviews/Skills Testing

- Electrical Mechanical Manager

Job Offers

- Engineering Director
- Civil Engineering Manager
- Electrical/Mechanical Engineering Manager

Trainings:

- Cyber Security training tracking (all staff)
- Sexual Harassment Prevention training tracking (all staff)
- Defensive Driving training and tracking (all staff)
- Ethics training tracking (executive & supervisory staff)
- Company Nurse Implementation (in conjunction with JPIA)

Government Reporting:

- EEOC tracking/reporting
- Affirmative Action report tracking

Ongoing:

- Performance appraisal tracking
- FMLA notices/follow-ups
- COBRA notices/follow-ups
- Worker's Comp follow-ups
- Monthly safety points distribution
- Health benefits eligibility/employee assistance
- Job Description updates
- Policy updates
- Employment Law updates
- Maintain OSHA logs for calendar year
- PIV Cards (USBR)
- Wellness Program

EXTRAORDINARY O&M & CAPITAL PROJECTS

San Luis & Delta-Mendota
WATER AUTHORITY

DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL (DMC)

Bridge Abutment Repair at MP 92.73 (FY21)

Status: No activity this month. Repair plan has been designed, and the conflicting PG&E line has been relocated. Project needs to be scheduled.

DMC Subsidence Correction Project

Status: The Water Authority (WA) continues to work closely with Reclamation on the DMC Subsidence Correction Project (Project) with the assistance of several consulting firms and contractors.

Task 1: The WA executed the $37.5M CMGC construction agreement with Kiewit after acquiring approval from the Board this month. The scope of Task 1 includes lining, and embankment raises from milepost 3.5 to milepost 7.2. With the execution of the agreement, a limited notice to proceed was issued to Kiewit to begin offsite planning, purchasing and submittal activities. CDM Smith is handling the Construction Management of the contract, with additional project management support from the Hallmark Group. CDM Smith is also responsible for biological monitoring and inspections. Activities completed this month included WAPA approval for working around the power poles, the environmental clearing of the construction footprint, installation of wildlife exclusion fencing, and the mobilization of heavy equipment by Kiewit. Major earthwork is schedule to begin next month.

Task 2: The WA, with the assistance of consultants, is working with Kiewit on preconstruction activities for Task 2. The scope of Task 2 includes lining, and embankment raises from milepost 41.93 to milepost 43.75 and the underwater repairs of five sites. Preconstruction activities accomplished this month include finalizing the Task 2 scope specific to Kiewit, USBR development of the 75% design drawings, and a kickoff for underwater panel repair brainstorming. Next month the team will perform site visits and begin constructability reviews.

Environmental:

- The FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact) and ROD (Record of Decision) were executed on March 10.
- The USACE 401/404 exemption has been deemed acceptable for Task 1 and Reclamation is in concurrence and no challenges are anticipated.
- SHPO consultation letters were sent early April, with which started the 60-day clock to allow construction activities to commence. Consultation was considered completed as of June 18th.
- Upland habitat mitigation credits were completed this month after achieving board approval, and in advance to starting construction. The purchase of aquatic mitigation credits was deemed unnecessary by avoiding certain sensitive areas. US Fish and Wildlife concurred with the approach.

Funding:

- CA Department of Water Resources (DWR): SLDMWA is currently in agreement with DWR for entire $42M appropriation.
- Aging Infrastructure Act (AIA): $25M awarded in FY23. $50M awarded in FY24 and $204M in FY25. Reclamation announced an additional award of $112.6M this month, bringing the total reimbursable award to $391.6M. A repayment agreement would need to be negotiated prior to accessing these funds.
- OBBB: The DMC Subsidence Correction Project received award notice in March of $235M of non-reimbursable federal funding.

DMC Solar Over Canals 5 Year Pilot Project – USBR Grant Funded

Status: No activity this month. Project is on hold until further notice.

DMC Underdrain Sedimentation Removal Project (FY25)

Status: No activity this month, project is on hold.

C.W. "BILL" JONES PUMPING PLANT (JPP)

JPP Excitation System & Control Cabinet Modernization

Status: Contract award was executed in August to Power Pros. The advance funding process with Reclamation has been established with quarterly requests being submitted by the SLDMWA. The 100% design was successfully completed in April 2026, and the project remains on schedule. Bi-weekly meetings are being held to review submittal status, requests for information (RFI's), material purchase order status, fabrication status, and other critical path items. The preliminary schedule includes an eight-month design process, six-month fabrication process, and four months of site work for each unit. The notice to proceed for Unit 5 has been issued and initial site survey has been completed. The completion of the contract is anticipated by the end of 2028.

JPP Siphon Breaker Communication Upgrades (FY25)

Status: The control cable for the siphon breakers has been replaced and tested. The fiber communication cable has been installed and is awaiting final connections. See SCADA Department O&M Report for additional information.

JPP Trash Rake Controls Modernization (FY25)

Status: Project underway, see SCADA Department O&M Report

JPP Machine Shop Crane Rehabilitation (FY25)

Status: Project scope expanded to include VFD replacements of the 80/20-ton gantry crane. Work was completed this month and the crane passed testing and is presently in use.

JPP U5 Rehabilitate Coatings on Pump Casings & Bifurcation/ Leak Investigation (FY26)

Status: All rehabilitation work associated with these projects have been completed along with the balancing of the impeller and installation of new wear rings. The pump casing of Unit 5, along with the bifurcation of Units 5 & 6 have been repaired where needed and fully recoated. The reassembly of the unit is in progress and is scheduled to be returned to service by the end of August.

JPP Plant Flow Metering System Rehabilitation (FY25)

Status: No activity this month.

JPP Sand Filter System Rehabilitation (FY25)

Status: No activity this month.

JPP Station Service Backup Battery System Replacement

Status: Due to the long lead on materials, the WA entered into a purchase agreement in January. Equipment is expected to be in hand by July 2026, with installation scheduled for July 2026. With the existing batteries in extremely poor condition, a temporary back up system was installed in May 2026. The vendor has installed a temporary battery and has removed the old batteries until the new battery is scheduled for install.

JPP HVAC System Rehabilitation/ Replacement - Design

Status: No activity this month.

O'NEILL PUMPING/GENERATING PLANT (OPP)

Main Transformers Rehabilitation

Status: The Water Authority remains in contract with CEI to complete the Main Transformer Rehabilitation. To date, the spare has been rehabilitated and will be used to swap into service to rehabilitate one transformer at a time. Various contracting and workmanship issues were encountered in October, and the spare was unable to be put into service. New weld leaks were found as ambient temperatures have increased, so a third-party certified welder was hired to complete the repairs. Additionally, a third-party weld inspector was also secured to inspect the quality of welds, and in his findings an additional leak was detected and was repaired. Due to the welding repairs, touch-up paint and oil processing are being planned before the outage. The next outage is planned from September 14th to 25th (12 days) to swap the spare into service to rehabilitate the next transformer.

OPP Upgrades – Pump Bowl Fabrication & Governor Rehabilitation

Status: Staff continue to work with Pentair on Phase II of the contract. The 100% design of the bowls and the governor have been received, and staff have reviewed and approved them in conjunction with USBR. Phase 1 is complete, and Phase 2 notice to proceed was issued to Pentair after the October board approval. Staff witnessed the factory acceptance testing of the hydraulic manifold for the governor system from November 11 - 14. The first bowl is scheduled to be delivered December 2026. An advance payment request was submitted to Reclamation in April and is pending. Reclamation announced an additional $11M was awarded through IIJA funding, bringing the total to $22.6M.

OPP Upgrades – Unit Rewind

Status: No activity this month. Start of this project is contingent upon adequate funding. The latest FY26 award does not cover the Unit Rewind portion of the OPP Upgrades project. Additional planning is required to determine next steps.

OPP Upgrades – Unit Rehabilitation

Status: No activity this month. Staff are working with Pentair to develop a quote for the pump components and the work to be performed. The start of this project will be timed appropriately with the Unit Rewinds, Pump Bowl Fabrication, and Governor Rehabilitation projects as well as the availability of funds. The latest IIJA awards do not include funding for this project.

OPP Sand Filter System Rehabilitation Design (FY24)

Status: No activity this month.

OPP Warehouse Building (Design & Construction) (FY26)

Status: No activity this month. Reclamation requested and Water Authority staff provided the Scope of Work for the project. Staff continued planning the best method of procuring the design and construction of the building and worked on the plans and specifications.

OPP Shaft Sleeve Design & Manufacturing (two complete sets)

Status: No activity this month.

DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL/CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT INTERTIE PUMPING PLANT (DCI)

DCI Motor Protection Relay Replacement (FY25)

Status: The new protective relays (SEL-710-5’s) were procured in January 2025. Staff have uploaded and tested the relays with settings designed by Reclamation TSC. The updated relays were seen at the Eaton plant during the factory acceptance testing (FAT) for the motor controller sections which was performed in September. Units 1 & 2 replacement motor control panels included the new relays and have been installed and passed electrical tests in November 2025. Units 3, 4, 5 & 6 protective relays will be installed when feasible with low pumping and staffing availability.

DCI HVAC System Rehabilitation/ Replacement (FY23)

Status: No activity this month.

<u>DCI U1 & U2 Restoration and Plant Electrical Upgrades</u>

Status: Two separate arc flash incidents occurred in summer 2024 resulting in the loss of the motor control panels for Units 1 and 2. Installation of new motor control panels was completed in December 2025 through an agreement involving Rexel, Contra Costa Electric and Eaton. The commissioning was performed by staff with CVO witnessing. Both units have been returned to service; however, Reclamation has requested additional testing to be completed before fully accepting the work. Staff continue to work closely with Reclamation on the details. Tests performed by Power Pros (and notes from Hitachi) have shown that the rest of the electrical equipment in question has passed their electrical requirements. CVO have reviewed and accepted the results. WA's last task is to describe the management process of the maintenance program and any recommendations.

<u>DCI Facility Rating & Protective Relays Reviews</u>

Status: USBR TSC does not have the capacity to perform either review until after October 2026. WA plans to have other engineering consultants to perform the reviews.

WATER OPERATIONS REPORTING

San Luis & Delta-Mendota
WATER AUTHORITY

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
OPERATIONS SUMMARY

NOTE: ALL FIGURES ARE IN ACRE FEET

	May-2026	May-2025
JONES PUMPING PLANT - PUMPED	108,366	120,423
DCI PLANT - PUMPED	2,637	0
DCI PLANT - RETURNED	0	0
O'NEILL P/G PLANT - PUMPED	23,921	18,329
O'NEILL P/G PLANT - GENERATED	36,676	43,502
DMC DELIVERIES	44,783	54,076
RIVER/WELL/RECYCLE WATER INTO DMC	12,642	5,211
MENDOTA POOL DELIVERIES	99,741	104,247
SHASTA RESERVOIR STORAGE	3,950,100	4,151,000
SAN LUIS RESERVOIR STORAGE	1,502,980	1,302,209
SLR FEDERAL SHARE	727,147	631,597

	May-2026	May-2025
*SAN LUIS UNIT DELIVERIES	12,582	15,768
SAN LUIS UNIT WELL WATER	0	0
SAN FELIPE UNIT DELIVERIES	7,969	10,364

Jones Pumping Plant monthly average = 1,762 cfs

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Monthly Deliveries
May 2026

Date 6/9/26

District/Other	Total Available Water into System (INCOMING) (Acre Feet)	AG/Refuge Deliveries (Acre Feet)	M & I Deliveries (Acre Feet)	Total Deliveries (OUTGOING) (Acre Feet)
Total Pumped @ Jones Pumping Plant	**108,366**			
Total Pumped @ DCI	**(2,637)**			
Total Reversed @ DCI	**0**			
City of Tracy		0	868	868
Byron Bethany I.D.		611	2	613
West Side I.D.		0	0	0
Banta Carbona I.D.		0	0	0
West Stanislaus I.D.		85	0	85
Patterson I.D.		0	0	0
Del Puerto W.D.		9,534	4	9,538
Central California I.D. - above check #13		2,748	0	2,748
Santa Nella County W.D.		0	0	0
Volta Wildlife Mgmt. Area (Fish & Game)		257	0	257
Fish & Wildlife (Volta) Santa Fe - Kesterson		0	0	0
Grasslands W.D. (Volta)		668	0	668
Total Pumped @ O'Neill PP	**(23,921)**			
Total Generated @ O'Neill PP	**36,676**			
Central California I.D. - below check #13		17,893	0	17,893
Grasslands W.D. (76.05-L)		5,590	0	5,590
Fish & Game Los Banos Refuge (76.05-L)		322	0	322
Fish & Wildlife Kesterson (76.05-L)		609	0	609
Freitas Unit (76.05-L)		473	0	473
Salt Slough Unit (76.05-L)		355	0	355
China Island (76.05-L)		164	0	164
San Luis W.D. - below check #13		1,204	1	1,205
Panoche W.D.		1,802	2	1,804
Eagle Field W.D.		344	0	344
Oro Loma W.D.		0	0	0
Mercy Springs W.D.		0	0	0
Firebaugh Canal W.D. (D.M.C.)		1,247	0	1,247
River and Groundwater well pump-in	10,358			
North Valley Regional Recycled Water Program	2,284			
Change in Canal Storage	(252)			
Wasteway Flushing and Spill	(15)			
Total Available in Delta-Mendota Canal	130,859			
TOTAL DELIVERY FROM DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL	**(44,783)**	**43,906**	**877**	**44,783**
Theoretical DMC Delivery to Mendota Pool	86,076			
Total DMC Metered Delivery to MP	81,844			
Estimated (Loss) or Gain in DMC	(4,232)			
Estimated % Loss or Gain in DMC	-2.69%			

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Monthly Deliveries
May 2026

District/Other	Total Available Water into System (INCOMING) (Acre Feet)	AG/Refuge Deliveries (Acre Feet)	M & I Deliveries (Acre Feet)	Total Deliveries (OUTGOING) (Acre Feet)
Calculated DMC Inflow to MP	81,844			
Mendota Pool Groundwater Well Pump-In	6,879			
(+)SJRRP Releases into Mendota Pool	15,977			
(+)Available Flood Releases from Friant into Mendota Pool	0			
(+)Other San Joaquin River Water	0			
(+)Kings River Releases into Mendota Pool	0			
Mendota Pool Delivery Information				
Exchange Contractors:				
Central California Irrigation District (CCID)		45,820	0	45,820
Columbia Canal Company (CCC)		5,510	0	5,510
Firebaugh Canal Water District (FCWD)		5,460	0	5,460
San Luis Canal Company (SLCC)		12,691	0	12,691
Refuge:				
Conveyance Losses		1,302	0	1,302
Calif Dept of F/G-LB Unit (CCID)		107	0	107
Calif Dept of F/G-LB Unit (SLCC)		0	0	0
Calif Dept of F/G-Salt Slough Unit (CCID)		118	0	118
Calif Dept of F/G-China Island Unit (CCID)		54	0	54
US Fish & Wildlife-San Luis Refuge (SLCC)		1,270	0	1,270
US Fish & Wildlife-Freitas (CCID)		158	0	158
US Fish & Wildlife-Kesterson (CCID)		203	0	203
Grasslands WD (CCID)		1,660	0	1,660
Grasslands WD (SLCC)		638	0	638
Grasslands (Private)		203	0	203
San Luis WD Conveyance (CCID)		138	0	138
Del Puerto WD Conveyance (CCID)		0	0	0
San Joaquin River Restoration Project:				
SJRRP		16,513	0	16,513
Other: *(see MP Operations Report)*		7,896	0	7,896
Total Available Water in Mendota Pool	104,700			
TOTAL DELIVERY FROM MENDOTA POOL	**(99,741)**	**99,741**	**0**	**99,741**
*Estimated (Loss) or Gain in Mendota Pool	(4,959)			
*Estimated % Loss or Gain in Mendota Pool	-4.74%			
Total System Delivery	(144,524)			
***Total Estimated System (Loss) or Gain**	**(9,191)**			
***Total Estimated % System Loss or Gain**	**-5.10%**			

Special Notes:

Jones Pumping Plant
May - 2026

Date	# OF UNITS	TIME ON/OFF	AVG DAILY CFS
1	3-1-2	0600-1600	1544
2	2-1-3	06:00-17:00	1564
3	3-1-2	06:00-1600	1461
4	2-1-2	06:00-18:00	1410
5	2-1-2	03:00-20:00	1150
6	2-1	07:00	1124
7	1	Continuous	891
8	1	Continuous	890
9	1	Continuous	889
10	1	Continuous	887
11	1	Continuous	896
12	1	Continuous	881
13	1	Continuous	888
14	4	Continuous	3245
15	4	Continuous	3410
16	4	Continuous	3418
17	4	Continuous	3432
18	4-5	00:00-1600	3561
19	5	Continuous	4297
20	5	Continuous	4157
21	3	Continuous	2002
22	3	Continuous	2703
23	1	Continuous	902
24	1	Continuous	895
25	1	Continuous	894
26	1	Continuous	894
27	1	Continuous	893
28	1	Continuous	893
29	1	Continuous	893
30	2	Continuous	1826
31	2	Continuous	1843
		AVG CFS for the month	**1762**

NON-PROJECT WATER CREDITS REPORT

(ALL FIGURES IN ACRE FEET)

May 2026 WA Credits

Date: 6/3/26

CREDITS UNDER WARREN ACT CONTRACTS									
Turnout	Start Meter Reading	End Meter Reading	Factor	Adjust	District	Total	Less 5%	Month	Year
3.32-R1	0	0	1	0	BBID	0	0	0	0
3.32-R2	0	0	1	0	BBID	0	0	0	0
3.32-R3	21,338	22,364	1	0	BBID	1,026	(51)	975	2,955
13.31-L	4,804	4,804	1	0	BBID	0	0	0	0
15.11-R	3,609	3,609	1	0	BBID	0	0	0	0
20.42-L	62,966,647	64,227,687	1	0	BCID	0	0	0	0
20.42-L	62,966,647	64,227,687	1	0	USBR/FWA	3,870	0	3,870	11,518
21.12-L	990	990	1.01	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
21.86-L	771	771	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
24.38-L	3,081	3,081	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
29.95-R	1,342	1,342	0.87	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
30.43-L	7,464	7,464	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
30.43-R	2,123	2,123	0.92	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
30.95-L	2,163	2,163	1.03	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
31.31-L1	95,898	99,119	1	0	WSTAN	3,221	(161)	3,060	9,265
31.31-L2	95,898	99,119	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
31.31-L3	95,898	99,119	1	0	PID	0	0	0	0
31.60-L	8,183	8,183	0.93	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
32.35-L	1,808	1,808	0.86	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
33.71-L	764	764	0.94	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
36.80-L	1,856	1,856	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
37.10-L	3,875	3,875	0.94	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
37.32-L	2,653	2,653	0.91	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
42.50-R	0	0	0.96	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
42.53-L	8,519,900	8,605,099	1	0	PID	0	0	0	0
42.53-L	8,519,900	8,605,099	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
42.53-L	8,519,900	8,605,099	1	0	USBR/FWA	1,956	0	1,956	6,456
43.22-L	55	55	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
48.97-L	881	881	1	0	SLWD	0	0	0	0
50.46-L	6,027	6,027	1.07	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
51.00-R	297	297	0.89	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
51.66-L	3,435	3,435	0.98	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
52.40-L	4,966	4,966	1	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
58.28-L	3,371	3,371	1.02	0	SLWD	0	0	0	0
58.60-L	917	917	0.96	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
58.73-R	497	507	1	0	DPWD	10	(1)	9	12
64.85-L	1,662	1,662	0.72	0	DPWD	0	0	0	0
						UPPER DMC SUB TOTAL		***9,870***	***30,206***

NON-PROJECT WATER CREDITS REPORT

(ALL FIGURES IN ACRE FEET)

May 2026 WA Credits

CREDITS UNDER WARREN ACT CONTRACTS									
Turnout	Start Meter Reading	End Meter Reading	Factor	Adjust	District	Total	Less 5%	Month	Year
78.31-L	4,469	4,469	1.08	0	SLWD	0	0	0	0
79.12-R	134	251	1.24	0	SLWD	145	(7)	138	285
79.13-L	1,736	1,834	0.94	0	SLWD	92	(5)	87	256
79.13-R	5,146	5,173	1	0	SLWD	27	(1)	26	133
79.60-L	7,986	8,281	0.84	0	SLWD	248	(12)	236	693
80.03-L	968	969	0.97	0	SLWD	1	0	1	120
80.03-R	717	717	1.05	0	SLWD	0	0	0	0
98.60-R	14,194	14,194	1	0	PANOCHE/MS	0	0	0	0
98.74-L	5,695	5,695	1.14	0	PANOCHE/MS	0	0	0	0
99.24-L	10,493	10,493	0.92	0	PANOCHE/MS	0	0	0	0
100.70-L	6,211	6,211	1	0	PANOCHE/MS	0	0	0	0
102.04-R	4,097	4,097	1	0	WIDREN WD	0	0	0	0
							LOWER DMC SUB TOTAL	***488***	***1,487***
							WARREN ACT CONTRACT CREDIT TOTAL	***10,358***	***31,693***

	TOTAL GROSS PUMP-IN	CREDIT	
TOTAL (BYRON BETHANY IRRIGATION DISTRICT)	***0***	***0***	***0***
TOTAL (BANTA CARBONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT)	***0***	***0***	***0***
TOTAL (DEL PUERTO WATER DISTRICT)	***10***	***9***	***12***
TOTAL (WEST STANISLAUS IRRIGATION DISTRICT)	***0***	***0***	***0***
TOTAL (PATTERSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT)	***0***	***0***	***0***
TOTAL (SAN LUIS WATER DISTRICT)	***513***	***488***	***1,487***
TOTAL (PANOCHE WATER DISTRICT)	***0***	***0***	***0***
TOTAL (MERCY SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT)	***0***	***0***	***0***
TOTAL (WIDREN WATER DISTRICT)	***0***	***0***	***0***
Other Warren Act Conveyance Credit Totals			
Del Puerto Water District:	***0***	***0***	***0***
Banta Carbona Irrigation District:	***0***	***0***	***0***
West Stanislaus Irrigation District:	***3,221***	***3,060***	***9,265***
Byron Bethany Irrigation District:	***1,026***	***975***	***2,955***
Patterson Irrigation District:	***0***	***0***	***0***
San Joaquin River Restoration Pump Back BCID:	***3,870***	***3,870***	***11,518***
San Joaquin River Restoration Pump Back PID:	***1,956***	***1,956***	***6,456***
Central California Irrigation District L.B. Creek Diversion Structure	***0***	***0***	***2,579***
Grassland Water District L.B. Creek Diversion Structure	***0***	***0***	***0***

MENDOTA POOL OPERATIONS
2026
ALL FIGURES IN ACRE-FEET

Date: 6/3/26

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
FRESNO SLOUGH	0	0	0	0	0								0
TPUD	0	0	16	0	0								16
JAMES I.D.	249	4,084	1,341	536	911								7,121
WESTSIDE AGRICULTURE 3	1,611	1,676	59	72	189								3,607
M.L. DUDLEY & INDART 1	32	84	192	215	573								1,096
MID VALLEY (Kings River)	0	0	0	0	0								0
REC. DIST. 1606	0	0	0	0	0								0
STATE FISH & WILDLIFE	982	225	105	1,354	1,622								4,288
TRACTION	299	186	158	**143**	163								949
UNMETERED	30	30	40	120	70								290
Total	1,311	441	303	1,638	1,855								5,527
COELHO FAMILY TRUST 2	280	256	501	544	771								2,352
TRANQUILITY I.D.	0	435	1,786	2,694	3,439								8,354
WESTLANDS LATERAL-6	0	0	0	0	0								0
WESTLANDS LATERAL-7	0	0	0	0	21								21
CARVALHO TRUST	0	0	55	76	137								268
TOTAL	3,483	6,976	4,253	5,754	7,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,362

NUMBERS SHOWN IN **BOLD** WERE REVISED AFTER DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT
1 aka COELHO-GARDNER-HANSEN 2 aka TERRA LINDA FARMS 3 aka MEYERS FARMING

Article 215 Water
n/a

Kings River Water
n/a

	BECK	120	PATOS	COLE	TRANQUILITY	1 ACRE
Duck Clubs (Percent Full)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

January
DMC Inflow 11,817 AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

February
DMC Inflow 21,942 AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

March
DMC Inflow 52,994 AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

April
DMC Inflow 41,719 AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

May
DMC Inflow 81,844 AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

June
DMC Inflow A.F
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

July
DMC Inflow AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

August
DMC Inflow AF
James Bypass Flows AF 0

September
DMC Inflow AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

October
DMC Inflow AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

November
DMC Inflow AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

December
DMC Inflow AF
James Bypass Flows 0 AF

MENDOTA POOL WELL PUMP IN
2026
(ALL FIGURES IN ACRE-FEET)

Date: 6/3/2026

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
COELHO FAMILY TRUST 1	10	0	606	1,303	1,504								3,423
M.L. DUDLEY & INDART 2	134	0	54	109	0								297
FORDEL	1	361	419	385	387								1,553
COELHO WEST	0	0	118	229	282								629
CASACA VINEYARDS	**0**	0	83	170	205								458
CASACA DPF	0	0	16	66	67								149
SOLO MIO	0	0	**40**	88	87								215
BAKER FARMS	0	0	0	503	696								1,199
FARMERS W.D.	0	0	428	1,005	1,009								2,442
WESTSIDE AGRICULTURE 3	53	66	74	121	189								503
WESTSIDE AGRICULTURE BANKED 3	0	0	0	1,761	1,845								3,606
SILVER CREEK	0	0	118	270	245								633
TRANQUILITY I.D.	0	0	0	0	0								0
FCWD	0	0	17	57	62								136
ALMENDRA	0	2	0	73	251								326
YRIBARREN FARMS	0	0	0	0	30								30
CARVALHO TRUST	0	0	0	0	20								20
ETCHEGOINBERRY	0	0	0	0	0								0
FRESNO SLOUGH W.D.	0	0	0	0	0								0
LSK-1	0	0	0	0	0								0
TOTAL	198	429	1,973	6,140	6,879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,619

NUMBERS SHOWN IN **BOLD** WERE REVISED AFTER DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT

1 aka TERRA LINDA FARMS
2 aka COELHO-GARDNER-HANSEN
3 aka MEYERS FARMING

Spill Back Credit

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
James ID (per JID)	112	0	0	0	0								112

TABLE 19: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT
SAN LUIS FIELD DIVISION MONTHLY DELIVERIES

Revised 6/10/26

MAY 2026

REACH TOTALS	POOL	INFLOW INTO AQUEDUCT	CUSTOMERS	AMOUNT IN AF
R3A			Parks & Rec. @ San Luis Reservoir	0
7969			Santa Clara Valley Water District	7225
			Casa de Fruta (Santa Clara Valley Water District)	0
			San Benito Water District	744
R3	13		CDFW @ O'Neill Forebay	144
	13		Parks & Rec. @ O'Neill Forebay	0
727	13		Cattle Program @ O'Neill Forebay	0
	13		Santa Nella County Water District	25
	13		San Luis Water District	558
R4	14		City of Dos Palos	168
	14		Pacheco Water District	1584
	14		San Luis Water District	5204
19351	14		Panoche Water District	56
	15		San Luis Water District	2284
	15		Panoche Water District	2685
	15		Westlands Water District	7370
R5	16		CDFW @ Lat. 4L (Pilibos)	0
	16		CDFW @ Lat. 4L	0
	16		CDFW @ Lat. 6L	0
	16		CDFW @ Lat. 7L	0
29891	16		Westlands Water District	8463
	17		Westlands Water District	7549
	18		DWR Truck @ 13R	0
	18		City of Coalinga	483
	18		Pleasant Valley Pumping Plant	5943
	18		Westlands Water District	7453
R6	19		Alta Gas	0
	19		City of Huron (P&R-Area 11) @ 22R	3
	19		DWR Water Truck @ 22R/CDFW @ 22R	0
13148	19		Lemoore N.A.S. thru WWD 28L,29L,&30L	198
	19		Kings County thru WWD 30L	0
	19		Westlands Water District	12947
R7	20		City of Huron @ 23R	90
	20		DWR Water Truck @ 23R	0
	20		Westlands Water District	4675
6667	21		City of Avenal	188
	21		Kings County thru WWD 37L,38L	0
	21		Westlands Water District	1714
77753		0	<---TOTALS--->	77753

TOTALS BY CUSTOMERS

Inflow Into Aqueduct:
0 AF TOTAL for PUMP-IN
60 AF TOTAL for FLOOD

Santa Nella County Water District	25
Pacheco Water District	1584
San Luis Water District	8046
Panoche Water District	2741
Westlands Water District	56114
AltaGas	0
City of Huron @ 23R	90
City of Huron (P&R/Area 11 @ 22R)	3
Lemoore N.A.S. thru WWD @ 28L,29L&30L	198
Kings County thru WWD Laterals	0
City of Avenal	188
City of Dos Palos	168
City of Coalinga	483
CDFW @ O'Neill Forebay	144
San Felipe -Pacheco Tunnel	7969
CDFW @ 4L, 6L, 7L	0
DWR Water Truck @ 23R	0
Parks & Recreation	0
Cattle Program @ O'Neill Forebay	0
Customers Total:	**77753**

Pool 12 - Reach 2B
VA Turnout Use AF = 41

DWR 3137(Rev.9/15)

77794

Monthly Availability Report

CW "Bill" Jones Pumping Plant

May - 2026

Unit #	Max Hours	Scheduled Outages (1)	%	Unscheduled Outages (2)	%	Over-all Availability %	Starts Pump	Comments
Unit-1	744	9.2	1.24%	0.0	0.00%	98.76%	2	C-26-JP-29 MP2A wire checks
Unit-2	744	9.2	1.24%	0.0	0.00%	98.76%	7	C-26-JP-29 MP2A wire checks
Unit-3	744	0.0	0.00%	0.0	0.00%	100.00%	2	
Unit-4	744	11.7	1.57%	0.0	0.00%	98.43%	2	C-26-JP-37 Excier cleaning
Unit-5	744	744.0	100.00%	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0	Rewind Waranty And Recoating
Unit-6	744	423.1	56.87%	5.0	0.67%	42.46%	2	BFV Coating Returned 5/18/2026 09:10
Total	4464	1197.2	27%	5.0	0.11%	72.89%	15	

Notes:

(1) Planned maintenance

(2) Emergency outages and maintenance performed with less than 24 hours advance notice

Monthly Availability Report

O'Neill Pump/Generating Plant

May - 2026

Unit #	Max Hours	Scheduled Outages (1)	%	Unscheduled Outages (2)	%	Over-all Availability %	Starts		Comments
							Pump	Gen	
Unit-1	744	13.6	1.83%	0.0	0.00%	98.17%	2	4	Ramp Testin 5/4/2026
Unit-2	744	13.6	1.83%	0.0	0.00%	98.17%	5	0	Ramp Testin 5/4/2027
Unit-3	744	519.4	69.81%	0.0	0.00%	30.19%	0	0	Ann Maint C-26-ON-34 5/11/2026 Ramp Testing
Unit-4	744	23.3	3.13%	1.0	0.13%	96.74%	4	4	Ramp Testing 5/5/2026
Unit-5	744	8.6	1.16%	1.0	0.13%	98.71%	5	7	Ramp Testing 5/6/2026
Unit-6	744	19.9	2.67%	0.0	0.00%	97.33%	2	5	Ramp testing 5/7/2026
Total	4464	598.4	13%	2.0	0.04%	86.96%	18	20	

Notes:

(1) Planned maintenance

(2) Emergency outages and maintenance performed with less than 24 hours advance notice

Monthly Availability Report

DCI Pumping Plant

May - 2026

Unit #	Max Hours	Scheduled Outages (1)	%	Unscheduled Outages (2)	%	Over-all Availability %	Starts Pump	Comments
Unit-1	744	323.7	43.51%	0.0	0.00%	56.49%	3	C-26-DCI-18 Electrical testing
Unit-2	744	0.0	0.00%	323.7	43.51%	56.49%	3	C-26-DCI-09 D/V replace
Unit-3	744	323.7	43.51%	0.0	0.00%	56.49%	1	C-26-DCI-18 Electrical testing
Unit-4	744	323.7	43.51%	0.0	0.00%	56.49%	2	C-26-DCI-18 Electrical testing
Unit-5	744	323.7	43.51%	0.0	0.00%	56.49%	3	C-26-DCI-18 Electrical testing
Unit-6	744	323.7	43.51%	0.0	0.00%	56.49%	3	C-26-DCI-18 Electrical testing
Total	4464	1618.5	36%	323.7	7.25%	56.75%	15	

Notes:

(1) Planned maintenance

(2) Emergency outages and maintenance performed with less than 24 hours advance notice

PO Box 2157
Los Banos, CA 93635

sldmwa.org

Official Memorandum

To: SLDMWA Board of Directors and Alternates

From: Scott Petersen, Water Policy Director
Cindy Meyer, Special Programs Manager

Date: July 9, 2026

RE: Staff Report on Science Program – June 2026

Summary

The San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority's ("Water Authority") current science commitments for Fiscal Year 27 (March 1, 2026 – February 28, 2027) may be considered in two categories. First, the Water Authority re-budgeted $339,000 from the FY26 budget to fund three activities and/or studies previously authorized to be funded. Second, the Water Authority has budgeted $661,000 in the current budget for science studies. More detail regarding the various science commitments is provided below.

Previous Commitments - $339,000 in FY 27 Budget

Subject	Description of Work / Objective(s)	FY 26 Budget
Joint Funding Delta Coordination Group (DCG) Structured Decision-making Facilitation[1]	Funds support and assistance with the structured decision making for recommendations for summer-fall habitat actions for delta smelt by the Delta Coordination Group to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Water Resources. Main contract with Dr. Jennie Hoffman with Adaptation/Insight, using Compass Resources.	$15,000
University of California, Merced Science Partnership	Funds support initiating a partnership with the University of California, Merced, for capacity building in the Science Enterprise and to conduct research into issues of importance to member agencies. Current projects under development include: 1. Water Regulations Workbook 2. Economic Modeling Project Funding issues related to other work performed by UC Merced using federal funds have resulted in delays in the implementation of these projects, which began in earnest in October. Staff anticipates much of this work continuing through FY 27.	$229,000

[1] Staff expects to repurpose this funding for golden mussel response activities with the elimination of the DCG under Action 5.

Hydroacoustic Telemetry Pilot Study	The Hydroacoustic Telemetry Pilot Study intends to ground-truth and enhance the data collected from the rotary screw traps near Red Bluff. The project addresses a known data gap and priority of Reclamation to further inform lines of evidence associated with CVP operations and salmonid management.	$90,000
Golden Mussel Plan	The Golden Mussel Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan was completed in May 2026. The plan is necessary to address the increasing impacts from invasive golden mussels. Based on the Plan recommendations, additional funds may be necessary to implement mitigation and control measures.	$5,000

New Science - $661,000 in FY 27 Budget

Subject	Description of Work / Objective(s)	FY 26 Budget
Science Studies/Efforts		$661,000
SLDMWA Technical, Science and Regulatory Support	Funds will be used for engagement in Science Program, technical or regulatory efforts that arise in FY 2026. Anticipated use includes technical support for the implementation of long-term operations of the CVP and SWP and supporting E.O. 14181, ESA/CESA listing decisions, engagement in efforts associated with the Bay-Delta Plan Update and HRL Science Plan, and refinement of the Water Authority Science Plan. Funding obligated to date includes: 1. Facilitation and Technical Support for Development of Healthy Rivers and Landscapes 2. Science and Water Operations Technical Support, including consultant support 3. Recreational Ocean Harvest Monitoring Survey and Development of Machine Learning Video Analytical Tool 4. SLDMWA facility Vulnerability Assessment and Recommended Response for Golden Mussel 5. Development of Particle Tracking Model Tool and Associated As-Needed Analysis 6. Development of Science Investment Framework 7. Development of Prototype Allocation Modernization Tool 8. Development of Prototype Operations Visualization Tool	$331,000
LTO Implementation Special Studies Program	Funds support special studies to enhance the scientific basis for implementation of the Long-term Operations of the CVP.	$45,000

Golden Mussel Coordination and Facilitation Support	Funds support coordination and facilitation for addressing the Golden Mussel impacts in the Delta. The Water Agency Coordination group will compile information on prevention and mitigation methods through field testing and share out data at monthly meetings. Kearns & West will provide the support through July 2026.	$45,000
Dissolved Oxygen Aerator	Joint funded project to maintain the Dissolved Oxygen Aerator at the Port of Stockton to meet Water Quality Standards.	$6,250
University of California, Merced Science Partnership	Funds will be used to expand the partnership with the University of California, Merced, established last fiscal year, for capacity building in the Science Enterprise and to conduct research into issues of importance to member agencies.	$100,000

Science Program Activities

Staff participates in several science forums and coordination activities. The highlights include:

Agreements for Healthy Rivers and Landscapes ("Agreements") Science Committee (Bay-Delta Plan Update)

The Agreements Science Committee received initial drafts of three tributary specific science plans for review. These plans will be revised and provided for a broader review. Staff is assisting with the development of the Data Management Strategy associated with the science plan activities. In addition, the Science Committee is refining the timelines associated with early implementation projects and the value of contribution to the program. The Science Committee is refining the hypotheses and necessary monitoring strategies. In addition, a deep-dive science workshop was held in June 2026. Staff contributed to the meeting priorities and concerns to address in the refinement of the science plan.

ESA Consultation for the Long-Term Operations ("LTO") of the CVP and SWP

On December 4, 2025, Reclamation signed a Record of Decision implementing modified operations for the CVP and SWP. This action was in response to Presidential Executive Order 14181. The 2024 LTO documents are available on the Reclamation website: https://www.usbr.gov/mp/bdo/lto/index.html

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NAS) independent panel completed review of the Long-term Water Operations of the CVP and SWP and issued the final report on November 10, 2024. Staff is reviewing the report for priority actions and participate in informational meetings. The documents and recordings of the public meetings and presentations are available at https://www.nationalacademies.org/our-work/review-of-the-long-term-operations-of-the-central-valley-project

Reclamation distributed the charge statement and request for panel nominations for the next round of NAS review. "The review will focus primarily on the monitoring data used to calibrate and validate models of ecosystem processes in the Delta (status and trend monitoring), making it essential for the committee to understand the models and tools used in the management of the system now and in the future." https://www.nationalacademies.org/projects/CHPP-ESR-26-07

Water Authority Science Coordination Workgroup

The Science Coordination Workgroup met on May 20, 2026. Staff provided an update on: (1) Science Program accomplishments including the completion of the 2025 Recreational Salmon Video Monitoring report, (2) activities pertaining to Golden Mussels, (3) objectives for the year, and (4) potential projects. The workgroup approved the project proposal for the continuation of the Salmon Monitoring project in summer 2026. Regarding the UC Merced Socio-Economic Water Supply Model being developed by UC Merced, staff will be sending data requests to member agencies. The next meeting of the Workgroup will be August 19, 2026.

Staff has been participating in the Golden Mussel Response Task Force meetings, coordinating with Valley Water, Westlands, and Contra Costa, and working with staff to develop a Control Plan for the Delta-Mendota Canal and associated facilities. For more details, please see the Golden Mussel memo in the Board packet.

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Official Memorandum

To: SLDMWA Board of Directors and Alternates

From: Scott Petersen, Water Policy Director
Chris Linneman, Regional Drainage Coordinator
Orvil McKinnis, Westside Watershed Coalition Coordinator

Date: July 9, 2026

RE: Staff Report on Activity Agreements – June Update

Background

This memorandum serves as the Staff Report for June 2026 regarding specified[1] Water Authority activities not separately addressed on the Board meeting agenda.

Integrated Regional Water Management Activity (IRWM) Summary

The Roundtable of Regions met to determine potential paths forward for the IRWM Program in the future, given the limited amount of funding provided in Proposition 4 for IRWM Activities ($100M), and has released a transition plan that may be of interest to member agencies[2].

Westside San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRMWP)

Self-Help Enterprises has prepared a draft Community Water Needs Assessment for disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the Westside San Joaquin IRWM Region, incorporating revisions from staff. The Assessment is being updated to identify and prioritize the most critical drinking water needs for DACs in the region, especially during drought years. The revised draft will be distributed to an IRWM Activity Agreement Member subcommittee for review and input prior to completion, which is anticipated by the end of the fiscal year.

Quarterly Progress Report 22 and Invoice 26 were submitted to DWR on May 29th. Amendment 8 request was submitted to DWR on October 21st. On January 13th, a response regarding Amendment 8 was received from DWR which indicated they would hold off processing the amendment as it does not change the overall term of the agreement. On April 23rd, Westland requested a schedule extension for Project 5 due to financial

[1] For the sake of completeness, this includes those Activity Agreements that have been approved by the Board of Directors, but not yet signed by all interested members and/or participants (i.e., the Los Vaqueros Expansion Project Activity Agreement, the Exchange Contractors 2019-2023 Transfer Program Activity Agreement, and the Westside-San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Activity Agreement).

[2] Request from Authority staff.

and contractual issues through at least end of summer 2026. The Water Authority submitted Amendment 8 to DWR and is awaiting execution.

Drainage Activity Summary

Grassland Basin Drainage Management Steering Committee Activity

Despite the recent storm activity, the Grassland Bypass Channel gates have remained closed since February of 2024 despite substantial rain events in February and March of this year. Storm events at the end of December caused the Grassland Basin Authority to pump water into the Short-Term Storage Basins to prevent discharge through the Grassland Bypass Project, which continued until January 13. Selenium concentrations in Mud Slough and the San Joaquin River remain below the water quality objective.

Grassland Basin Program Activities

- General administration: Review and approve consultant billing. Field review of drainage conditions and correspondence with SJRIP manager. Correspondence with Regional Board staff occurred as required. Work on the 2025 Annual Monitoring Report began in earnest this month, with an April 30 due date for that report.

- Compliance Monitoring: Monitoring in compliance with the 2019 revised WDRs and 2019 Use Agreement is a continuous and daily effort. Regular flow, water quality and toxicity monitoring are required at eight locations at a frequency that varies from monthly to daily.

- Grassland Drainage Area Coalition: Work continues to provide coverage for farmers within the Grassland Drainage Area for the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program.

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Contract/Procurement Activity Report
From June 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026

Date Executed	Contract Title	Vendor or Service Provider	Contract Amount	Contract Solicitation Type	Contract Type	Funding Source	Notes
6/5/2026	F26-DMC-012 DMC Subsidence Correction Project - Phase 1 Task 1 Construction - GMP Amendment 1	Kiewit Infrastructure West, Co.	$ 37,500,000.00	CM/GC GMP Amendment	Construction	CIP I3 60	GMP Amendment approved at June 4th Board meeting for $37,500,000, NTP submitted 6/18.
6/10/2026	F27-DMC-007A DMC Subsidence Mitigation Upland Credits	Natural Resources, Group	$ 438,000.00	Sole Source	MSE	CIP I3 60	Upland mitigation credits agreement approved at June 4th Board Meeting for $438,000.

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER NOTIFICATIONS:

Date Executed	Contract Title	Vendor or Service Provider	Change Order Amount	Original Contract Amount	% Change	Justification
No change orders were issued during this reporting period.						

This Procurement Activity Report is intended to satisfy the requirements in the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority's Consolidated Procurement Policy that the Board be notified of all contracts awarded under informal and formal bidding procedures and single-source procedures, as well as certain change orders, promptly following award.

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Official Memorandum

To: SLDMWA Water Resources Committee Members and Alternates
SLDMWA Board of Directors and Alternates

From: Scott Petersen, Chief Strategic and Administrative Officer

Date: July 6, 2026

RE: Recommendation to Authorize Execution of Agreement with Invariant and Related Expenditure of Up to $175,000 from the Fiscal Year 2027 Legislative Operations Budget

Background

The San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority's ("Water Authority") adopted a 2023 Strategic Plan with a Mission[1] statement that is reliant on the successful advancement of federal policy objectives. During its December 2025 meeting, the Water Authority Board adopted a Policy Framework[2] and Policy Action Plan[3]. The Water Authority has historically engaged a federal affairs consultant to engage in federal government affairs work and has contracted with former Congressman Dennis Cardoza as our primary consultant since 2013, under various firms in which he has been employed, most recently with Foley & Lardner.

In April, we were informed that former Representative Cardoza was departing from Foley & Lardner, resulting in an analysis of Foley & Lardner's capacity to continue to meet the needs of the Water Authority and its member agencies. In response to this analysis and in coordination with the Federal Affairs working group, Water Authority staff recommended a transition away from Foley & Lardner and prepared and released a Request for Proposals ("RFP") for Federal Affairs and Coalition Coordination Services.

Authority staff received two responses to the RFP, reviewed the responses in coordination with the Federal Affairs Workgroup and reached a recommendation.

Issue for Decision

Whether the Water Resources Committee should recommend to the Board that staff execute an agreement with Invariant in the amount of $175,000 to provide Federal Affairs and Coalition Coordination Services for the Water Authority.

---

[1] To operate and maintain the Delta-Mendota Canal and related facilities reliably and cost-effectively, and to support member agencies in restoring and protecting adequate, affordable water supplies to benefit people, wildlife, and the economy

[2] The Policy Framework tiers from the Strategic Plan and sets the framework for policy issues the Water Authority will work on to implement the Strategic Plan. Request from Water Authority staff.

[3] The Policy Action Plan tiers from the Policy Framework and sets the annual workplan for policy issues the Water Authority will work on to implement the Strategic Plan. Request from Water Authority staff.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Committee recommend, and the Board authorize, execution of a Professional Services Agreement with Invariant and related expenditures.

Analysis

The Water Authority has long operated in the federal affairs space as a traditional water agency, with our own federal affairs consultant seeking to support legislation and funding levels of relevance to Water Authority projects and to support programs of interest to member agencies. However, the power of the Water Authority is in its combined membership and increased coordination of its member agencies and their existing resources on items of common interest to Water Authority members. In response to this, Water Authority staff is seeking coalition coordination support, in addition to federal affairs expertise, to enhance and support coordinated advocacy efforts with the combined federal affairs resources of our member agencies.

As a result of this foundational restructuring of the Water Authority's federal affairs function, Water Authority staff intend to contract with two firms: one as a primary coordinator of member agency federal affairs teams, and one to provide strategic advisory services.

Invariant is qualified and has the experience and resources needed to perform coalition coordination services for the Water Authority. Specifically, Invariant has provided coalition coordination support services for other coalitions, and has staff expertise related to priority issues, including Reclamation, of interest to the Water Authority and its members.

Dennis Cardoza Consulting Services is qualified and has the experience and resources needed to perform strategic advisory services for the Water Authority.

Budget Implications

The Water Authority's Fiscal Year 2027 budget included $480,000 in Fund 05 (Leg Ops) for Federal Representation. The Water Authority has spent $90,000 through May, leaving $390,000 available through the remainder of the fiscal year. There are sufficient funds to execute an agreement with the primary federal affairs consultant and the strategic advisory agreement for the remainder of the fiscal year without requiring budget adjustment, with an estimated termination of the contract with the existing consultant on August 1, 2026.

Firm Name	Monthly Retainer	Current Expenditures	Projected Expenditures	Available Budget
Foley & Lardner (current consultant)	$30,000	$90,000	$150,000	
Dennis Cardoza Consulting Services	$10,000	$0	$60,000	
Invariant	$25,000	$0	$175,000	
			$385,000	$480,000

Official Memorandum

PO Box 2157
Los Banos, CA 93635

sldmwa.org

To: SLDMWA Water Resources Committee Members and Alternates / Board of Directors and Alternates

From: Scott Petersen, Chief Strategic and Administrative Officer

Date: July 6, 2026

RE: Water Resources Committee to Consider Recommendations on Legislation / Board of Directors to Consider Same

Recommendation

Recommend to the Water Resources Committee and Board of Directors to adopt the following positions on legislation:

State Legislation

- Adopt a position of "Favor" on A.B. 1436 (Avila Farias), State Air Resources Control Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception
- Adopt of position of "Oppose Unless Amended" on A.B. 1881 (Ramos), California Indian Freedom Act of 2026

State Legislation

A.B. 1436 (Avila Farias), State Air Resources Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception

RECOMMENDATION: Favor

POLICY SCOPE: Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

Existing Law

Existing law designates the California Air Resources Board (CARB) as the agency responsible for control of motor vehicle emissions in the state.

Executive Order (EO) N-79-20 requires sales of all new passenger vehicles to be zero-emission by 2035 and for additional measures to be taken to eliminate harmful emissions from the transportation sector. In addition, the EO requires CARB to develop regulations to mandate that 100 percent of in-state sales of new passenger cars and trucks are zero-emission by 2035 and that all operations of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles are 100 percent zero-emission by 2045, where feasible, with the mandate going into effect by 2035 for drayage trucks.

Pursuant to its authority, CARB has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles.

The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) preempts state governments from adopting their own air pollutant emissions standards for new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines. Under Section 209 of the CAA, California is permitted to apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a waiver from the federal preemption and the EPA is required to grant the waiver absent certain disqualifying conditions.

Summary

This bill would make findings and declarations regarding the unintended impacts of regulatory requirements to privately operated vehicle fleets through mandates placed on public entities or contracts.

This bill would prohibit CARB from adopting or enforcing a regulation that directly or indirectly compels compliance by private fleets, including but not limited to those operated by contractors or subcontractors of the state or a local entity, including but not limited to a city, county, or city and county. This provision would not apply to a regulation adopted after California obtains a CAA waiver.

Status

02-19-2026 As Introduced

As introduced, this bill would have made findings and declarations about addressing climate change through state policy, while ensuring energy costs remain affordable.

This bill related to biomethane procurement targets and would have required biomethane delivered to California through a common carrier pipeline to meet *either* of the following requirements rather than *both*:

1) The source of biomethane injects the biomethane into a common carrier pipeline that physically flows within California, or toward the end user in California for which the biomethane was produced, or
2) The seller or purchaser of the biomethane demonstrates that the capture or production of biomethane directly results in at least one qualifying environmental benefit. This bill would add the displacement of conventional natural gas that results in a reduction in GHG emissions to the list of qualifying environmental benefits.
    a) This bill would have required the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), by June 1, 2026, to allow recovery in rates of the costs of investments for specified purposes.

03-24-2025 As Amended

As amended, this bill would have required the project of a seller or purchaser of biomethane who seeks to demonstrate that the capture or production of biomethane directly results in the displacement of conventional natural gas that results in reduction in GHG to satisfy prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements for qualified biogas property.

04-02-2025 As Amended

This bill was gut and amended into a spot bill relating to outreach by the CPUC under Section 1711 of the Public Utilities Code.

06-11-2026 As Amended

This bill was gut and amended to reflect current provisions.

Importance to the Authority

In response to EO N-79-20, CARB adopted several regulations to help achieve its reduced emissions goals, including the ACF regulation. Under the ACF regulation, California fleet owners and operators were required to start purchasing zero-emission vehicles in 2024, with the goal of moving California's medium- and heavy-duty trucks to zero-emission by 2045. The ACF regulation authorizes entities subject to it to apply for exemptions under certain circumstances.

In 2023, Assemblymember Garcia introduced AB 1594 to create additional flexibility for public agencies while the ACF regulation was being implemented. Specifically, it allowed public agency utilities to purchase replacements for traditional utility-specialized vehicles that are at the end of life to maintain reliable service and respond to major foreseeable events, including severe weather, wildfires, natural disasters, and physical attacks. ACWA adopted a "Favor" position on the bill and advocated to expand it to include more than just drinking water systems. As a result of these efforts, the law includes water districts, irrigation districts, flood control agencies, water authorities, reclamation districts, and others. This bill was signed into law, despite concerns from CARB.

Since AB 1594's passage in 2023, CARB has been evaluating how best to incorporate this intended flexibility. CARB requested initial feedback in 2024 from interested stakeholders, and then proceeded with a formal rulemaking amending the ACF regulation in the Summer of 2025.

During this regulatory process, CARB has taken other related actions, too. In January 2025, CARB withdrew a federal CAA waiver pending approval by the EPA that would have allowed it to enforce the ACF regulation on private fleets and drayage operator stakeholders. CARB still retains authority over public sector fleets, including the State and local governments. In September 2025, CARB approved a resolution formally expanding exemptions for public utilities and extending the 50 percent zero-emission vehicle milestone purchase requirements to 2030.

In April 2026, several months after the close of the initial 45-day comment period for the pending ACF regulation amendments, CARB published a set of amendments allowing for another 15-day comment period, followed by a second set of amendments with another 15-day comment period in June 2026. AB 1436 was introduced in response to the most recent amendments to the proposed regulatory changes.

CARB's June 2026 amendments would now require any use of private fleet vehicles to perform public fleet functions, regardless of contract/lease duration, to be compliant with the requirements under ACF. This change could make ACF compliance prohibitively difficult for even the most proactive public fleets, and administratively difficult for CARB to enforce because public fleets rely on leases and contracts for many different functions that do not fit within reporting requirements.

From a process standpoint, CARB is close to its one-year clock on this regulation creating a sense of urgency, although they could request a 180-day extension from the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). Further, the CARB Board will not re-review the regulation before it is submitted to OAL, leaving any final decisions on this policy to CARB staff. CARB may explore further amendments to the regulation before the end of legislative session.

This bill seeks to push back on CARB's interpretation of ACF compliance for public fleets, which includes how public fleets utilize privately owned vehicles. Were this bill to pass, it would re-instate the previous interpretation of how public fleets can use privately owned vehicles.

AB 1436 would prohibit CARB from adopting or enforcing a regulation that compels compliance by private fleets, including those operated by contractors or subcontractors of the state or a local entity, until or unless California obtains a CAA waiver. In doing so, this bill could protect public water agencies' ability to utilize contractors, minimize their contract costs, lessen their administrative burdens, and help ensure that they can provide reliable services.

For these reasons, staff recommends a "Favor" position.

Other Associations

The Association of California Water Agencies, the California Municipal Utilities Association, and the California Special Districts Association have formally registered supportive positions on A.B. 1436 and are operating as a coalition.

A.B. 1881 (Ramos), California Indian Freedom Act of 2026

RECOMMENDATION: Oppose Unless Amended

POLICY SCOPE: Water Supply Reliability, Water Quality and Resource Management, Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

Existing Law

Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act

The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 (RLUIPA) prohibits governments from imposing or implementing a land use regulation in a manner that imposes a substantial burden on the religious exercise of a person, including a religious assembly or institution, unless the government demonstrates that imposition of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and the least restrictive means of furthering that interest.

Public Resources Code § 5097.9

Existing state law prohibits a public agency or private party using or occupying, or operating on, public property, under a public license, permit, grant, lease, or contract made on or after July 1, 1977, from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion, as provided in the United States Constitution and California Constitution. A public agency or private party is also prohibited from causing severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require.

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) establishes a formal process for consultation between lead agencies and California Native American tribes (tribes) traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project.

CEQA requires the lead agency of a proposed project, before releasing a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report, to begin consultation with a tribe if the tribe: (1) requested, in writing, to be notified of proposed projects in the geographic area, and (2) responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification and requests consultation. CEQA requires the tribe, when responding, to designate a lead contact person. A lead agency is required, within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a public agency deciding to undertake a project, to notify the lead contact person of a tribe that requested notice. The tribe has 30 days to request consultation, and the lead agency has 30 days from the date of the request to begin consultation.

CEQA also requires local governments to provide notification to each tribe as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, its location, and its potential effects on tribal cultural resources. Local governments are required to act in good faith to identify whether a tribal cultural resource could be affected by the proposed project and to give deference to tribal information, knowledge and customs, and significance of the resource to the tribe. CEQA prohibits disclosing to the public any information submitted by a tribe during the environmental review process, including the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, unless the tribe provides written consent.

Summary

This bill would establish the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026 (Act) and make findings and declarations regarding state-level protections for California Indian religious and spiritual practices and sacred sites, including enforceable rights, consultation and consent requirements, confidentiality measures, stewardship and comanagement frameworks, and remedies.

This bill would exempt information identifying sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or religious practices of tribes from public disclosure requirements, including the California Public Records Act (PRA).

This bill would define the following terms, among others:

1) "California Indian" as a Native American who is a member or citizen of a California Native American tribe,
2) "California Native American tribe" as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the Native American Heritage Commission's contact list,
3) "Consultation" as defined in Section 65352.4 of the Government Code,
4) "Cultural landscape" as a geographical area that includes cultural and natural resources associated with the spiritual and cultural practices of a tribe,
5) "Exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices" as any practice undertaken as part of Indian religious, spiritual, or sacred observance, whether or not compelled by, or central to, a system of religious belief and would include the following:
    a) Practices tied to land, water, cultural landscapes, and sacred sites on state lands, and the use, building, or conversion of real property for religious or sacred purposes and
    b) Actions and efforts associated with the preparation in the exercise of religious or spiritual practices,
6) "Least restrictive" as interpreted consistent with strict scrutiny jurisprudence of California,
7) 7. "Sacred site" as any specific location, landscape, landform, waterbody, or area on state lands that is both of the following:
    a) Historically, culturally, or spiritually significant to a tribe and
    b) Used, or has historically been used, for religious, ceremonial, or cultural purposes,
8) "State lands" as lands owned by the state or any state agency, excluding lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of any city, county, or district,

9) 9. “Substantial burden” as any governmental action or policy occurring on and after January 1, 2027 that does any of the following:
    a) Significantly restricts, denies, or unreasonably interferes with gathering or collecting traditional foods and plants used in ceremonies, including funerals, feasts, and celebrations on state lands,
    b) Denies or unreasonably restricts access to sacred sites, ceremonial grounds, or other locations of religious or spiritual significance on state lands,
    c) Destroys, desecrates, materially alters, or otherwise interferes with sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or ceremonial items on state lands in a manner that prevents or substantially impedes the practice of sincerely held religious or spiritual beliefs, or
    d) Screens or restricts items of cultural, sacred, or religious significance, including but not limited to regalia, headdresses, eagle feathers, traditional medicines, ground rattles, or other ceremonial items, when entering state government buildings.

Routine administrative procedures, minor restrictions, or actions that do not materially prevent or significantly interfere with a tribe’s exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices would not constitute a substantial burden.

This bill would prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening an Indian’s or tribe’s exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and the least restrictive means of furthering that interest.

This bill would, consistent with the United Nation’s Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), require a governmental agency to seek and document free, prior, informed, and written consent from any affected tribes before undertaking any project on state lands that may pose a risk to sacred sites of which the agency has actual knowledge or has been formally notified that may result in any of the following:

1) Physical destruction or alteration of a sacred site,
2) Loss of access, privacy, or quiet use, and
3) Long-term environmental degradation affecting religious and spiritual practices.

If a tribe does not respond within a reasonable timeframe as designated in the request, a governmental agency could interpret the lack of a response as a grant to the request. If a tribe responds to a request for consent by objecting to the undertaking, the governmental agency could request consultation with the tribe.

This bill would require a governmental agency to allow Indians access to sacred sites on state lands for religious, ceremonial, or cultural activities, except where public safety or resource protection make access impossible.

An Indian or tribe would have standing and be authorized to assert a violation of this prohibition as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding and to obtain either declaratory or injunctive relief. The prevailing party would be entitled to reasonable attorney’s fees and costs, and any other equitable remedies determined by the court.

This bill would require the Department of General Services (DGS), in coordination with the Capitol Protection Section, to the greatest extent possible to uphold the religious freedom, ceremonial practices, sacred sites, cultural patrimony, and cultural landscapes of tribes when accessing the State Capitol. The Capitol

Protective Section would be required, to the greatest extent possible, to avoid undue harm when handling tribal instruments and regalia.

This bill would prohibit the Act from limiting or restricting the authority of the state or any state agency to enter into an agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other arrangement with any tribe to allow access to any state lands for the purpose of conducting religious, cultural, or ceremonial practices.

This bill would be limited to a governmental agency's management actions that involve only state lands and would not apply to any actions or direct or indirect effects arising out of or pertaining to lands that are not state lands. In the event of a conflict between this limitation and any other provision in this chapter, this limitation would control.

Status

02-12-2026 As Introduced

As introduced this bill would do the following:

Establish the Act and make findings and declarations regarding the protection of Native American religious and spiritual practices.

Exempt information identifying sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or religious practices of tribes from public disclosure requirements.

Define the following terms, among others: California Native American tribe, consultation, cultural landscape, least restrictive, native nation or tribe, substantial burden, and sacred site.

Prohibit state and local government actions, including permitting decisions, land use approvals, enforcement actions, environmental review, and contracting, licensing, or regulatory activities, from substantially burdening, as defined, a tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and the least restrictive means of furthering that interest.

Require a governmental agency, before undertaking, approving, permitting, funding, or authorizing a project that may impact a sacred site or landscape, to engage in early, meaningful, and good-faith government-to-government consultation, as defined, with an affected tribe. Consistent with UNDRIP, a governmental agency would be required to seek and document prior and informed consent from an affected tribe for any project that risks any of the following:

1. Physical destruction or alteration of a sacred site,
2. Loss of access, privacy, or quiet use, and
3. Long-term environmental degradation affecting religious and spiritual practices.

Require a governmental agency to avoid adverse impacts to sacred sites to the maximum extent feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, a governmental agency would be required to (1) demonstrate that no prudent and feasible alternative exists, (2) minimize impacts to the greatest extent possible, and (3) adopt mitigation measures approved by the affected tribe.

Require a governmental agency to allow California Indians access to sacred sites on public lands, including a waterbody, for religious, ceremonial, or cultural activities, unless public safety or resource protection makes access impossible.

Authorize a tribe to assert a violation of this prohibition as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding and to obtain either declaratory or injunctive relief. The prevailing party would be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and any other equitable remedies determined by the court.

04-8-2026 As Amended

State Public Lands

This bill would prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening an Indian's or tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on *state public lands*. This prohibition would no longer apply to all state and local government actions.

Definitions

This bill would define "California Indian" and "Capitol Protective Section".

This bill would make non-substantive changes to the definition of "consultation".

This bill would amend the definition of "exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices" to include spiritual and religious practices tied to land, water, sacred sites, *and cultural landscapes, and actions and efforts associated with preparation in the exercise of religious or spiritual practices, such as gathering and collecting of traditional foods and plants for ceremonial purposes.*

This bill would amend the definition of "governmental agency" to no longer refer to a local government.

This bill would amend the definition of "substantial burden" to mean any governmental action or policy occurring on or after January 1, 2027 that does any of the following:

1. Significantly restricts, denies, or unreasonably interferes with gathering or collecting traditional foods and plants used in ceremonies, including funerals, feasts, and celebrations,

2. Denies or unreasonably restricts access to sacred sites, ceremonial grounds, or other locations or religious or spiritual significance,

3. Destroys, desecrates, materially alters, or otherwise interferes with sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or ceremonial items in a manner that prevents or substantially impedes the practice of sincerely held religious or spiritual beliefs, or

4. Screens or restricts items of cultural, sacred, or religious significance when entering state government buildings. Under this bill, these items would be permitted and could only be inspected by hand or other nontechnological means.

Routine administrative procedures, minor restrictions, or actions that do not materially prevent or significantly interfere with an Indian's or tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices would not constitute a substantial burden.

Consent

This bill would remove the requirement for a governmental agency to engage in early, meaningful, and good faith government-to-government consultation with an affected tribe before it undertakes, approves, permits, funds, or authorizes a project that may impact a sacred site or cultural landscape. Instead, this bill would, consistent with UNDRIP, require a governmental agency to seek and document free, prior, informed, and written consent of any affected tribe before undertaking any project action that may pose a risk to sacred sites of which the agency has actual knowledge or has been formally notified that may result in physical destruction or alteration of a sacred site; loss of access, privacy, or quiet use; or long-term environmental degradation affecting religious and spiritual practices. If a tribe does not respond within a reasonable timeframe as designated in the request for consent, the governmental agency could interpret the lack of a response as a grant of request. If a tribe responds to a request for consent by objecting to the undertaking, the governmental agency could request consultation with the tribe.

Adverse Impacts

This bill would remove the requirement for governmental agencies to avoid adverse impacts to sacred sites.

State Capitol

This bill would require DGS, in coordination with the Capitol Protective Section, to uphold the religious freedom, ceremonial practices, sacred sites, cultural patrimony, and cultural landscapes of tribes when accessing the State Capitol. The Capitol Protective Section would also be required to avoid undue harm when handling tribal instruments and regalia.

Right of Access to Information

This bill would strike Section 7 relating to the limitation of the public's right of access to information that Indians and tribes share with governmental agencies about the location and significance of sacred sites, cultural landscapes, and practices of profound cultural, religious, and spiritual beliefs.

Statewide Concern

This bill would strike Section 8 relating to findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair, and therefore, apply to all cities.

04-16-2026 As Amended

This bill would be co-authored by Assemblymembers Bauer-Kahan, Connolly, Harabedian, Valencia, and Zbur.

This bill would reference "state public lands" throughout the entire bill, including in the definitions of "cultural landscape", "exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices", "substantially burden", and "sacred site" and in the provision relating to seeking consent before undertaking a project action.

05-18-2026 As Amended

This bill would refer to "state lands" instead of "state public lands" and would define "state lands" as lands owned by the state or any state agency, excluding lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of any city, county, or district. "State lands" would not include private lands or lands used for public infrastructure or services, or authorized for private use or development.

This bill would prohibit the Act from limiting or restricting the authority of the state or any state agency from entering into an agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other arrangement with any tribe to allow access to any state lands for the purpose of conducting religious, cultural, or ceremonial practices.

05-19-2026 As Amended

This bill would limit this chapter's applicability to a governmental agency's management actions that involve state lands. The chapter would not apply to actions or direct or indirect effects arising out of or relating to lands that are not state lands. This provision would control in the event of a conflict with any other provision in this chapter.

Importance to the Authority

AB 1881 prohibits a governmental agency from substantially burdening an Indian's or tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, including access to objects and sacred sites, unless it is in furtherance of a compelling government interest by the least restrictive means. There are concerns that this prohibition extends beyond the scope of the bill and could result in increased litigation.

State Lands

While the definition of the term "state lands" has been narrowed to exclude lands used for public infrastructure or services, it requires further refinement. Sacred sites would include a specific location, landscape, landform, waterbody, or area on state lands owned by the state or any state agency, excluding lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of any city, county, or district and would not include private lands or lands used for public infrastructure or services, or authorized for private use or development. Despite this, the scope of what is defined as a state land is far-reaching. The public trust doctrine establishes that the state holds certain natural resources—including tidelands, navigable waterways, and submerged lands—in trust for the benefit of all Californians. These public trust resources are, by definition, state-owned lands, and would therefore fall squarely within the bill's coverage. The definition of "state lands" must clearly exclude lands not held in public trust. In addition, land required as mitigation for public infrastructure or land that has been acquired for public infrastructure would still be considered "state lands".

Shifts the Burden of Proof

Under RLUIPA, the party seeking relief bears the burden of proving that a government practice substantially burdens their exercise of religion. The burden of proving that the government action in question is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and the least restrictive means of furthering that interest only shifts to the government agency *after* the plaintiff provides sufficient proof to support their initial claim. AB 1881 would shift the burden of proof to the state and impose a strict scrutiny standard of review. Codifying this standard for tribal interests would elevate tribal religious freedom of expression, spiritual practices, sacred sites, objects, and ceremonies above all other competing interests, without a clear limiting principle.

Duplicates and Conflicts with Existing State and Federal Laws

The religious and spiritual practice protection requirements proposed in AB 1881 closely mirror those under RLUIPA. In addition, the proposal to create a path for tribal consultation outside of, or separate from, CEQA is duplicative and could constrain projects. Of particular concern is the requirement for a government agency to "seek and document free, prior, and informed consent from an affected tribe for any project". This shift from consultation to mandating consent marks a fundamental change in California land use law and could effectively grant a single tribe the power to halt or indefinitely delay any project – including those that have already undergone extensive environmental review and received all other required approvals.

There is consensus that the scope of "state lands" as used in the current bill could implicate water management actions across California. Amendments are being sought to ensure the scope of the bill is specific to property under state governmental agencies' control and without unintended consequences to public infrastructure overseen by local agencies.

Staff recommends an "Oppose Unless Amended" position on the legislation through policy committee, with delegated authority to move to a straight "Oppose" position if the legislation is not sufficiently amended by the time it reaches the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Guidelines for Taking Positions on Legislation

A number of controversial bills are introduced in the Congress and in the California Legislature. It is important to understand how the Authority takes positions on legislation.

Policy

By Agenda Item 7, dated December 12, 2025, the Board adopted the Policy Framework and Fiscal Year 2027 Policy Action Plan.

Water Authority's Positions on Legislation

The Water Authority takes positions on legislation that, if enacted, would impact Water Authority members, consistent with Water Authority Board adopted Goals and Objectives in the Strategic Plan, as implemented through the Policy Framework and Annual Policy Action Plan.

The Water Authority may take the following positions on legislation: Oppose, Support, Oppose Unless Amended, Support if Amended, Support and Amend, Not Favor, Favor, Not Favor Unless Amended, Favor if Amended, Favor and Amend, and Watch (neutral).

The Water Authority's staff and consultants testify and advocate with legislators and staff through direct meetings and coordination of member agency contacts on all positions except Watch, Favor and Not Favor. For Favor and Not Favor positions, written communication of the Water Authority's position is provided to the legislator, the Water Authority's delegation, and relevant Committees.

Nothing in this section should be read to preclude the Executive Director or his or her delegee from taking an informal support or informal oppose position on behalf of the Water Authority that is consistent with the Policy Framework and Annual Policy Action Plan, or to preclude the Executive Director from communicating a position on emergency legislation after obtaining the concurrence of the Chair, or the Chair's designee, provided that the Executive Director informs the Board regarding such positions on emergency legislation no later than the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

Amendment Development Process

If the Water Authority takes a position contingent on amendments, the Water Authority will typically discuss the concepts for the amendments at the meeting. Then Water Authority staff, in consultation with Committee and/or Board Members as needed, will develop the amendments after the meeting.

Information Sharing

To provide adequate information to the entire Water Authority membership, the Water Authority provides legislative updates, posts positions and other information on our website, and sends out advisories and alerts on key legislation.

The Water Authority's legislative department is available to provide specific information on bills on request and Board Members are encouraged to communicate Water Authority positions on priority legislation in meetings with legislative staff, consistent with Water Authority policy. The Water Authority's Water Policy Director appreciates being informed by Water Authority members of positions taken by Water Authority members on legislation.

BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 22, 2026

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 11, 2026

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 2, 2025

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 24, 2025

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1436

Introduced by Assembly Member Ávila Farías

February 21, 2025

An act to add Section 43110 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1436, as amended, Ávila Farías. State Air Resources Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception.

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution that the state board has found necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources.

Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles.

Existing federal law, the Clean Air Act, prohibits any state or any political subdivision thereof from adopting or attempting to enforce any standard relating to the control of emissions from new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines, except through a waiver, as provided.

This bill would prohibit the state board from ~~adopting or~~ enforcing any regulation that directly or indirectly compels compliance by private fleets, as provided, ~~unless~~ *until* the state has obtained a required waiver or authorization under the federal Clean Air Act.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares both of the following:

(1) Extending regulatory requirements to privately operated vehicle fleets through mandates placed on public entities or contracts, whether directly or indirectly, may have unintended impacts on affordability and the continuity of services provided to residents through public and private partnerships.

(2) Providing regulatory clarity and predictability for public entities and their private partners is necessary given the potential fiscal and operational constraints that could be imposed and the need to maintain reliable delivery of essential public services.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure that regulatory actions described in subdivision (a) do not occur unless the State Air Resources Board obtains authorization to regulate privately operated vehicle fleets under applicable federal law.

SEC. 2. Section 43110 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

43110. (a) The state board shall not ~~adopt or~~ enforce any regulation that directly or indirectly compels compliance by private ~~fleets, including, but not limited to, those operated by contractors or subcontractors of the state or a local entity, including, but not limited to, a city, a county, or a city and county.~~ *fleets that would be preempted under Section 209(a) of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7543(a)) until the required waiver or authorization* *is obtained in accordance with Section 209(b) of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7543(b)).*

~~(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a regulation adopted after the state has obtained a required waiver or authorization under Section 209 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7543).~~

(b) The use of private fleets in subdivision (a) includes, but is not limited to, those operated by contractors or subcontractors of the state or a local government entity, including, but not limited to, any city, county, public utility, special district, local agency or district, and any department, division, public corporation, or public agency of the State of California.

(c) Any provision of a regulation adopted in violation of this section is void and unenforceable.

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 19, 2026

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 18, 2026

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 16, 2026

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 8, 2026

california legislature—2025–26 regular session

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1881

Introduced by Assembly Member Ramos
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bauer-Kahan, Connolly, Harabedian, Valencia, and Zbur)

February 12, 2026

An act to amend Section 7930.205 of the Government Code, and to add Chapter 1.79 (commencing with Section 5097.1000) to Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, relating to California Indians.

legislative counsel's digest

AB 1881, as amended, Ramos. California Indian Freedom Act of 2026.

Existing law establishes various protections for California Native American tribes, including prohibiting a public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Existing law also requires a local government to provide formal notification to each California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, as provided. Existing law requires the local government, during the consultation, to give deference to the tribal information, tribal knowledge and customs, and the significance of the resource to the California Native American tribe. Existing law prohibits any information, as described, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process from being included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, as specified, without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information.

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires each state and local agency, as defined, to make its records open to public inspection at all times during office hours, except as specifically exempted from disclosure by law. The act specifically exempts from disclosure records that are exempted or prohibited from disclosure by federal or state law and lists records subject to that exemption, specifying that the listed exemptions are not inclusive of all exemptions under the act.

This bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is in the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. The bill would authorize a California Indian or tribe to assert a violation of these provisions as a claim or defense in any judicial or administrative proceeding, as specified. The bill would require a governmental agency to allow California Indians access to sacred sites on state lands, as specified. The bill would require a governmental agency to seek and document free, prior, and informed consent from affected tribes before undertaking any project action on state lands that may pose a risk to sacred sites, as specified. The bill would require the affirmation of consent from the governing body of the affected tribe to be in writing, as described.

This bill would require the Department of General Services, in coordination with the Capitol Protective Section, to the greatest extent possible, to uphold the religious freedom, ceremonial practices, sacred sites, cultural patrimony, and cultural landscapes of tribes when accessing the State Capitol Building Annex and grounds. The bill would require the Capitol Protective Section, to the greatest extent possible, to avoid undue harm when handling tribal instruments and regalia.

This bill would provide that the application of the act is strictly limited to a governmental agency's management actions that involve only state lands, as specified.

This bill would require information identifying sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or religious practices obtained by a governmental agency for the purposes of the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026 to be confidential and would exempt this information from public record laws, including the California Public Records Act. The bill would revise the list of exempted records under the California Public Records Act to add the above-described exemption. The bill would prohibit the provisions of the act from being construed to limit or restrict the authority of the state or any state agency to enter into an agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other arrangement with any tribe to allow access to any state lands for the purpose of conducting religious, cultural, or ceremonial practices. The bill would define various terms for these purposes and would make related legislative findings.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026.

California Indian Freedom Act of 2026

SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) California is home to the greatest number of California Indians living in the United States, approximately 700,000 according to the 2025 United States Census.

(b) More than 100 Native Nations call California home, each with distinct religions, spiritual traditions, and ceremonies that long predate statehood and continue to be practiced to this day.

(c) California Indian religions and spiritual beliefs, like many Indigenous religions, are exercised through land-based practices, including sacred sites and ceremonies tied to specific geographies, and require access to cultural landscapes that remain integral to the continued survival of California Indian religions and spiritual practices.

(d) Prior to the annexation of the California territory by the United States of America, the Indigenous people of this land were subjected to systems of conversion and enslavement under Spanish rule until 1821 through the Franciscan mission system.

(e) During the Mexican administration of the province from 1821 to 1845, the ancestral homelands of California's Native Nations continued to be carved up by migrating Mexican, United States, British, and Canadian settlers, therefore, losing access to their spiritual sites and the natural resources.

(f) Since the incorporation of California territory into the United States of America in 1849, the relationship between the state and California Indians was fraught with violence, exploitation, dispossession, and the attempted destruction of tribal communities and criminalization of Native religious and spiritual practices.

(g) In 1850, the State of California passed An Act for the Government and Protection of Indians, which facilitated the removal of Indigenous groups from their ancestral lands through family separation and indentured servitude. The act also facilitated the punishment of Indigenous people for minor crimes, and prohibited the religious and spiritual practices of California Indians.

(h) Between 1850 and 1859, the State of California actively engaged in violent conflicts against its Native population, organizing private militias and calling up the state militia to respond to what officials perceived as "Indian attacks."

(i) In 1851, Governor Peter Hardeman Burnett, California's first governor, declared in his State of the State address that "a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the two races until the Indian race becomes extinct must be expected."

(j) Between 1854 and 1859, the state authorized a series of military expeditions against Native communities in Humboldt, Klamath, Modoc, Pit River, San Bernardino, and Tulare. These campaigns generated an estimated cost of $449,605.74. California later submitted the expenses to Congress for reimbursement, but only $229,987.67 was ultimately approved and repaid under the Congressional Appropriations Act of March 2, 1861.

(k) Between 1892 and 1974, California was home to 13 federal Indian boarding schools that, under a federal mandate to assimilate California Indian children into American culture, forcibly removed thousands of Native children from their families, subjected them to harsh discipline and cultural suppression, including the loss of language, identity, and spiritual practices, and left a legacy of profound intergenerational trauma that continues to affect the well-being of California Native American tribes.

(*l*) Prior to 2022, more than 100 geographic features and places in California carried the term "squaw," along with other derogatory names assigned to locations within the ancestral homelands of Native Nations. These names reinforced harmful stereotypes, fueled prejudice, and connected to the broader crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous people.

(m) Government-sanctioned policies and actions that dispossessed California Indian tribes from their lands normalized a broader culture of mistreatment throughout the early 20th century, and the consequences of these injustices remain visible and deeply felt today.

(n) California Indian tribes continue to be separated from their cultural items and the ancestral human remains.

(o) Existing federal protections for Native American religious and spiritual practices, including the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1996) (AIRFA) and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 2000bb) (RFRA), are limited in scope, underenforced, or inapplicable to state and private actions.

(p) Existing California laws do not require Indigenous consent to state and local actions that would burden Native American religious freedom or provide comprehensive protection for the free exercise of Native American religious and spiritual practices, sacred sites, or access to cultural landscapes.

(q) California has a compelling interest in safeguarding Indigenous religious freedom, ceremonial practices, sacred sites, cultural patrimony, and access to cultural landscapes as a matter of human rights, cultural survival, and compliance with the United

Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), including Article 11 (right to practices and revitalize cultural traditions), Article 12 (right to maintain, protect, and access religious and cultural sites), Article 25 (right to maintain spiritual relationships with traditional lands), and Article 32 (right to determine and develop priorities for the use of lands and resources), as endorsed by the United States in 2010.

(r) It is therefore necessary to enact comprehensive state-level protections for California Indian religious and spiritual practice freedom protections and sacred site protections, including enforceable rights, consultation and consent requirements, confidentiality measures, stewardship and comanagement frameworks, and remedies.

SEC. 3. Section 7930.205 of the Government Code is amended to read:

7930.205. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Information identifying sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or religious practices of California Native American tribes, Section 5097.1002, Public Resources Code.

Taxpayer information, confidentiality, local taxes, Section 7925.000, this code.

Tax preparer, disclosure of information obtained in business of preparing tax returns, Section 17530.5, Business and Professions Code.

Teacher, credential holder or applicant, information provided to Commission on Teacher Credentialing, confidentiality of, Section 44341, Education Code.

Teacher, certified school personnel examination results, confidentiality of, Section 44289, Education Code.

Telephone answering service customer list, trade secret, Section 16606, Business and Professions Code.

Timber yield tax, disclosure to county assessor, Section 38706, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Timber yield tax, disclosure of information, Section 38705, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Title insurers, confidentiality of notice of noncompliance, Section 12414.14, Insurance Code.

Tobacco products, exemption from disclosure for distribution information provided to the State Department of Public Health, Section 22954, Business and Professions Code.

Tow truck driver, information in records of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, Department of Motor Vehicles, or other agencies, confidentiality of, Sections 2431 and 2432.3, Vehicle Code.

Toxic Substances Control, Department of, inspection of records of, Section 25152.5, Health and Safety Code.

Trade secrets, Section 1060, Evidence Code.

Trade secrets, confidentiality of, occupational safety and health inspections, Section 6322, Labor Code.

Trade secrets, disclosure of public records, Section 3426.7, Civil Code.

Trade secrets, food, drugs, cosmetics, nondisclosure, Sections 110165 and 110370, Health and Safety Code.

Trade secrets, protection by Director of Pesticide Regulation, Sections 7924.300 to 7924.335, inclusive, this code.

Trade secrets and proprietary information relating to pesticides, confidentiality of, Sections 14022 and 14023, Food and Agricultural Code.

Trade secrets, protection by Director of Industrial Relations, Section 6396, Labor Code.

Trade secrets relating to hazardous substances, disclosure of, Sections 78480 to 78495, inclusive, and Section 78930, Health and Safety Code.

Traffic violator school licensee records, confidentiality of, Section 11212, Vehicle Code.

Traffic offense, dismissed for participation in driving school or program, record of, confidentiality of, Section 1808.7, Vehicle Code.

Transit districts, questionnaire and financial statement information in bids, Section 99154, Public Utilities Code.

Tribal financial information, Section 8450, this code.

Tribal-state gaming compacts, exemption from disclosure for records of an Indian tribe relating to securitization of annual payments, Section 63048.63, this code.

Trust companies, disclosure of private trust confidential information, Section 1602, Financial Code.

SEC. 4. Chapter 1.79 (commencing with Section 5097.1000) is added to Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

Chapter 1.79. California Indian Freedom Act of 2026

5097.1000. For purposes of this act, the following definitions apply:

(a) "California Indian" means a Native American who is a member or citizen of a California Native American tribe.

(b) "California Native American tribe" means a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004.

(c) "Capitol Protective Section" means the division of the Department of the California Highway Patrol that provides law enforcement and safety services for the State Capitol Building and grounds and for the State Capitol Building Annex and grounds.

(d) "Consultation" has the same meaning as defined in Section 65352.4 of the Government Code.

(e) "Cultural landscape" means a geographical area on state lands that includes cultural and natural resources associated with the spiritual and cultural practices of a California Native American tribe.

(f) (1) "Exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices" means any tribal traditional practice undertaken as part of California Indian religious, spiritual, or sacred observance, whether or not compelled by, or central to, a system of religious belief.

(2) This term includes California Indian spiritual and religious practices tied to land, water, cultural landscapes, and sacred sites on state lands, and the use, building, or conversion of real property for religious or sacred purposes.

(3) This term includes actions and efforts associated with the preparation in the exercise of California Indian religious or spiritual practices, such as the gathering and collecting of California Indian traditional foods and plants for ceremonial purposes.

(g) "Governmental agency" means any state agency, department, board, or commission.

(h) "Least restrictive means" shall be interpreted consistent with strict scrutiny jurisprudence of California.

(i) "Native Nation" or "tribe" means any federally recognized or nonfederally recognized California Native American tribe.

(j) "Sacred site" means any specific location, landscape, landform, waterbody, or area on state lands that is both of the following:

(1) Historically, culturally, or spiritually significant to a California Indian or tribe.

(2) Used, or has historically been used, for religious, ceremonial, or cultural purposes.

(k) (1) "State lands" means lands owned by the state or any state agency, excluding lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of any city, county, or district.

(2) "State lands" does not include private lands or lands used for public infrastructure or services, or authorized for private use or development.

(*l*) (1) "Substantial burden" means any government action or policy that occurs on or after January 1, 2027, that does any of the following:

(A) Significantly restricts, denies, or unreasonably interferes with gathering or collecting traditional foods and plants used in ceremonies, including funerals, feasts, and celebrations on state lands.

(B) Denies or unreasonably restricts access to sacred sites, ceremonial grounds, or other locations of religious or spiritual significance on state lands.

(C) Destroys, desecrates, materially alters, or otherwise interferes with sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or ceremonial items on state lands in a manner that prevents or substantially impedes the practice of sincerely held religious or spiritual beliefs.

(D) (i) Screens or restricts items of cultural, sacred, or religious significance, including, but not limited to, regalia, headdresses, eagle feathers, traditional medicines, gourd rattles, or other ceremonial items, when entering state government buildings.

(ii) The items shall be permitted and may only be inspected by hand or through other nontechnological means.

(iii) The items shall not be inspected by technological screening.

(2) Routine administrative procedures, minor restrictions, or actions that do not materially prevent or significantly interfere with a California Indian's or tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices shall not constitute a substantial burden.

5097.1001. (a) A governmental agency shall not substantially burden a California Indian or California Native American tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is both of the following:

(1) In furtherance of a compelling governmental interest.

(2) The least restrictive means of furthering that interest.

(b) (1) A California Indian or tribe shall have standing and may assert a violation of this section as a claim or defense in any judicial or administrative proceeding.

(2) A California Indian or tribe may obtain either of the following:

(A) Declaratory relief.

(B) Injunctive relief.

(3) A prevailing party asserting a claim under this act shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and any other equitable remedies determined by the court.

5097.1002. (a) A governmental agency shall allow California Indians access to sacred sites on state lands for Native American religious, ceremonial, or cultural activities, except where public safety or resource protection make access impossible.

(b) Consistent with United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) Articles 11, 12, 25, and 32, a governmental agency shall seek and document free, prior, and informed consent of any affected tribe before undertaking any project action on state lands that may pose a risk to sacred sites of which the agency has actual knowledge or has been formally notified that may result in any of the following:

(1) Physical destruction or alteration of a sacred site.

(2) Loss of access, privacy, or quiet use.

(3) Long-term environmental degradation affecting religious and spiritual practices.

(c) (1) Affirmation of consent from the governing body of the affected tribe shall be in writing.

(2) If a tribe does not respond within a reasonable timeframe designated in the request, then the governmental agency may interpret the lack of response as a grant of request.

(3) If a tribe responds to a request for consent by objecting to the undertaking, the governmental agency may request consultation with the tribe to see if issues raised by the tribe can be addressed.

(d) Information identifying sacred sites, cultural landscapes, or religious practices obtained by a governmental agency for the purposes of this chapter shall be confidential and exempt from public records laws, including, but not limited to, the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1 of the Government Code).

5097.1003. (a) The Department of General Services, in coordination with the Capitol Protective Section, shall, to the greatest extent possible, uphold the religious freedom, ceremonial practices, sacred sites, cultural patrimony, and cultural landscapes of tribes when accessing the State Capitol Building Annex and grounds.

(b) The Capitol Protective Section shall, to the greatest extent possible, avoid undue harm when handling tribal instruments and regalia.

5097.1004. Nothing in this act shall be construed to limit or restrict the authority of the state or any state agency to enter into an agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other arrangement with any tribe to allow access to any state lands for the purpose of conducting religious, cultural, or ceremonial practices.

5097.1005. (a) The application of this chapter is strictly limited to a governmental agency's management actions that involve only state lands, regardless of whether this limitation is specified in any provision in this chapter.

(b) This chapter has no application to any actions or direct or indirect effects arising out of, pertaining to, or relating to lands that are not state lands.

(c) To the extent there is a conflict between this section and any other provision of this chapter, this section shall control.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SEC. 6. The Legislature finds and declares that Sections 3 and 4 of this act, which amend Section 7930.205 of the Government Code and add Chapter 1.79 (commencing with Section 5097.1000) to Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, respectively, impose a limitation on the public's right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution. Pursuant to that constitutional provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the need for protecting that interest:

The Legislature recognizes the state's destructive role in the ability of California Indians to freely and safely practice their religious and spiritual beliefs through its past legislative actions, and that in order to both protect the privacy of California Indians and California Native American tribes with regard to information they may share with governmental agencies about the location and significance of sacred sites, cultural landscapes, and the practices of profound cultural, religious, and spiritual beliefs, it is necessary that this act limit the public's right of access to that information and for it to remain confidential.

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Official Memorandum

To: SLDMWA Board of Directors, Alternates
SLDMWA Water Resources Committee, Alternates

From: Federico Barajas, Executive Director

Date: July 6, 2026

RE: Adoption of Resolution Authorizing Execution of Letter Agreement for Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project and Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement

Background

The San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (Water Authority) has collaborated with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) on drought-resiliency objectives identified in the "Memorandum of Understanding between the United States of America Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation and FWA [Friant Water Authority], SLDMWA, and SJRECWA [San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority] for Establishing a South of Delta Drought Resiliency Framework" (Drought Plan MOU), including the need to develop surface and groundwater storage options outside of, and in addition to, the federal share of San Luis Reservoir. The Los Banos Creek Detention Dam, a federally owned joint-use facility, has been identified as one such potential storage option for further evaluation.

Secretarial Order 3446 directs Reclamation to maximize acquisition flexibility by working with and leveraging the acquisition tools of its partners, including the Authority. Article 35 of the Water Authority's Transfer Agreement with Reclamation (Contract No. 8-07-20-X0354-X) provides the mechanism for Reclamation to provide cooperation/mutual aid to the Authority to undertake various projects like the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project (Project).

Through Section 50233 (Drought Mitigation in the Reclamation States) of Public Law 117-169, Reclamation has made $16,000,000 of non-reimbursable funds available for the Project. Reclamation recently shared a draft Letter Agreement (Funding Agreement) for the non-reimbursable funds, which would provide the mechanism for Reclamation to provide the non-reimbursable funds to the Water Authority. The Water Authority would concurrently execute a Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement (Activity Agreement) with interested member agencies (Activity Agreement Members or Participating Agencies). The Water Authority would then work with Activity Agreement Members to utilize the non-reimbursable funds to carry out activities deemed necessary for completing the Project.

Issue for Decision

Whether the Water Resources Committee should recommend, and the Board of Directors should adopt, the proposed resolution authorizing execution of Letter Agreement for Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project and Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement.

Recommendation

Staff recommends adoption of the proposed resolution.

Analysis

Letter Agreement

Adopting the proposed resolution and executing the proposed Letter Agreement will enable the Water Authority to access the non-reimbursable funds. Accessing these funds is a crucial step for the Authority to work with Participating Agencies to proceed with the Project.

While the draft Letter Agreement has been reviewed by staff and is near final, it is possible that some edits may be required before the document is finalized and executed. For this reason, staff is requesting authorization to execute the Letter Agreement in substantial form.

Activity Agreement

Executing the Activity Agreement will provide the mechanism for the Water Authority to disburse the non-reimbursable funds to Participating Agencies to carry out all activities necessary for completing the Project.

As a condition to disbursement, the Authority may establish processes and requirements for itself and/or the Activity Agreement Members that are consistent with the Office of Management and Budget's ("OMB") Uniform Guidance for intermediaries advancing government funding contained in Code of Federal Regulations Title 2/Subtitle A/Chapter II/Part 200 (see 2 CFR 200.302, 200.305, 200.331–332), OMB Circular A-102, and any other laws, rules, regulations, and guidances the Authority deems appropriate. The Activity Agreement explains that the Authority plans to enter into a separate agreement with the Activity Agreement Members who are to receive the funding for the purpose of detailing the specifics applicable to disbursement of the funds. By executing the Activity Agreement, the Activity Agreement Members who receive the funding agree to enter into such an agreement with the Authority.

Staff worked with member agencies San Luis Water District, Grassland Water District, and Central California Irrigation District to develop the draft Activity Agreement. One or more of these districts will be the ultimate recipient of the funding and will be responsible for carrying out all activities necessary for preparing and completing the Project, including, but not limited to, technical, engineering, modeling, environmental, project management, implementation, and related tasks.

While the draft Activity Agreement is near final, it is possible that some edits may be required before the document is finalized and executed. For this reason, staff is requesting authorization to execute the Activity Agreement in substantial form.

Execution of the Letter Agreement and the Activity Agreement are administrative and organizational actions that will not result in a direct change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change to the environment and, thus, do not constitute projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). (CEQA Guidelines, § 15378(b)(5).)

Budget Implications

The OM&R budget is not impacted by adoption of the proposed resolution. However, the Activity Agreement would require an initial collection of $20,000 from the Activity Agreement Members to initially fund the budget (e.g. Activity Agreement Expenses / staff time) for the Activity Agreement.

Attachments

1. Draft Resolution Authorizing Execution of Letter Agreement for Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project and Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement
2. Draft Letter Agreement for Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project
3. Draft Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-__

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF LETTER AGREEMENT FOR LOS BANOS CREEK DETENTION DAM RESERVOIR RE-OPERATION PROJECT AND LOS BANOS CREEK DETENTION DAM RESERVOIR RE-OPERATION PROJECT ACTIVITY AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority ("Water Authority") has collaborated with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation") on drought-resiliency objectives identified in the "Memorandum of Understanding between the United States of America Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation and FWA [Friant Water Authority], SLDMWA, and SJRECWA [San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority] for Establishing a South of Delta Drought Resiliency Framework" ("Drought Plan MOU"), including the need to develop surface and groundwater storage options outside of, and in addition to, the federal share of San Luis Reservoir; and

WHEREAS, the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam, a federally owned joint-use facility, has been identified as one such potential storage option for further evaluation; and

WHEREAS, Secretarial Order 3446 directs Reclamation to maximize acquisition flexibility by working with and leveraging the acquisition tools of its partners, including the Water Authority, and Article 35 of the Water Authority's Transfer Agreement with Reclamation (Contract No. 8-07-20-X0354-X) provides the mechanism for Reclamation to provide cooperation/mutual aid to the Water Authority to undertake various projects like the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project ("Project"); and

WHEREAS, through Section 50233 (Drought Mitigation in the Reclamation States) of Public Law 117-169, Reclamation has made $16,000,000 of non-reimbursable funds available for the Project, and Reclamation has shared a draft Letter Agreement ("Funding Agreement") for the non-reimbursable funds that would provide the mechanism for Reclamation to provide the non-reimbursable funds to the Water Authority; and

WHEREAS, the Water Authority is in the process of finalizing the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement ("Activity Agreement") for Water Authority members who desire to participate in the benefits and incur the obligations of utilizing the non-reimbursable funds to carry out activities deemed necessary for completing the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Board has considered the latest draft of the Letter Agreement and the Activity Agreement, copies of which have been presented to the Board; and

WHEREAS, execution of the Letter Agreement and the Activity Agreement are administrative and organizational actions that will not result in a direct change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change to the environment and, thus, do not constitute projects under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"). (CEQA Guidelines, § 15378(b)(5).)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS FOLLOWS, THAT:

Section 1. The facts stated in the recitals above are true and correct, and the Board so finds and determines.

Section 2. The Board hereby authorizes the Executive Director to execute the Letter Agreement for the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project in substantially the form presented to the Board, subject to such additions, deletions, and other revisions as the said Executive Director shall approve prior to execution.

Section 3. The Board hereby authorizes the Executive Director to execute the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement in substantially the form presented to the Board, subject to such additions, deletions, and other revisions as the said Executive Director shall approve prior to execution.

Section 4. The Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer, or such Water Authority employee or consultant, as either of such officers designate, are further authorized and directed to take such additional steps, and to execute such additional documents, as may be required or reasonably necessary to the completion of the activities authorized by this Resolution.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of July, 2026, by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

____

Cannon Michael, Chair
San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority

Attest:

____

Federico Barajas, Secretary

****

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2026-__ was duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority at the meeting thereof held on the 9th day of July, 2026.

____
Federico Barajas, Secretary

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

IN REPLY REFER TO:

CGB-100
1.3.11

Board of Directors
San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
842 6th Street
Los Baños, California 93635

Subject: Letter Agreement for the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project

Dear Board Members:

This funding agreement (Agreement) made this ____ day of ______________, 2026, pursuant to the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts amendatory and supplementary thereto, including but not limited to, Section 50233, Inflation Reduction Act, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 2053 (Aug. 16, 2022), and the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act, Pub. L. 111-11, Title X, all collectively hereinafter referred to as "Federal Reclamation law", between THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA acting by and through the Bureau of Reclamation, hereinafter referred to as the "United States" or "Reclamation", and the SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY, hereinafter referred to as the "Authority", a joint powers authority duly organized, existing, and acting pursuant to the laws of the State of California and pursuant to that certain transferred works agreement (Contract No. 8-07-20-X0354-X, as amended) hereinafter referred to as the "Transfer Agreement." Reclamation and the Authority may be referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as "Parties." This Agreement identifies the authority, roles, work, and responsibilities associated with disbursement of non-reimbursable funds authorized by Section 50233 (Drought Mitigation in the Reclamation States) of P.L. 117-169, and the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act, Pub. L. 111-11, Title X, for the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project ("Project").

I. Recitals

A. The Los Banos Creek Detention Dam ("LBCDD") and Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir ("LBCDR") are federally-owned and state-operated facilities that were constructed jointly by Reclamation and the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") as part of the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project ("CVP") to provide flood control protection to the San Luis Canal.

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B. The LBCDD became operational in 1966 and the LBCDR has a maximum storage of 34,500 acre-feet ("AF"), although it is currently operated near or below the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conservation pool of 20,600 AF of storage.

C. The Parties have collaborated on drought-resiliency objectives identified in the "Memorandum of Understanding Between the United States of America Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation and FWA, SLDMWA, and SJRECWA for Establishing a South of Delta Drought Resiliency Framework" (Drought Plan MOU), including the need to develop surface and groundwater storage options outside of, and in addition to, the federal share of San Luis Reservoir. The Los Banos Creek Detention Dam has been identified as one such potential storage option for further evaluation.

D. Reclamation has also collaborated with San Luis Water District, Grassland Water District, and the San Joaquin River Exchange Contactors to complete the permitting and construction necessary to reoperate the LBCDD within the existing 20,600 AF conservation pool under their proposed Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir Storage Program. The program releases riparian water when necessary and allows the storage of up to approximately 8,000 AF of water within the conservation pool limit. This program was reviewed and approved by Reclamation and a temporary standing order was issued February 21, 2025.

E. This Project is separate from the program identified in Recital D and is intended to modify the existing conservation pool without adversely affecting the Reclamation approved program in Recital D.

F. The United States Department of the Interior Secretarial Order No. 3446 (November 20, 2025) directs Reclamation to "through its regional and area offices…actively engage with its water and power partners to identify opportunities to modify existing contracts or incorporate new provisions that enable qualified entities to assume responsibility for procuring and managing federally funded construction and maintenance projects at BOR facilities."

G. Consistent with the directive of Secretarial Order No. 3446, Reclamation has determined that the Authority is uniquely positioned to assist in completing the Project under the Mutual Aid (Article 35) provisions of the Transfer Agreement between Reclamation and the Authority (Contract No. 8-07-20-X0354-X).

H. Pursuant to Section 50233 (Drought Mitigation in the Reclamation States) of P.L. 117-169, and the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act, Pub. L. 111-11, Title X, Subtitle A, which together authorize the provision of non-reimbursable funds, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through Reclamation, is authorized to allocate non-reimbursable funds (not subject to repayment by the non-Federal beneficiaries [i.e. San Luis Unit, Delta Division, and San Felipe Division contractors]) to the Authority for the Project.

I. Secretarial Order No. 3446 directs Reclamation to maximize acquisition flexibility by working with and leveraging the acquisition tools of our partners and to explore the feasibility of expanding this partner-led approach to other Bureaus and Offices.

J. This Agreement documents our shared understanding and intent for the Authority, representing member agencies who will collectively share in the costs and benefits of the Project ("Participating Agencies") through the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement, as may be amended or supplemented, attached as Exhibit A ("Activity Agreement"), to assist Reclamation by carrying out, coordinating, and as needed, acquiring the technical, engineering, scientific, and professional services necessary to support completion of the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, Reclamation and the Authority agree as follows:

II. Background

A. General Information:

i. The Parties jointly developed Exhibit B, "Components of the South of Delta Drought Resiliency Framework," pursuant to the Drought Plan MOU, which identified the need to pursue water storage options outside of, and in addition to, the federal share of San Luis Reservoir to improve long-term water supply reliability during multi-year drought conditions. As part of this effort, the Parties recognized LBCDD as a potential facility to relocate/protect stored drought-pool water in San Luis Reservoir that is subject to loss, thereby increasing operational flexibility for south-of-Delta CVP contractors.

ii. LBCDD, a federally owned joint-use facility located approximately seven miles southwest of Los Banos, within the service area of San Luis Water District, provides flood control protection for the San Luis Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the City of Los Banos, and surrounding agricultural lands. Reclamation identified the need to evaluate the reservoir's capability to safely utilize up to 14,000 AF of temporary flood-space storage for drought-pool purposes and selected the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project to receive $16,000,000 in Inflation Reduction Act funding to conduct the necessary technical, engineering, dam-safety, environmental, and feasibility assessments required for this determination.

iii. The Project will include performing a risk analysis and evaluating operational, regulatory, structural, and environmental considerations to determine whether re-operation of the facility can support the drought-resiliency objectives identified by the Parties in the Drought Plan MOU. Work related to San Luis Water District pumping plant system expansions to convey sufficient water from the San Luis Canal into the

LBCDR may be evaluated as part of this analysis. However, any implementation or construction activities on the Federal reservoir will occur only after Reclamation has reviewed all outputs, including the Safety of Dams review, and has provided concurrence to proceed.

B. Funding to be Provided

i. Reclamation will provide $16,000,000 of non-reimbursable funding for the Authority to make available to Participating Agencies pursuant to Section 50233, Inflation Reduction Act, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 2053 (Aug. 16, 2022) for the Project through miscellaneous obligation.

ii. All non-reimbursable funds made available under this Agreement shall remain available by the United States until obligated through September 30, 2026, which constitutes the expiration of the funds obligation authority provided under Section 50233, Inflation Reduction Act, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 2053 (Aug. 16, 2022), unless extended by a subsequently applicable appropriations act. Reclamation shall provide written notice to the Authority if any change to this obligation availability period occurs.

iii. Any amounts obligated on or before September 30, 2026 shall remain available for liquidation through September 30, 2031. At the conclusion of the applicable liquidation period, any unobligated or unliquidated balances shall be de-obligated and returned to the United States.

C. Planned Work

i. The Authority will provide the means for Participating Agencies to carry out all activities deemed necessary for completing the Project. This includes, but is not limited to, technical, engineering, modeling, environmental, project management, implementation, and related tasks. The Authority will oversee activities as described in the Activity Agreement. Reclamation will provide technical input as requested.

ii. The specific deliverables to be provided to Reclamation under this Agreement include:

1. Reservoir re-operation plan, including construction;
2. Safety of Dams Report;
3. Environmental compliance documentation;
4. Los Banos Creek Detention Dam risk analysis and resulting recommendation;
5. San Luis Water District Pumping Plant Nos. 8 and 9 evaluation, improvement plan, and upgrades;

6. Design, planning, and implementation documents for eligible project elements;
7. Recreation and affected-facility evaluation and relocation; and
8. Final reports, supporting technical memoranda, cost estimates, schedules, and other documentation reasonably necessary for Reclamation review, funding compliance, and implementation of the Project.

D. Roles and Responsibilities

i. Authority and/or Participating Agencies
   1. Complete and Implement Project
   2. Contracting Agent
   3. Secure third-party program manager to ensure funding agreement obligations and project deliverables are accomplished

ii. Reclamation
   1. Funding pursuant to this Agreement
   2. Technical Guidance & Review as Requested
   3. Quality Assurance & Compliance
   4. Approve Project Scopes, Deliverables, and Implementation

III. **Reporting**: Reclamation and the Authority will each prepare and submit to the other Party a quarterly report of all Project expenditures incurred by such Party during each quarter of the Federal fiscal year. The reports will be due not later than thirty (30) days following the end of the previous quarter.

IV. **General Provisions**

A. Drafting Considerations: This Agreement has been negotiated and reviewed by the Parties, each of whom is sophisticated in the matters to which this Agreement pertains, and neither Party will be considered to have drafted the Agreement or any of the articles.

B. Contracts with Third Parties: The Authority and/or Participating Agencies shall have exclusive authority over all procurement activities conducted under this Agreement. All acquisitions, contracts, and purchasing decisions will be governed by the applicable procurement laws, regulations, and policies of the State. The Parties agree to comply with all applicable state procurement requirements, including competitive bidding procedures, contract oversight, and ethical standards. Any disputes arising from procurement activities will be resolved according to state law and applicable regulatory provisions.

C. Professional Responsibility and Indemnification: The Authority and/or Participating Agencies shall be solely responsible for all technical, engineering, modeling, environmental, project management, and implementation work once approved by Reclamation completed in carrying out the Project by or on their behalf. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Authority shall hold harmless and indemnify the United States from any and all claims arising from errors, omissions, or deficiencies in such work, except for intentional torts committed by employees of the United States. This obligation survives termination of this Agreement.

D. Failure to Complete Work: In the event that the Authority fails to complete the work to be performed pursuant to this Agreement for any reason other than the failure of the United States to appropriate and allocate funds, the Authority shall, upon receipt of written notice from the Contracting Officer, suspend payment on all current contracts and return to the United States any unexpended balance of funds advanced by the United States and contributed by the Contractor in such amounts as determined to be equitable by the Contracting Officer.

E. Assignment Limited – Successors Assigns Obligated: The provisions of this Agreement will apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the Parties, but no assignment to transfer of this Agreement or any part or interest therein by the Authority shall be valid until approved by the United States. Such approval shall not be withheld unreasonably.

F. Rules, Regulations, and Determinations: The Regional Director shall have the right to make determinations necessary to administer this Agreement that are consistent with the expressed and implied provisions of this Agreement, the laws of the United States and the State of California, and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. Such determinations shall be made in consultation with the Authority.

G. Term of Agreement: This Agreement shall be effective on the date it has been signed by both Parties, and shall terminate on the Project completion date as announced in writing by the Contracting Officer or by September 30, 2031 when authorization for the non-reimbursable funds provided under this Agreement pursuant to Section 50233, Inflation Reduction Act, Pub. L. No. 117-169, 136 Stat. 2053 (Aug. 16, 2022) has expired, whichever comes sooner.

H. Compliance with Legal Requirements: The Authority, the Participating Agencies, and relevant contractors shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, executive orders, rules and regulations applicable to its performance under this Agreement.

I. Incorporation of Transfer Agreement Provisions: The Parties acknowledge and agree that Articles of the Transfer Agreement are applicable to this Agreement and are incorporated into this Agreement by reference, including the following: Articles 10 (Resolution of Disputes), 15 (Books, Records, and Reports), 21 (Contingent on Appropriation or Allotment of Funds), 22 (Officials Not to Benefit), 24

(Compliance with Civil Rights Laws and Regulations), 26 (Notices), 29 (Changes in Organization), and 35 (Cooperation/Mutual Aid).

J. Non-Waiver: The Parties acknowledge and agree that by the Authority entering into this Agreement, that approval does not cause any San Luis Unit, Delta Division, or San Felipe Division Contractor (CVP Contractor) to waive or release any rights or obligations under their applicable Water Delivery Contract (as such term is defined in the Transfer Agreement) or with respect to the implementation of the Project. The Parties acknowledge that each CVP Contractor expressly preserves its right to make any and all claims it may have now or in the future pursuant to such CVP Contractor's Water Delivery Contract, including but not limited to, the obligation to make payments with respect to the Project under their respective Water Delivery Contract beyond their respective share of Project OM&R costs budgeted and approved by the Authority Board.

Sincerely,

Adam Nickels
Acting Regional Director

The San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority hereby agrees to the foregoing terms.

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

By: ______________________________
Chair, Board of Directors

Attest:

By: ______________________________
Secretary of the Board of Directors

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

LOS BANOS CREEK DETENTION DAM RESERVOIR RE-OPERATION PROJECT ACTIVITY AGREEMENT

This **LOS BANOS CREEK DETENTION DAM RESERVOIR RE-OPERATION PROJECT ACTIVITY AGREEMENT** ("**Activity Agreement**") is entered into and made effective as of this _____ day of __________ 2026 ("**Effective Date**"), by and among the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority ("**Authority**"), a joint powers agency of the State of California, and any member or members who execute this Agreement, who are hereinafter referred to jointly by the term "**Activity Agreement Members**." Capitalized terms used in this Activity Agreement shall have the meanings set forth in Section 2 below.

1. RECITALS

A. The Activity Agreement Members, together with certain other local agencies, are parties to the Second Amended and Restated Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement for the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, dated July 8, 2024 (the "**JPA**" or "**JPA Agreement**"), by and among the parties indicated therein, establishing the Authority for the purpose of exercising the common powers of the Activity Agreement Members, including those powers described in this Activity Agreement.

B. The Activity Agreement Members are each empowered, among other powers, to provide water service to lands within their boundaries; to operate and maintain works and facilities for the development, distribution, and use of water for irrigation and for any drainage or reclamation works connected therewith or incidental thereto and/or to operate and maintain works and facilities for the development, distribution and use of water for municipal and industrial use; to contract with the United States, the State and other public agencies and, effective January 1, 1995, with mutual water companies, for such purposes; to control the quality of water accepted into their respective systems; to exercise powers related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of water storage and delivery facilities; and to adopt rules and regulations necessary to the exercise of such powers.

C. The Activity Agreement Members have each entered into contracts with the United States Bureau of Reclamation ("**Reclamation**") for water service and/or the use of Central Valley Project ("**CVP**") storage and/or conveyance facilities including, but not limited to, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the San Luis Canal, and/or the Pacheco Pumping Plant and Tunnel.

D. The Los Banos Creek Detention Dam ("**LBCDD**") and Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir ("**LBCDR**") are federally-owned and state-operated facilities that were constructed jointly by Reclamation and the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") as part of the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project ("CVP") to provide flood control protection to the San Luis Canal.

E. The LBCDD became operational in 1966 and the LBCDR has a maximum storage of 34,500 acre-feet ("**AF**"), although it is currently operated near or below the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conservation pool of 20,600 AF of storage.

F. The Authority and Reclamation have collaborated on drought-resiliency objectives identified in the "Memorandum of Understanding Between the United States of America Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation and FWA, SLDMWA, and SJRECWA for Establishing a South of Delta Drought Resiliency Framework", including the need to develop surface and groundwater storage options outside of, and in addition to, the federal share of San Luis Reservoir. The Los Banos Creek Detention Dam has been identified as one such potential storage option for further evaluation.

G. Reclamation has also collaborated with San Luis Water District, Grassland Water District, and the San Joaquin River Exchange Contactors to complete the permitting and construction necessary to reoperate the LBCDD within the existing 20,600 AF conservation pool, to allow for the release of riparian water when necessary and the storage of up to approximately 8,000 AF of water.

H. The LBCDD, located approximately seven miles southwest of Los Banos, within the service area of San Luis Water District, provides flood control protection for the San Luis Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the City of Los Banos, and surrounding agricultural lands. Reclamation identified the need to evaluate the reservoir's capability to safely utilize up to 14,000 acre-feet of temporary flood-space storage for drought-pool purposes and selected the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Plan to receive $16,000,000 in non-reimbursable Inflation Reduction Act funding ("**Non-Reimbursable Funding**"), authorized by Section 50233 (Drought Mitigation in the Reclamation States) of P.L. 117-169, to conduct the necessary technical, engineering, dam-safety, environmental, and feasibility assessments required for this determination.

DRAFT

I. The Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project ("Project") will include performing a risk analysis, evaluating operational, regulatory, structural, and environmental considerations to determine whether re-operation of the facility can support the identified drought-resiliency objectives, implementing recommendations resulting from the risk analysis, and completing the necessary San Luis pumping plant system expansions to convey sufficient water from the San Luis Canal into the LBCDR.

J. The Project is more fully described in Exhibit "B" to this Agreement.

K. The United States Department of the Interior Secretarial Order No. 3446 (November 20, 2025) directs Reclamation to "through its regional and area offices…actively engage with its water and power partners to identify opportunities to modify existing contracts or incorporate new provisions that enable qualified entities to assume responsibility for procuring and managing federally funded construction and maintenance projects at BOR facilities."

L. Consistent with the directive of Secretarial Order No. 3446, Reclamation has determined that the Authority is uniquely positioned to assist in completing the Project under the Mutual Aid (Article 35) provisions of the Transfer Agreement between Reclamation and the Authority (Contract No. 8-07-20-X0354-X).

M. The Authority and Reclamation entered into a "Letter Agreement for the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project," dated ______, 2026, which identifies the authority, roles, work, and responsibilities of the Authority and Reclamation associated with disbursement of the Non-Reimbursable Funding for the Project ("**Letter Agreement**").

N. This Activity Agreement, along with any future agreement entered into between the Authority and any Activity Agreement Member who receives disbursement of the Non-Reimbursable Funding from the Authority, govern the Authority's disbursement of the Non-Reimbursable Funding to the Activity Agreement Members.

O. The Activity Agreement Members may enter into a separate agreement among themselves to govern the activities undertaken in furtherance of the Project.

P. Each of the Activity Agreement Members desire to participate in the benefits and is willing to incur the obligations of this Activity Agreement through the joint exercise of their common powers.

Q. The Authority and each of the Activity Agreement Members have shared, and continue to share, a common interest in sharing information and resources reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose in this Activity Agreement.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the true and correct facts recited above, and of the covenants, terms, and conditions set forth herein, the Activity Agreement Members and the Authority agree as follows:

2. DEFINITIONS

A. **"Activity Agreement**" or "**Agreement**" shall mean this Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Funding Activity Agreement.

B. "**Activity Agreement Expenses**" shall mean all expenses directly incurred by the Authority pursuant to this Activity Agreement and any agreements executed in conjunction with this Activity Agreement, together with a share of Authority Administration Costs allocable to Activity Agreement Members.

C. "**Activity Agreement Member**" shall mean a member of the Authority who is signatory to this Activity Agreement. The Activity Agreement Members are listed in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

D. "**Administration Agreement(s)**" shall mean those certain agreements between the Authority and Activity Agreement Members for the undertaking of activities and sharing of costs and benefits pursuant to Sections 22 and 23 of the JPA.

E. "**Authority**" shall mean the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

F. "**Authority Administration Costs**" shall mean the Authority's general administration expenses, including rent and other occupancy charges, acquisition costs of office furniture and equipment, including telephone, telecopy, photocopy, cost of cars and other vehicles, insurance premiums, salaries and wages of employees including payments in connection with retirement programs and other benefit programs, fees of creditors, lawyers, engineers and other consultants, travel, telephone, telecopy, and photocopy expenses, and any other general administrative expenses, a percentage of which will be allocated to this Activity Agreement by the Authority.

G. "**Board of Directors**" shall mean the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

H. "**Fiscal Year**" shall mean the Authority's March 1 – February 28/29 fiscal year.

I. "**JPA**" or "**JPA Agreement**" shall mean that certain Second Amended and Restated Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement effective July 8, 2024, establishing the Authority, as it has been and may be amended or restated over time.

J. "**LBCDD**" shall mean the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam.

K. "**LBCDR**" shall mean the Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir.

L. "**Letter Agreement**" shall mean the Letter Agreement, dated ______, 2026, described in Section 1.L. above.

M. "**Non-Reimbursable Funding**" shall mean the $16,000,000 in government-provided non-reimbursable Inflation Reduction Act funding for the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project.

N. "**Project**" shall mean the Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project, as more specifically described in Exhibit "B" to this Agreement, including preliminary work elements of performing a risk analysis, evaluating operational, regulatory, structural, and environmental considerations to determine whether re-operation of the facility can support the identified drought-resiliency objectives, implementing recommendations resulting from the risk analysis, and completing the necessary San Luis pumping plant system expansions to convey sufficient water from the San Luis Canal into the LBCDR.

O. All other capitalized terms used herein will have the meanings ascribed to them in this Activity Agreement.

3. <u>PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT</u>

A. The purpose of this Activity Agreement is to provide the contractual basis by which the Authority will disburse and the Activity Agreement Members will receive the Non-Reimbursable Funding for the Project.

5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>

The business of this Activity Agreement shall be conducted by the Authority at large and therefore governed by the Board of Directors of the Authority.

6. <u>ROLE OF THE AUTHORITY</u>

A. <u>Role of the Authority</u>. The role of the Authority under this Activity Agreement will be to provide, through Authority staff or contracts with consultants, coordinated services to assist the Activity Agreement Members in conducting the activities contemplated by this Agreement. The

Authority will provide only those services supported with funding from the Activity Agreement Members or other means that will not impose costs on members of the Authority that are not Activity Agreement Members, in accordance with budgets recommended by staff, and approved by the Activity Agreement Members and the Board of Directors, as more specifically provided under the terms of this Agreement.

B. Authorized Activities of the Authority under the Activity Agreement. The types of activities authorized to carry out the purposes of this Activity Agreement shall specifically include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

i. To allocate and disburse the Non-Reimbursable Funding to Activity Agreement Members utilizing Authority staff or contracts with consultants.

ii. To establish a standardized process for regulatory compliance, financial accountability, and completion of audit trails.

iii. To provide accounting and billing services to collect from the Activity Agreement Members the costs of services incurred under the Activity Agreement pursuant to the terms of this Activity Agreement.

C. Limitations on Authority Role. Notwithstanding this Activity Agreement, it is the intent of the Parties to this Agreement that the Activity Agreement Members are responsible for carrying out all activities necessary for preparing and completing the Project, including, but not limited to, technical, engineering, modeling, environmental, project management, implementation, and related tasks and that the Activity Agreement Members maintain complete control and autonomy over any eventual purpose or use of the Project. Nothing in this Agreement authorizes the Authority to commit the Activity Agreement Members to study actions within their respective boundaries.

7. POWERS RESERVED TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND LIMITATIONS THEREON

A. The Board of Directors shall have ultimate approval authority over all Activity Agreement annual budgets based upon the recommendation of staff and approval of the Activity Agreement Members; provided, the Board of Directors may not modify the Activity Agreement annual budgets without staff's review and recommendation and Activity Agreement Members approval of such modification.

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B. The Board of Directors shall have the right, upon recommendation of or in consultation with staff and Activity Agreement Members, to approve all amendments to this Activity Agreement, including any amendment terminating the Activity Agreement, provided, that no amendment of this Activity Agreement shall be required to add new Activity Agreement Members.

C. The Board of Directors shall have the right, upon the recommendation of or in consultation with staff, to act on any claims and to make decisions concerning the prosecution of, defense of, or other participation in actions or proceedings at law brought against the Authority arising from this Activity Agreement.

D. The Board of Directors delegates to staff the authority to conduct the activities described in this Activity Agreement pursuant to the terms of this Activity Agreement, without the required approval of the Board of Directors except as specifically provided in this Section 7. This delegation will specifically include, but not be limited to, the power to enter contracts within approved Activity Agreement budgets.

8. BUDGETARY RESPONSIBILITIES

A. To the extent that the Authority prepares budgets for this Activity Agreement, the Activity Agreement members agree to cooperate with the Authority in the development of any such budgets for the activities authorized by this Activity Agreement, annually or more frequently as needed, for presentation to the Board of Directors in accordance with Section 22 of the JPA Agreement. Budgeted amounts for this Activity Agreement will be collected through the invoicing process described in Section 9 of this Activity Agreement, and formal amendment of such budgets through Board of Directors approval is not required for adjustments that are fully collected as described in Section 9 of this Activity Agreement.

B. Initial Budget. To initially fund the budget for this Activity Agreement, the Activity Agreement Members agree to contribute a total of $20,000 in equal shares. In the event the Activity Agreement Members have contributed initial funding for purposes of the Activity Agreement through a separate form of agreement then the amounts paid under such agreement shall be credited against the initial costs for all Activity Agreements required by this Section, with appropriate adjustments for any overpayments.

C. Budget to Actual Adjustments. The Authority shall true up budgeted amounts for Activity Agreement Expenses collected from the Activity Agreement Members annually following the end of each fiscal year. Any over-payments shall be credited or refunded to each Activity Agreement Member for the period through February 28, 2027, and for each year thereafter. Each Activity Agreement Member shall be billed for any under-payment following the true-up, with payment due thirty (30) days after the invoice is received.

9. ACTIVITY AGREEMENT EXPENSES AND ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATION COSTS

A. Each member of the Authority has entered into an Administration Agreement which authorizes an agreement by and among the Authority and any of its members or other entities to provide for undertaking and sharing costs and benefits of any authorized activity of the Authority. The Authority and the Activity Agreement Members agree that all Activity Agreement Expenses incurred by the Authority under this Activity Agreement are the costs of the Activity Agreement Members, and not of the Authority, and shall be paid by the Activity Agreement Members based upon the terms of this Agreement.

B. The Authority shall bill each Activity Agreement Member for Activity Agreement Expenses on the same schedule as it utilizes for collecting membership dues to implement the Authority budget for reach March 1 through February 28/29 fiscal year, generally twice yearly in mid-March and August. Activity Agreement Members shall make payment to the Authority within thirty (30) days of receipt of invoice from the Authority.

C. The Activity Agreement Members further agree that the Board of Directors is authorized to allocate a share of Authority Administration Costs to cover the cost to the Authority of administering this Activity Agreement.

10. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

A. As a condition to disbursement, the Authority may establish processes and requirements for itself and/or the Activity Agreement Members that are consistent with the Office of Management and Budget's ("OMB") Uniform Guidance for intermediaries advancing government funding contained in Code of Federal Regulations Title 2/Subtitle A/Chapter II/Part 200 (see 2 CFR 200.302, 200.305, 200.331–332), OMB Circular A-102, and any other laws, rules, regulations, and guidances the Authority deems appropriate.

B. The Authority may require the Activity Agreement Members who are to receive the funding to enter into an agreement with the Authority for the purpose of detailing the specifics applicable to disbursement of the funds. The Activity Agreement Members who receive the funding agree to enter into such an agreement with the Authority if so required by the Authority.

11. APPROVAL BY AN ACTIVITY AGREEMENT MEMBER

A. When the terms of this Agreement or applicable law require the approval of an Activity Agreement Member, written documentation of such approval, whether by Resolution, motion, or other form of authorization, must be provided to the Authority and to each of the other Activity Agreement Members.

B. For actions requiring the approval of only a particular Activity Agreement Member, approval by such Activity Agreement Member is required. When approval of the Activity Agreement Members is required for a particular action, the approval of a majority of the Activity Agreement Members will constitute approval of the action.

C. Approval by the Activity Agreement Member or the Activity Agreement Members as appropriate shall be required for: (i) Approval of an annual budget and (ii) Amendment of this Agreement, including but not limited to, for purposes of adding a new Member or the replacement of this Agreement with an alternative form of agreement.

12. ACCOUNTABILITY, REPORTS, AND AUDITS

A. The Activity Agreement Members understand that implementation of Secretarial Order No. 3446 is "subject to the availability of appropriated funds and must comply with all applicable laws. All financial transactions and partner reimbursements shall be recorded, audited, and reported in accordance with the Department's financial management standards and Office of Management and Budget guidance. No agreement entered pursuant to this Order shall permit a partner obligate Federal funds beyond what is legally available or appropriated for that purpose." (Secretarial Order No. 3446, Section 7.)

B. Full books and accounts for this Activity Agreement shall be maintained by the Authority in accordance with practices established by, or consistent with, those utilized by the Controller of the State of California for public entities. The books and records shall be open to inspection by the Activity Agreement Members at all reasonable times, and by bondholders and lenders as and to the extent provided by resolution or indenture.

C. There shall be strict accountability of all funds deposited on behalf of the Activity Agreement with the Authority. The Treasurer of the Authority, directly or acting through its Accounting Department, shall provide regular reports of Activity Agreement accounts. Funds of the Activity Agreement shall be subject to audit by the official auditor of the Authority. An Activity Agreement Member may request an independent audit of the Activity Agreement funds; any such audit shall be conducted at the expense of the requesting Activity Agreement Member.

13. SOURCE OF PAYMENTS

Each Activity Member agrees that it will timely take actions necessary to provide sufficient money to meet its obligations hereunder.

14. INDEMNIFICATION

A. The Activity Agreement Members shall hold the Authority and each of its members who are not Activity Agreement Members, free and harmless from and indemnify each of them against any and all costs, losses, damages, claims and liabilities arising from actions or inactions taken under this Activity Agreement and the Letter Agreement. This indemnification obligation includes the obligation of the Activity Agreement Members to defend the Authority, and all members of the Authority that are not Activity Agreement Members, at the sole expense of the Activity Agreement Members, in any action or proceeding brought against the Authority or any of its members that are not Activity Agreement Members, to recover any such costs, losses, damages, claims or liabilities arising from this Activity Agreement or the Letter Agreement, as well as the obligation to pay for any and all costs of litigation incurred by the Authority as a result of entering into this Activity Agreement or the Letter Agreement. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, attorneys' fees and costs incurred by the Authority pursuant to approved budgets to defend its provision of services under this Activity Agreement.

B. Any Activity Agreement Member that withdraws from the Activity Agreement agrees that it shall indemnify the Authority and all other Activity Agreement Members from costs, losses, damages, claims or liabilities incurred as of the date of its withdrawal or arising from its withdrawal from the Activity Agreement, without increasing the indemnification obligation of other Activity Agreement Members.

C. Any Activity Agreement Member that fails to perform its financial obligations under the Activity Agreement agrees that it shall indemnify the Authority and all other Activity Agreement Members from costs, losses, damages, claims, or liabilities arising from its failure to perform such financial obligations.

15. TERM

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This Activity Agreement shall take effect following execution by at least one (1) Authority member ("**Effective Date**"), will be retroactive for costs incurred in pursuit of the Letter Agreement and development of this Activity Agreement, and shall remain in full force and effect until rescinded or terminated by the Authority and the Activity Agreement Members.

16. WITHDRAWAL FROM FURTHER PARTICIPATION

A. An Activity Agreement Member may withdraw from this Agreement at any time by obtaining the agreement of one or more other Activity Agreement Members to fully assume the benefits and obligations pertaining to the withdrawing Activity Agreement Member and by satisfying the process and requirements set forth in this Section 15.

B. Notice and Effective Date. An Activity Agreement Member may withdraw from this Activity Agreement at any time by providing written notice to the Authority and the other Activity Agreement members. The withdrawal shall be effective thirty (30) days after sending the written notice.

C. Payment Obligations. Withdrawal is conditioned upon the withdrawing Activity Agreement Member ensuring to the satisfaction of the other Activity Agreement Members that there are no adverse impacts to those members from the withdrawal. This may occur via the withdrawing Activity Agreement Member's payment or agreement to pay its share of all debts, liabilities, and obligations of the Authority pursuant to this Activity Agreement and any agreement with the Authority described in Section 10.B and incurred prior to the effective date of such withdrawal and reimbursement to the Authority of any unused Project funds disbursed to the withdrawing member by the Authority. A withdrawing party shall, within thirty (30) days of the withdrawal date, pay all such Activity Agreement Member's financial obligations incurred prior to such withdrawal date pursuant to the terms of this Activity Agreement and reimburse unused funds to the Authority or enter into an agreement acceptable to the Authority for continuing payment of such obligations until fully paid.

D. Rights Following Withdrawal. As of the withdrawal date, all rights of participation in this Activity Agreement shall cease for the withdrawing Activity Agreement Member.

E. Obligations Following Withdrawal. Withdrawal shall not excuse the withdrawing Activity Agreement Member's performance of obligations imposed upon that party by any judgment which has been entered by a court of competent jurisdiction or regulation to which the Authority or the Activity Agreement Members are subject and that arise from or are related to activities of the Activity Agreement conducted during the period when the withdrawing Activity Agreement Member participated in this Activity Agreement. Furthermore, the indemnification obligations set forth in Section 13 of this Activity Agreement shall survive a party's withdrawal from this Activity Agreement for activities under this Activity Agreement conducted during the period when the withdrawing Activity Agreement Member participated in this Agreement.

17. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

After thirty (30) days from Effective Date of this Agreement, no additional members of the Authority may become participants of this Agreement without the written consent of all of the other Activity Agreement Members and of the Board of Directors. The written consent of the other Activity Agreement Members and of the Board of Directors will include terms, if necessary, to ensure the Activity Agreement Members do not bear undue financial obligations, e.g. payment of an equal share of the costs previously paid by Activity Agreement Members. The admission of any Activity Agreement Member pursuant to this section shall be documented by that new Activity Agreement Member signing this Activity Agreement. Upon admission of a new Activity Agreement Member, the parties shall agree to any necessary modifications to the Activity Agreement as may be required.

18. MISCELLANEOUS

A. California Environmental Quality Act. Each potential activity subject to this Activity Agreement or other related agreements has been or will be fully evaluated in compliance with CEQA, as applicable. This Activity Agreement does not, and is not intended to, bind any party to a definite course of action or limit in any manner the discretion of the Authority and/or Activity Agreement Members, or any other public agency, as applicable, in connection with the Project. Executing the Activity Agreement is an administrative and organizational action that will not result in a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change to the environment and thus is not a project as defined by CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(5).

B. Amendments. This Agreement may be amended in writing by the Authority and the Activity Agreement Members.

C. Contracts with Third Parties. Activity Agreement Members agree that all acquisitions, contracts, and purchasing decisions made in furtherance of the Project will be governed by the applicable procurement laws, regulations, and policies of the State. The Activity Agreement Members agree to comply with all applicable state procurement requirements, including competitive bidding procedures, contract oversight, and ethical standards in any activities undertaken in furtherance of the Project.

D. Assignment; Binding on Successors. Except as otherwise provided in this Activity Agreement, the rights and duties of the Activity Agreement Members may not be assigned or delegated without the written consent of the Authority and other Activity Agreement Members. Any attempt to assign or delegate such rights or duties in contravention of this Activity Agreement shall be null and void. Any approved assignment or delegation shall be consistent with the terms of any contracts, resolutions, indemnities, and other obligations of the Authority then in effect. This Activity Agreement shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon, the successors and assigns of the Authority and the Activity Agreement Members.

E. Counterparts. This Activity Agreement may be executed by the Authority and the Activity Agreement Members in separate counterparts, each of which when so executed and delivered shall be an original, but all such counterparts shall together constitute but one and the same instrument.

F. Governing Law. This Activity Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of California.

G. Severability. If one or more clauses, sentences, paragraphs or provisions of this Activity Agreement shall be held to be unlawful, invalid or unenforceable, it is hereby agreed by the Activity Agreement Members and the Authority that the remainder of the Activity Agreement shall not be affected thereby.

H. Headings. The titles of sections of this Activity Agreement are for convenience only and no presumption or implication of the intent of the parties as to the construction of this Activity Agreement shall be drawn therefrom.

I. Reasonable Cooperation. Activity Agreement Members will reasonably cooperate with each other and the Authority to perform the obligations under this Activity Agreement and to carry out the purpose and intent of this Activity Agreement.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members and the Authority have executed this Activity Agreement as of the date appearing next to their respective signature lines:

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

By: ____________________________________

Name: ____________________________________

Title: ____________________________________

Date: ____________________________________

ACTIVITY AGREEMENT MEMBERS

[Insert Member Agency Name]

By: _______________________________

Name: _______________________________

Title: _______________________________

Date: _______________________________

[Insert Member Agency Name]

By: _______________________________

Name: _______________________________

Title: _______________________________

Date: _______________________________

[Insert Member Agency Name]

By: _______________________________

Name: _______________________________

Title: _______________________________

Date: _______________________________

EXHIBIT “A”

ACTIVITY AGREEMENT MEMBERS

[insert list of members here]

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Exhibit B — Preliminary Project Work Plan and Cost Allocation

Los Banos Creek Detention Dam

Reservoir Re-Operation Plan to Utilize the Upper 14,000 AF of Storage for Drought Pool Purposes

June 2026

The Los Banos Creek Detention Dam (LBCDD or dam) and Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir (LBCDR or reservoir) are Federally owned and State operated facilities that were constructed jointly by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) as part of the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project (CVP) to provide flood control protection to the San Luis Canal. The LBCDR also provides flood protection to the City of Los Banos. The California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) operates the public recreational facilities at LBCDR. The dam and reservoir are located approximately six miles southwest of the City of Los Banos. The dam became operational in 1966 and the reservoir has a maximum storage of 34,500 acre-feet (AF). The LBCDR is currently operated near or below the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conservation pool of 20,600 AF of storage, even though summer operations allow storage of 34,500 AF as authorized by the USACE guidance manual.

The dam has been operated primarily as a flood control facility during the late fall and winter months. During flood flows the water surface may temporarily exceed the 20,600 AF conservation pool but operators release water in accordance with the USACE flood control diagram to return to the top of conservation pool as soon as possible.

In 2012, Reclamation was asked to consider a reoperation of LBCDD that allowed water to be pumped into the reservoir from San Luis Water District’s Pumping Plant #8 on the San Luis Canal and stored in the upper 14,000 AF of the reservoir. Water would be returned to the CVP by releasing water from the existing reservoir outlet works into the creek and diverted into the Delta-Mendota Canal for use in the summer and fall.

In response to the request, Reclamation’s TSC developed a work plan and cost estimate to prepare a dam safety evaluation and recommendations regarding storing water at the higher levels. (See Attachment 5)

Most recently, Reclamation, San Luis Water District, Grassland Water District, and the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors completed the permitting and construction necessary to reoperate LBCDD within the existing 20,600 acre-foot conservation pool. The completed project allows for the release of riparian water when necessary and the storage of up to approximately 8,000 acre-feet of water developed or made available by the three participating entities.

The proposed project would allow water at risk of spill or loss from San Luis Reservoir to be temporarily stored in Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir and released later in the water year when it can be beneficially used subject to applicable operational conditions and recognition of existing LBCDD operating requirements and the operational needs and capacity limitations of San Luis Water District facilities.

Preliminary Work Elements: The work elements and cost estimates shown below are preliminary, planning-level estimates and are subject to refinement based on Reclamation review, dam-safety findings, environmental compliance, design development, funding eligibility, and agreement among the participating agencies.

1) Retain a qualified consultant to work with the Denver Technical Services Center (TSC) to perform a "Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Risk Analysis" with recommendations for instrumentation or dam modifications to store water in the reservoir above 20,600 AF. (See Attachment 5.)
2) Implement recommendations resulting from the Risk Analysis.
3) To convey sufficient water from the San Luis Canal into the reservoir, an expansion of the SLWD pumping plant #8 and #9 systems, including necessary filter and treatment systems, will be needed. The existing San Luis Canal turnout is rated at approximately 100 cfs, but the existing pumping facilities are limited to approximately 30 cfs.
    a. Perform a planning study in parallel with Task 1 to determine immediate retrofits to existing SLWD facilities to immediately increase delivery capacity to LBCDD. The planning study will evaluate and identify operational control, capacity priority and operation and maintenance cost recovery for the Project. The planning study will also include a preliminary evaluation of whether Reclamation's existing water rights and the proposed water sources and water types are compatible with storage in LBCDD.
    b. Perform retrofits to existing SLWD system and increase delivery capacity as approved by SLWD.
    c. Evaluate and implement longer-term improvements to increase the capacity of the SLWD delivery system, including a potential parallel pipeline.
4) Evaluate potential effects of higher reservoir operations on day-use, camping, parking, roadway, utility, and related recreation facilities, and relocate, modify, replace, or protect those facilities as determined necessary.
5) A diversion facility was installed in 2017 in Los Banos Creek to divert reservoir releases into the Delta-Mendota Canal. (Work Completed)

Preliminary Cost Estimate

TASK		Estimated Cost ($)	Comments
1 – TSC-guided Risk Analysis of Reservoir Re-operation		$1,500,000	Escalated from 2012 proposal
2 - Possible work on LBCDD from TSC recommendations.		$1,500,000	To be determined through TSC study.
3 - Retrofit SLWD PP #8-9 System to increase flow capacity			
	a. Planning and other Studies to determine project improvements and operational requirements .	$350,000	Work done in parallel with work task 1.
	b. Immediate - Pump stations 8 & 9, filter station and existing pipeline upgrades.	$2,500,000	Estimate to be confirmed in 3a. Increases existing delivery system capacity immediately.
	c. Next Steps - increase capacity of SLWD system Install a parallel pipeline.	$8,000,000	Estimate to be confirmed in 3a. Needed flow capacity to fully utilize upper reservoir space.
4 - Relocate certain LBCDD Day Use Facilities		$2,150,000	
Total		$16,000,000	

Attachments

1 – LBCDR Stage-Storage Diagram showing Drought Pool Project space.

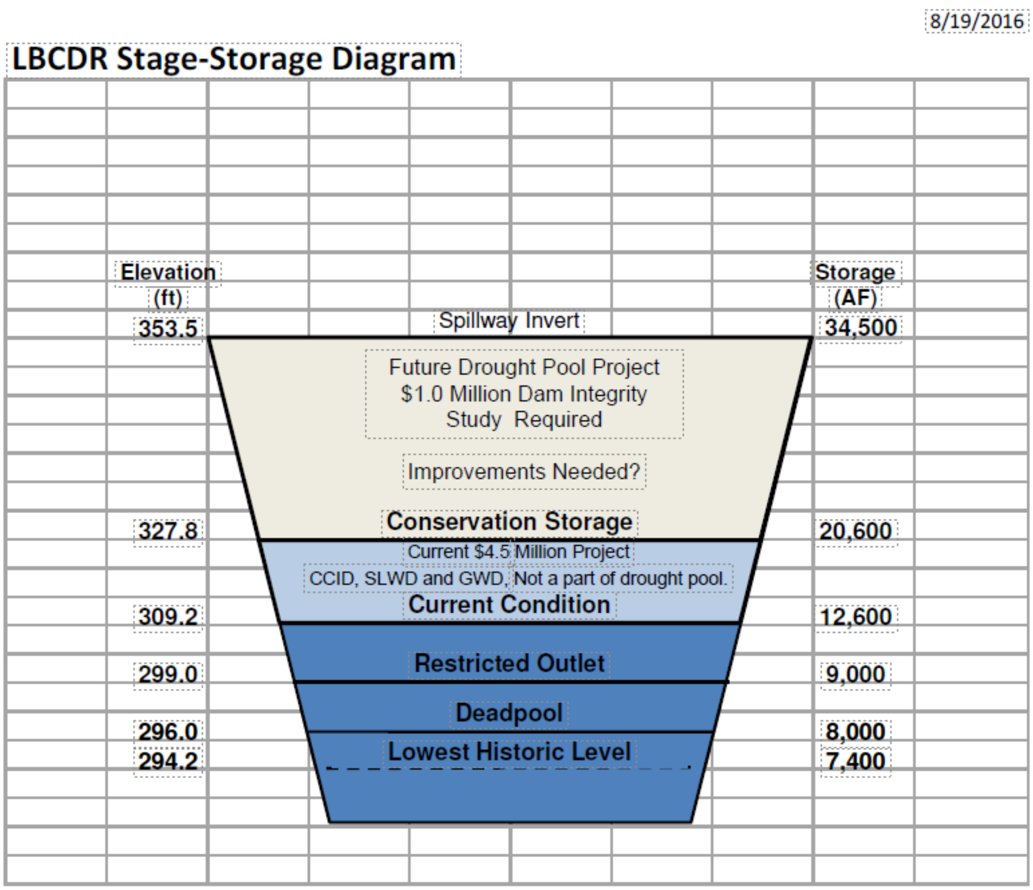
2 – Current USACE Flood Control diagram schedule.

3 - LBCDD Location Map.

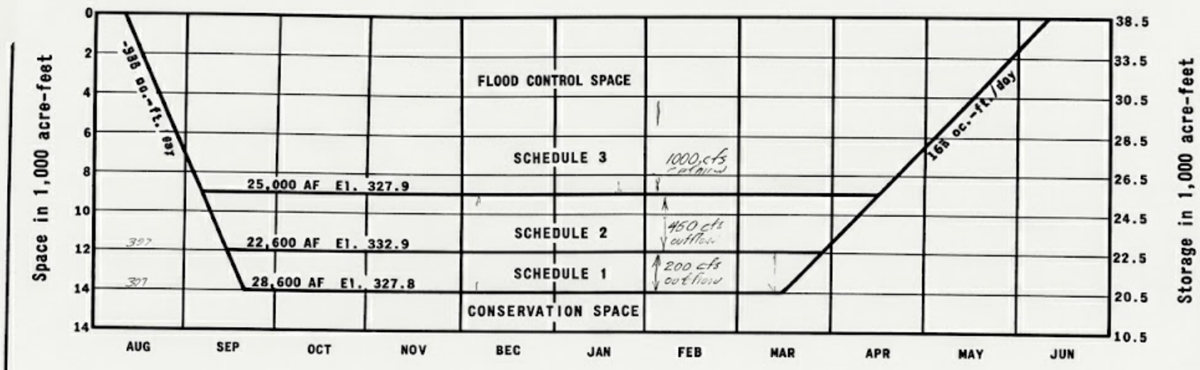
4 - LBCDD Vicinity Map, with facilities.

5 – 2012 TSC Risk Analysis Project Management Plan — Provided for Background and Reference

Attachment 1



Attachment 2



Encroachments in Required Flood Control Space will be evacuated in accordance with the indicated schedule. Releases will not be changed by more than 100 c.f.s. in 4 hours.

Schedule 1	200 c.f.s.
Schedule 2	450 c.f.s.
Schedule 3	1,000 c.f.s.

When flow over the spillway occurs, the outlet works shall be closed as required to maintain flows at or below 1,000 c.f.s. for as long as possible.

LOS BANOS DETENTION RESERVOIR
LOS BAROS CREEK, CALIFORNIR

FLOOD CONTROL DIAGRAM

PREPARED PURSUANT TO FLOOD CONTRC, H/GNLASIONS FOR LOS BANOS RETENTION RESERVOIR (35 CPR 200,11)

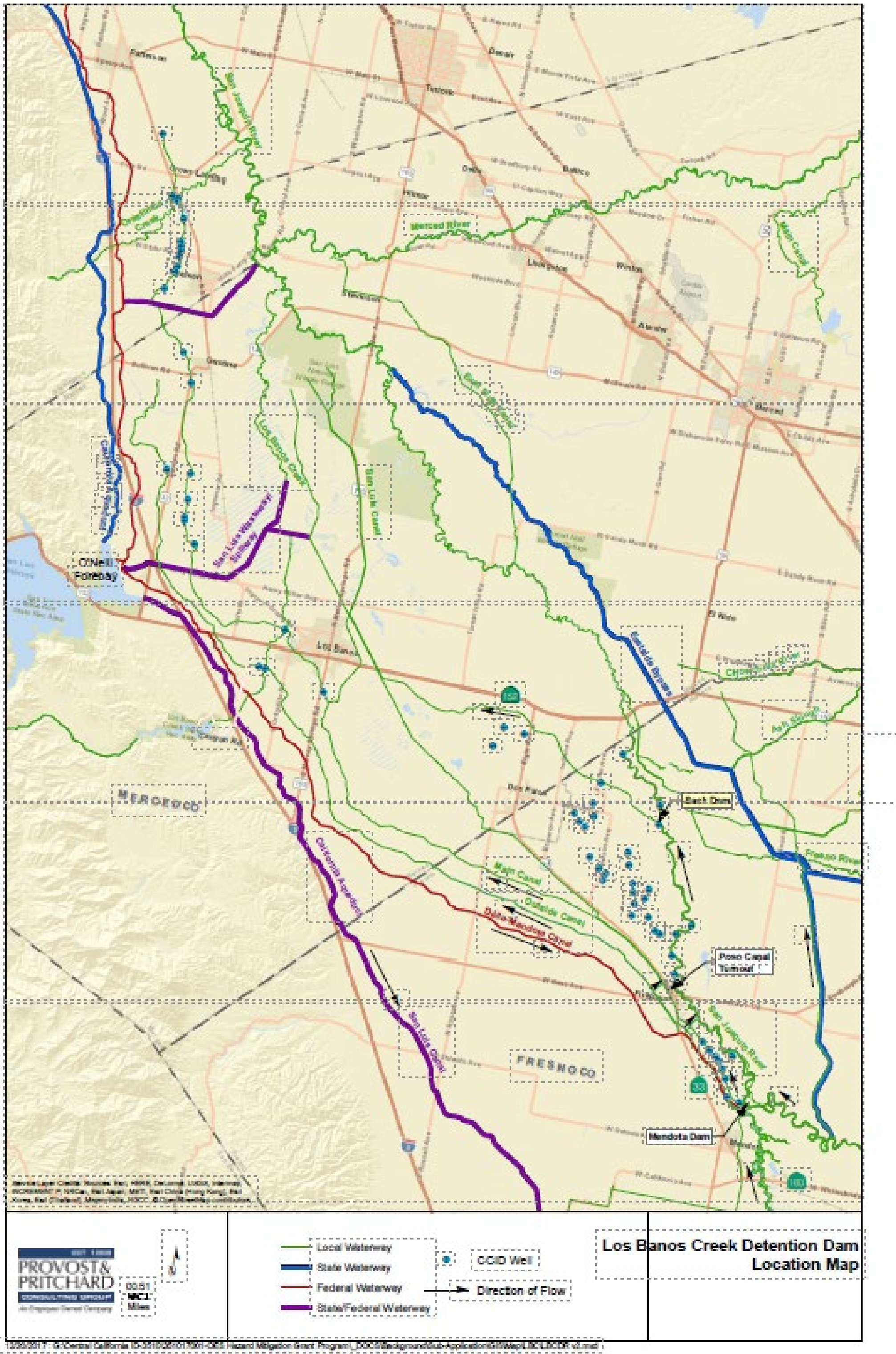
APPROVED: David Kennedy
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

APPROVED: acting
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, DYSIPNCIYRE PERSDL D.W.O.K

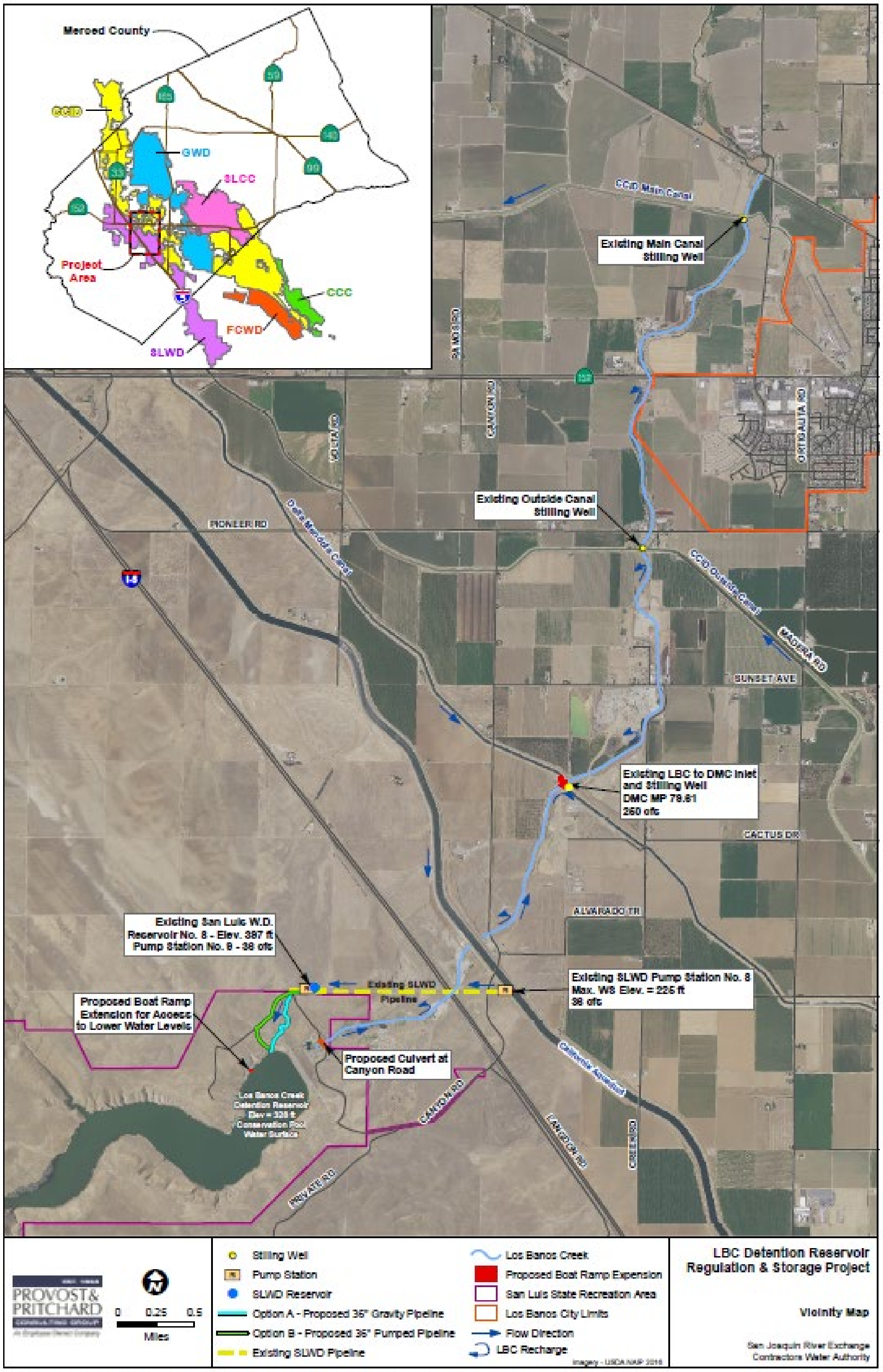
APPROVED: Donald J Palladino
OPERADOES CENTRAL OFF. DIVISION ENGINEER COAYN PRSLPT STETIUM

EFFECTIVE DATE: 19 May ~~4~~ FILE NO.

Attachment 3



Attachment 4



Attachment 5 - 2012 TSC Risk Analysis Project Management Plan — Provided for Background and Reference

Los Banos Detention Dam Reservoir Re-operation, RISK ANALYSES

Project Management Plan

November 27, 2012

1. *Project Background and Objectives*

The San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority (Exchange Contractors) has proposed to revise the reservoir operations at Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir to provide increased storage during the spring and summer months. The revised reservoir operations would occur from March through September. No changes during the flood control season (fall and winter months) are proposed. The water stored in Los Banos Detention Dam will be released in August and September to supplement deliveries from the San Luis Canal located just downstream of Los Banos Detention Dam. The Exchange Contractors have developed three proposals including:

1. Storage to 20,600 af (el. 327.8 ft), which is the current top of active conservation (TAC), and dropping to 8,000 af (el. 295 ft). This would not result in a higher reservoir water surface (RWS) but would lower the RWS by about 20 to 25 ft during releases. This plan would result in the RWS being maintained at the TAC for a longer duration compared to current operation.
2. Increase storage to 25,000 af (el. 337 ft) and dropping to 15,000 af (el. 315 ft). This would result in a higher RWS by 10 to 12 ft and lower the RWS by 10 to12 ft compared to current operation.
3. Increase storage to 34,600 af (el. 353.5 ft), which is to the spillway crest, and dropping to 15,000 af (el. 315 ft). This would result in a higher RWS by 25 to 27 ft and lower the RWS by 10 to 12 ft compared to current operation.

The TSC has been requested to evaluate how the proposed operational changes might impact dam safety risks at Los Banos Creek Detention Dam. In August of 2012, Reclamation accepted proposal No. 1 with some modification to the instrumentation monitoring schedule and installation of additional instrumentation. Installation of new observation wells and drilling of additional test holes at the downstream toe of the dam is planned. Information collected will be used to evaluate proposal Nos. 2 and 3.

The proposed operational changes under proposal Nos. 2 or 3 are expected to increase pore pressures in the dam and foundation and decrease the amount of freeboard available relative to current operations during the summer months, which will likely increase the static (normal operations), hydrologic, and seismic risks. To evaluate the proposed operational changes for increasing the storage level, baseline risk estimates will be developed during a team risk analysis to better understand current dam safety risks under existing operations. Risk estimates will also be developed by the risk estimating team for the two proposed higher reservoir operating levels. Conclusions regarding dam safety will be made using results of the risk analyses.

It was requested that the project be completed in phases. Phase I included a cursory review of available information relative to the risks at Los Banos Creek Detention Reservoir, instrumentation evaluation (and any associated recommendations) for proposal No. 1, identification of additional data or engineering analysis needs and development of this detailed Project Management Plan (PMP) for future work "Phase II". This PMP contains the proposed scope of work, schedule, and staff day budget for Phase II.

We understand the Exchange Contractors will include Reclamation's cost estimates for completing a dam safety risk analysis in the total reservoir re-operation project cost to evaluate the viability of the two proposals. Due to the limited amount of subsurface information at Los Banos Detention Dam a number of "contingency" tasks have been identified in this PMP. Cost estimates for the work in this PMP without the contingency tasks and with the contingency tasks have been included. Further discussion of project risks and contingencies are discussed herein.

The Exchange Contractors have requested that Reclamation approach the risk analysis by completing the minimum amount of work to incrementally approve increases to the current reservoir operating levels. Reclamation believes this incremental approach will add unnecessary cost to the project and therefore plans to evaluate proposal Nos. 2 and 3 concurrently. If the proposals were evaluated individually, a similar level of effort would be required for each. Therefore this PMP provides a scope of work and estimated budget to evaluate both reservoir re-operation plans during the risk analysis meeting(s). Evaluations related to any proposed modifications to the dam needed to implement the reoperation plan are not included in this PMP.

2. *Scope of Work*

This project plan includes a detailed review of existing data, engineering analysis related to seismic and hydrologic loadings, review of previous consequences estimates, and completion of a risk analysis to estimate baseline risks and risk associated with the two higher reservoir operating level proposals. Phase II will include a decision document summarizing findings of the dam safety evaluations and recommendations regarding the proposed operational changes. A dam safety advisory team (DSAT) review will be held at the outset of the project.

Work included in this PMP has been divided into 11 tasks. Depending on the results of the initial risk analysis meeting and findings from the previous tasks it may be determined that additional field data and engineering analyses are needed. Tasks 8 through 11 are included as contingencies and include an additional field investigation, seismic analysis, deformation analysis and follow-up risk analysis meeting. Justification for the additional field investigations and analysis will be dependent on the degree of confidence that can be made in the risk estimates given the amount of data and analysis available. The TSC will work closely with the client contact prior to starting any of the contingency tasks.

If it is determined during the project that the additional data and analysis are not needed then the scope of work will be modified and the cost for these tasks will be removed from the budget. Work to be completed for each task is described below. Tasks considered as contingencies are clearly indicated.

TASK 1 – Project Management and Coordination

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Quarterly Status Reports – Quarterly status reports will be prepared by the team leader updating the schedule and budget for the work described herein.
- Coordination – Coordination of described work between groups.
- Team Meetings – Team meetings will be held when necessary.

TASK 2 – Review Geologic Data Collected as Part of Phase I Filed Investigation (Downstream Toe Observation Well Installation and Field Investigation)

A review of previous geologic investigations at Los Banos Detention Dam indicates there is limited foundation information. There have been no standard penetration tests (SPT) performed at the site and there are no piezometers or observation wells within the embankment section or within the foundation soils at the downstream toe. The TSC has requested installation of two observations wells and three additional SPTs at the downstream toe of the dam. This work would be completed as part of Phase I of the project. Costs associated with this field work are not included in this PMP. A review of the SPT and groundwater monitoring data collected will be performed as part of this project and utilized during performance of Task 5 (liquefaction and stability analysis) and Task 7 (risk analysis meeting).

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Review field investigation and observation well data collected at the downstream toe.
- Compile available geologic information in preparation for the risk analysis meeting.

TASK 3 – Seismic Hazard Study

The 2009 CFR recommended that the existing seismic hazard and probabilistic seismic hazard analysis (PSHA) be updated for Los Banos Detention Dam if a higher level risk study is to be completed. This work will include incorporating current seismic source models and new Next Generation Attenuation (NGA) ground motion relationships. The updated seismic loadings will be used by the risk analysis team to evaluate the performance of Los Banos Detention Dam during and following an earthquake for a range of seismic loadings.

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Fault Review and Characterization.
- Update the PSHA using the new NGA relationships.
- De-aggregate the PSHA by source and distance.
- Summarize results in a memorandum in preparation for the risk analysis meeting.

TASK 4 –Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses

A review of previous hydrologic analyses at Los Banos Detention Dam indicates this information may be directly used to evaluate the proposed higher reservoir operating levels. Previous flood routings completed for the summertime thunderstorm Probable Maximum Flood (PMF), with a starting reservoir level at the spillway crest, indicates the existing storage above the spillway crest and spillway capacity are sufficient to store and pass the summertime PMF. This analysis is applicable to both proposal Nos. 2 and 3 as the reservoir level will be at or below the spillway crest during the proposed higher reservoir level period.

Flood routings during the winter months were evaluated for the winter general storm PMF, with a starting reservoir level at the TAC, and indicate the dam may overtop from a flood with an approximate 1,000,000-year return period making dam overtopping highly unlikely. Proposal Nos. 2 and 3 will return the reservoir level to the TAC during winter months making the previous analysis applicable for the proposed re-operation plans.

An engineer from TSC's Flood Hydrology Group (86-68250) will review the existing information in greater detail prior to the risk analysis. Judgments regarding whether there might or might not be changes to the baseline hydrologic risk estimates will be made during the risk analysis.

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Detailed review of existing hydrologic and hydraulic analyses to verify that the results are still applicable.
- Confirm that existing flood frequency hydrographs and flood routings are applicable for the proposed higher starting reservoir elevations.
- Summarize findings in a memorandum in preparation for the risk analysis meeting.

TASK 5 –Liquefaction Triggering and Post-Liquefaction Stability Analyses

The assembled geologic data and updated seismic loadings will be used to perform a liquefaction triggering and post-seismic stability analysis. Results of the analysis will be used by the risk analysis team to make judgments regarding changes to the seismic risks at Los Banos Detention Dam considering the proposed re-operation plans.

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Review the available geologic data – The TSC will assemble and review the relevant data that is available for Los Banos Detention Dam.

- Material property characterization – Material properties such as density, index, erodibility, permeability and strength will be developed for liquefaction and stability analysis.
- Perform a liquefaction triggering analysis – The available geologic sections, SPT data, and soil characterizations will be used to perform a liquefaction triggering analysis using the Simplified Seed Method.
- Perform a post-liquefaction stability analysis – The computer program SLOPE/W will be used to perform a post-liquefaction stability analysis. This work may not be required if it is shown that foundation liquefaction is not a concern.

TASK 6 – Review and Update Previous Consequence Estimates

A review of the previous consequences estimates will be completed as part of this work. We do not expect significant changes to the number of persons at risk (PAR) downstream of the dam since the 2009 CFR estimate. The 2010 census counts will be reviewed and Reclamation area staff and the dam operators will be questioned to estimate if there has been enough changes to the PAR downstream that might impact the previous loss of life (LOL) estimates. Re-estimation of the potential LOL will be made using the revised PAR if needed. These preliminary LOL estimates will be reviewed by the risk estimating team during the risk analysis.

<u>Subtasks and Deliverables</u>

- Review all previous the consequence estimates and methodology for the PAR below Los Banos Detention Dam.
- Review recent census and downstream changes.
- Previous PAR estimates will be updated if needed.
- Based on a cursory review of the previous work it is planned to update LOL estimates for hydrologic overtopping and rapid failure scenarios during either a static sunny day or seismic failure. Daytime and nighttime estimates will be made.

TASK 7 - Risk Analysis for Proposed Re-operation Proposals

A team risk analysis will be held at the TSC consisting of a panel of experts from various diciplines as well as Reclamation staff involved with the operation of Los Banos Detention Dam. To evaluate the proposed operational changes for increasing the storage level, baseline risk estimates will be developed during a team risk analysis to better understand current dam safety risks under existing operations. Risk estimates will be made for the viable potential failure modes considering the proposed reservoir re-operation plans. Conclusions regarding dam safety will be made using results of the risk analyses. Findings from the risk analysis will be documented and presented to a DSAT.

<u>Subtasks and Deliverables</u>

- Data Review – Memoranda and assembled data packages developed during other tasks in this PMP will be distributed to risk team members and facilitators prior to the risk team meeting for their review.

- Risk Team Meeting – A team meeting will be held to identify potential failure modes and evaluate risks. The risk analysis team evaluate the static, hydrologic and seismic risks for Los Banos Detention Dam considering both the existing operations and proposed reservoir re-operation plans. The risk analysis team will also postulate new potential failure modes (PFMs) resulting from the change in reservoir operations and make risk estimates as needed.
- Identify Additional Data and Analysis Needs – If the Risk Team cannot make risk estimates with a high degree of confidence then the team will make recommendations for additional data collection and analysis needs.
- Draft Report – A draft report will be prepared and distributed to all team members and peer reviewers within approximately 10 weeks of the team meeting.
- Report Review – Report review will be performed by the facilitator to verify the discussions and findings of the team meeting and analysis have been adequately portrayed. A DSAT draft report will then be prepared and distributed to appropriate team members and the DSAT representatives at least two weeks prior to the DSAT meeting.
- DSAT – A presentation of the report of findings, including all review comments, will be made to the DSAT and dam safety office (DSO).
- Technical Memorandum (TM) and Technical Report of Findings (TROF) – The risk analysis report and report of findings will be prepared within 8 weeks following the DSAT meeting.

Contingency Tasks

Work included in this PMP will be phased so that the minimum amount of field investigations and engineering analysis are performed while still allowing for a high degree of confidence in the risk estimates. For example if the Phase I field investigation at the downstream toe indicates liquefaction is highly unlikely, then additionally drilling through the embankment will likely not be needed.

However, if foundation liquefaction is a concern based on findings at the downstream toe, then drilling through the embankment section may be required and higher level stability and deformation analysis will be performed. Seismic induced ground motion time-histories will be developed and a site response analysis will be performed. These tasks are contingent on findings from the field investigation at the downstream toe and possibly findings from the risk analysis. Although careful and prudent engineering judgment will be exercised after collection and evaluation of the field data, it is not possible to predict the results of a seismic risk analysis beforehand. Thus, there is a chance that additional data needs could be identified as a result of the risk analysis. Therefore, Tasks 9 through 11 described below are included as contingencies and may be removed from the scope and budget if it is shown that they are not needed.

TASK 8 – Additional Field Investigation and Laboratory Testing

Work included in this task is contingent on the field investigation performed at the downstream toe as part of Phase I. If SPT data at the downstream toe indicates low blow counts and a high likelihood for liquefaction of the foundation materials, then additional drilling through the embankment section to sample foundation soils beneath the dam is recommended. However, if the blow counts at the downstream toe are sufficiently high to very likely preclude liquefaction, then additional drilling through the embankment would not be needed. If the field and analyses results indicate a potential for liquefaction and instability then a decision will need to be made whether to proceed with the risk analysis or obtain additional data. Additionally, it may be concluded that alternative investigation methods such as test pitting, Becker Penetration Tests or geophysics may be required. For preparation of a cost estimate it was assumed that three drill holes though the embankment would be performed. Costs associated with this task will be separated from the total project cost and listed as a contingency. If the additional test holes are not needed, the costs for this Task will be removed from the project budget.

- Prepare a Field Exploration Request (FER) for drilling 3 additional borings including cross-hole shear wave velocity testing.
- Perform field investigation to collect embankment and foundation SPT information.
- Perform laboratory testing.
- Complete Geologic Investigation Report.
- Compile available geologic information in preparation of the risk analysis.

TASK 9 – Develop Ground Motion Time-Histories

If post-liquefaction stability results indicate low factors of safety, then deformation analysis will be required to understand if there will be sufficient freeboard following the seismic event. Time-histories will be developed for use in FLAC modeling to evaluate the performance of Los Banos Detention Dam during and following an earthquake for a range of seismic loadings and possible post-liquefaction material strengths.

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Provide up to 4 representative UHS (e.g. 2K, 5K, 10K and 50K).
- Provide spectrum compatible time histories (e.g. 2K, 5K, 10K and 50K return periods) for site response analysis.
- Spectral match time histories for the site.
- Summarize results in a memorandum.

TASK 10 – Post-Liquefaction Deformation Analysis

Using the previously developed material characterization and ground motion time-histories for the site a deformation analysis will be performed to evaluate the performance of Los Banos Detention Dam during and following an earthquake for a range of seismic loadings. Results of the analysis will be used in a subsequent risk analysis.

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Develop possible range of embankment deformations and potential cracking for the seismic loadings to be evaluated during the risk analysis.
- Summarize results in a memorandum.

TASK 11 – Follow-up Risk Analysis for Proposed Re-operation Proposals

This task is necessary if the results of the risk analysis indicate additional data is needed. Based on the findings from the initial risk analysis meeting, and potential need for additional field investigation and engineering analysis, a subsequent risk analysis meeting will be held. Additional data and analysis will be used by the team to update the previously made risk estimates. The findings will be documented and presented to a DSAT.

Subtasks and Deliverables

- Risk Team Meeting – A team meeting will be held to update previous risk estimates using additional data and analysis.
- Draft Report – The previous report presented to DSAT will be updated with the subsequent risk analysis findings.
- DSAT – A presentation of the report of findings, including all review comments, will be made to the DSAT and DSO.
- Updated TM and Report of Findings – An updated risk analysis report and report of findings will be prepared within 8 weeks following the DSAT meeting.

3. *Schedule*

It was assumed that most of the work included in this PMP will be completed during FY2013. Depending on the need for the contingency tasks work may extend into FY2014. A preliminary schedule is provided below.

Milestone	**Completion Date**
Risk Analysis (FY2013)	
Project Management Plan sent to client	11/15/2012
Project Management Plan (service Agreement) approved	12/15/2012
Start	1/14/2013
PSHA Complete	4/1/2013
Complete Data Review and Engineering Analysis	6/1/2013
Risk analysis	6/15/2013
Draft Decision Document (DD) and TROF	8/15/2013
DSAT Meeting	8/31/2013
Final Decision Document (DD) and TROF	10/15/2013
Contingency Tasks (FY2014)	
Phase II FER complete	11/1/2013
Phase II Field Investigation	2/1/2014
Seismic Time Histories complete	2/1/2014
Deformation Analysis complete	5/1/2014
Follow-up Risk analysis	6/1/2014
DSAT	7/1/2014
Final DD and TROF	9/1/2014
Project Complete	9/31/2014

This schedule is preliminary and will be dependent on staff availability and receiving sufficient notice to begin the work. Unforeseen dam safety work may take priority over this project and staff resources will be utilized as needed. This schedule assumes the Phase I field investigation at the downstream toe will be complete by the project start date of 1/14/2013.

4. *Cost Estimate*

TASK	Labor Cost ($)	Non-labor Cost ($)
1 - Project Management	$10,000	
2 - Geologic Data Review	$4,000	
3 – Seismic Hazard Study	$25,500	$800
4 – Review Hydrologic analysis	$10,000	
5 – Liquefaction and Stability Analysis	$20,000	
6 - Consequences Review	$5,000	
7 – Risk Analysis Meeting and TM	$54,500	$800
8 – Additional Field Investigation	$90,000	$250,000
9 – Seismic Time Histories	$43,500	$1,600
10 - Deformation Analysis	$50,500	
11 – Follow-up Risk Analysis Meeting and revised TM	$44,000	$800

	Total Cost ($)
Estimated TSC Project Cost (Tasks 1 – 7, no contingencies)	**$130,600**
Estimated TSC Contingency Costs (Tasks 8 – 11)	$480,400
Estimated TSC Project Cost with contingencies	$611,000

Notes: Non-labor costs included estimates for contract work such as drilling and laboratory services. Additional non-labor fees for travel, per diem and report reproduction are included as needed.

Contingencies have been added to this PMP to account for possible additional data and analysis needs. A contingency of $480,400 should be held for Tasks 8 through 11. We understand the client may choose to approve the estimated TSC project cost of $130,600 or the estimated TSC project cost with contingencies of $611,000. If only the estimated TSC project cost is funded then requests for budget increases using the Change Order Form will be made for the contingency tasks as needed. If the estimated TSC project cost with contingencies is funded and it is determined during the project that some of the contingency tasks are not needed, then the costs for these tasks will be removed from the budget. It should be noted that although contingency costs have been estimated for a scenario requiring additional investigations and analyses, it is not possible to precisely define the work at this time given the minimal data available. It is possible that the total TSC costs to complete the risk analysis could exceed the estimate of $611,000.

The estimated budget and schedule are based on a 20-month duration from the start date. Labor costs are based on FY2013 staff day rates. Labor fees for FY2014 will be adjusted once rates are established.

MP Regional Office and Field Office personnel will be involved in several of the tasks described in this project plan. The TSC can assist the MP Region with preparing non-TSC costs if needed. This service agreement does not cover costs outside of the TSC.

5. *Roles and Responsibilities*

The Project Team consists of representatives of the TSC, Mid-Pacific Regional Office and the Tracy Field Office (TO). The TSC Team Leader will head up the Project Team and will be responsible for the Team's coordination and overall activities. Team members are responsible for their Group's tasks, including schedules, budgets, and quality control. Team members will ensure their Group's products are complete and will meet the stated goals and objectives of the project. A preliminary listing of team members is provided below. Additional team members will be added during the project as needed.

Chris Ellis, Team Leader 86-68311
Dennis Hanneman, Peer Review, 86-68311
Roy Davis, Instrumentation Review, 86-68360
Jared Vauk, Geologist, 86-68320
Ralph Klinger, Civil Engineer, 86-68330
Chris Wood, Seismologist, 86-68330
Brenda Kinkle, Hydrologist, 86-68250

6. *Quality Control*

The TSC peer review process emphasizes a review based on the technical approach or other procedures used to develop results and conclusions, and the review establishes validity and suitability of those results. The Project Team will use peer review and checking processes in accordance with TSC Operating Guidelines.

7. *Change Management*

The Design Team members will continually track their costs. The Team Leader will report these costs on a quarterly basis. If the record shows that the Team's estimate for completing the work is less than what appears to be needed, then the Team Leader will inform the client representative of the problem and its cause. If the change is major, the Team Leader will notify the client representative of the estimated cost change as soon as practical and request approval and funding for the change using the Change Order Form (Appended to this PMP). All changes to Scope will be documented using either the Contingency Fund Request Form or the Change Order Form. The Design Team Leader will immediately notify the client representative of any anticipated delays in schedule or increase in design costs.

The need for the contingency tasks described herein will be communicated to the client contact in advance of the work being completed. Depending on how the project is initially funded costs for the contingency tasks will be tracked using the Change Order Form.

8. Communication Plan

The team leader will be the point of contact at the TSC for this project. Under the leadership of the Team Leader, team members will interact with each other to ensure that all products coming into and going out of their design groups are accomplished in a timely and satisfactory manner. Team members should communicate freely between each other. The Team will meet as appropriate to discuss ongoing progress, and to ensure communication between team members.

Status reports:
The team leaders will have conference calls with the client representative to report on progress at least monthly once the project is initiated.

9. Risk Management Plan

The following risks are identified by the TSC as having a probability of occurrence and may result in impacts to budget and/or schedule. These risk events will be monitored throughout the project and reported in the status reports. Other risk events not discussed below that impact the project will be managed by the Change Management process. Although contingency costs have been estimated for a scenario requiring additional investigations and analyses, it is not possible to precisely define the work at this time given the minimal data available.

Risk #1: Depending on the findings from the earlier tasks and initial risk analysis meeting additional field data and engineering analysis may be needed. Costs for these tasks have been estimated are included as contingencies for inclusion in the reservoir re-operation risk analysis cost.

- **Level of Risk Occurring:** High
- **How Could Risk Affect Project**: TSC costs for the project may increase as much as three fold depending on the need for the additional data and analysis needs. It will likely cause a slip to the schedule and require additional staff days.
- **Owner:** TO
- **Response to Risk:** The client accepts the consequence and ownership of the risk and has chosen not to provide contingency funds for the risk.
- **Specific Action to Implement Risk Response Strategy**: The TSC will make every effort to make risk estimates with the minimum amount of data and analysis. If confidence in the estimates is low and uncertainty is high then requests for additional data and analysis will be made.
- **Date to Complete the Specific Risk Response Action:** After the initial risk analysis meeting (~July 2013)

- **Budget and Schedule for Response:** Costs for the contingency tasks have been estimated in this PMP.

- **Contingency Plan (action that will be taken if risk becomes a problem):** Assumptions will be made with client approval if data are not available when needed. Assumptions that are incorrect will require rework and may affect cost estimates. No funding was established for rework. If the rework exceeds 3 staff days, additional funding and schedule will be requested through the Change Management process.

Risk #2: The geology exploration data and other foundation data may not be received by the date shown in Schedule. Scheduling of the risk analysis will be contingent on receipt of this data.

- **Level of Risk Occurring:** Moderate to High

- **How Could Risk Affect Project**: Depending on when the exploration and data is received and what it reveals, it may cause a slip to the schedule and require additional staff days.

- **Owner:** TO and MP drill crew

- **Response to Risk:** The client accepts the consequence and ownership of the risk and has chosen not to provide contingency funds for the risk.

- **Specific Action to Implement Risk Response Strategy**: If exploration data are not received by start date of this project (~1/15/2013), contact appropriate persons to determine when data will be available. Partial data and embankment assumptions will be used to the extent possible to complete studies. If warranted by results of geology data, changes will be initiated when received.

- **Date to Complete the Specific Risk Response Action:** January 15, 2013.

- **Budget and Schedule for Response:** No budget or schedule adjustment has been provided in this PMP to accommodate this risk.

- **Contingency Plan (action that will be taken if risk becomes a problem):** Assumptions will be made with client approval if data are not available when needed. Assumptions that are incorrect will require rework and may affect cost estimates. No funding was established for rework. If the rework exceeds 3 staff days, additional funding and schedule will be requested through the Change Management process.

Risk #3: The PSHA is not completed by the date shown in Schedule. Seismotectonic group staff may be allocated to unanticipated work on higher priority dam safety projects. Scheduling of the risk analysis will be contingent on receipt of this data.

- **Level of Risk Occurring:** Low to Moderate

- **How Could Risk Affect Project**: Depending on when the PSHA is completed engineering analysis and what it reveals, it may cause a slip to the schedule and require additional staff days.

- **Owner:** TSC

- **Response to Risk:** The TSC Seismotectonics Group will make every effort to complete the agreed work by the scheduled completion date.

- **Specific Action to Implement Risk Response Strategy**: If PSHA is not completed by April 1, 2013, contact appropriate persons to determine when analysis will be complete. If warranted by schedule previous seismic hazard information will be used to start the engineering analysis.

- **Date to Complete the Specific Risk Response Action:** April 1, 2013.

- **Budget and Schedule for Response:** No budget or schedule adjustment has been provided in this PMP to accommodate this risk.

- **Contingency Plan (action that will be taken if risk becomes a problem):** Assumptions will be made with client approval if data are not available when needed. Assumptions that are incorrect will require rework and may affect cost estimates. No funding was established for rework. If the rework exceeds 3 staff days, additional funding and schedule will be requested through the Change Management process.

10. Project Closeout

The project will be closed out once the deliverables are received and accepted. The Team Leader will ensure that all project files are assembled and filed. The Team Leader will ensure that all products have been delivered to the client, all costs have cleared the government financial systems, final payments have been received from the client, and request that the WOID be closed.

The budget and schedule for the project closeout tasks are incorporated into the budget and schedule sections of this project plan. Team Leader will distribute a project feedback survey to the team members, and to the TO, that is to be collected within two weeks. The budget and schedule for the project closeout tasks are incorporated into the budget and schedule sections of this project plan.

11. Signatures

The signatures below indicate concurrence with this project management plan. The Technical Service Center and the Tracy Field Office are in agreement with all elements of this project plan.

Technical Service Center:

P.E. 11/22/12

Team Leader, Technical Service Center | Date

\\V<-J/I2

Group Manager, Technical Service Center | Date

Tracy Field Office:

Project Manager, Tracy Field Office | Date

APPENDIX A

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE
(By Design Group)

This work breakdown structure shows work for the individual design groups for all work associated with this project plan.

Team members will assist the Team Leader in providing the Client with:

- Team members for risk analyses
- Other items as required

The tasks of the design groups include:

Team Leader

- Provides overall team leadership and project coordination
- Serves as single point of contact for TSC Design Team

All TSC Design Groups – General Activities

- Review Project Management Plan
- Participate in meetings and phone calls as required
- Participate in budget and schedule tracking
- Review data collected and engineering analyses

86-68010 Client and Support Services Office

- Provide liaison between the TSC and the Client

86-68250 Flood Hydrology Emergency Management Group

- Review hydrology to evaluate proposed reservoir re-operation proposals
- Complete engineering analysis as needed
- Participate in risk analysis

86-68330 Seismotectonics and Geophysics Group

- Update site PSHA
- Complete engineering analysis as needed
- Participate in risk analysis

86-68311 Geotechnical Engineering Group

- Provide team leader
- Prepare Project Management Plan
- Review geology reports
- Complete engineering analysis as needed
- Coordinate activities with risk analyses leader
- Participate in risk analysis
- Provide risk analysis facilitator
- Coordinate DSAT

86-68330 Engineering Geology Group

- Review geology reports
- Prepare FER
- Monitor geologic/geotechnical investigations
- Participate in risk analysis

86-68360 Instrumentation and Inspections Group

- Participate in risk analysis

86-68130 Concrete Waterways and Dams

- Participate in risk analysis

APPENDIX B

Change Order Form

Project: Los Banos Detention Dam Risk Analysis
Change No.:_______
WBS No.: _______
Task Name:____
Added Cost: $_________ SL1 ________ SL2 ________ SL3 ________

Budget: ____ No Impact ____ Contingency Fund ____ Added Cost
Schedule: ____ No Impact ____ Slip (Number of Schedule days _____)

Description of Change:

____
____
____

Reason for Change:

____
____
____

Major Change: (Change in Scope)
New Requirement (Attachment Yes/No)

Task: (New / Existing) ____
Scheduled Days: ___________________________________
Staff Assigned: ___________________________________
Start Date: ___________________________________

Submitted by: ____
TSC Design Team Leader Date

____ Approved ____ Not Approved

____
MP Regional Office Date

APPENDIX C

Contingency Fund Request Form

Minor change: Budget – 3 days or less or Schedule – No effect on Milestones

Project: Los Banos Detention Dam Risk Analysis

Change No.:_______ WBS No.: ____________
Task Name: ____

Added Cost: $___________ SL1 ________ SL2 ________ SL3 ________

Budget: ____ No Impact ____ Contingency Fund
Schedule: ____ No Impact ____ Slip (Number of Schedule days _____)

Description of Contingency Fund Use:

Reason:

New Requirement (Attachment Yes/No)

Task: (New / Existing)____
Scheduled Days: ________ Staff Assigned:______________________________ Start Date: _________________

Budget: ____ No Impact ____ Contingency
Fund Schedule: __ No Impact ______
Slip

Submitted by:

Date

____ Approved ____ Not Approved

TSC Team Leader

PO Box 2157
Los Banos, CA 93635
sldmwa.org

Official Memorandum

To: SLDMWA Board of Directors, Alternates
SLDMWA Finance & Administration Committee, Alternates

From: Ray Tarka, Director of Finance

Date: July 6, 2026

RE: Adoption of Resolution Adopting 2026 Revised Investment Policy for the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority

Background

In 2013, the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (Water Authority) adopted Resolution No. 2013-367, which adopted the 2013 Revised Investment Policy. At that time, the Board of Directors (Board) made changes to the policy to invest surplus monies to insure safety as a first objective, liquidity of such surplus funds as a second objective, and obtaining a maximum yield consistent with other criteria as a third objective. In addition, the Board designated depositories to have custody of Authority funds, who were required to provide security for such Authority funds as may be deposited with them, as provided by statute. Finally, the 2013 revisions added federal securities as an additional class of authorized investments consistent with Section 53601(b) of the Government Code.

Since 2013, the Water Authority's Director of Finance has periodically reviewed the Investment Policy, and has recently determined that revisions are required. (See Bylaws, Section 7.02.) Over the years, the sections of the Government Code of California relating to local government financial provisions have been amended, added to, repealed, and renumbered. The most recent major updates to this code come from Senate Bill 1438 (2025-2026 Session), which amends, repeals, and renumbers multiple investment-related statutes. The Water Authority's Investment Policy's reference to those statutes required an update to align it to the current law. While updating the policy for the correct legal references, staff also refined the description of monies to invest and updated the investment selection criteria from a single word to a more detailed description of each.

Issue for Decision

Whether the Finance & Administration Committee should recommend, and the Board of Directors should adopt, the proposed resolution adopting the 2026 Revised Investment Policy.

Recommendation

Staff recommends adoption of the proposed resolution.

Analysis

Notable amendments to the Investment Policy include the following:

- Purpose: Clarifies that policy provides a guideline for prudent investment of Reserve Funds, Bond Proceeds Funds, and Excess Enterprise Funds, in addition to monies.
- Policy: Updates relevant citations to Government Code. Adds detail about priorities guiding investment of funds.

Budget Implications

The budget is not impacted by amendment of the Investment Policy.

Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2013-367
2. Draft Resolution Authorizing Adoption of 2026 Revised Investment Policy for the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
3. 2026 Revised Investment Policy

RESOLUTION NO. 2013-367

RESOLUTION ADOPTING 2013 REVISED INVESTMENT POLICY FOR THE SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (the "Board," and the "Authority") has heretofore established a general fund from which monies may be expended for general operating purposes in accordance with the approved Budgets for the Authority and its various Project and Activity Agreements; and

WHEREAS, the Authority has on hand in the general fund from time to time monies which are surplus to the Authority's immediate operating needs; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined it to be in the public interest to invest such surplus monies in a manner which insures safety as a first objective and liquidity of such surplus funds as a second objective, and obtaining a maximum yield consistent with the other criteria as a third objective; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has heretofore designated depositories, and may from time to time hereinafter designate additional or alternate such depositories, to have custody of Authority funds; and

WHEREAS, such designated depositories must provide security for such Authority funds as may be deposited with them, as provided by statute; and

WHEREAS, under current circumstances, it is desirable to add federal securities as an additional class of authorized investments consistent with Section 53601(b) of the Government Code.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The recitals above are true and correct, and the Board so finds and determines.

Section 2. The Board hereby approves and adopts that certain Investment Policy 2013, attached hereto as EXHIBIT "A," and by this reference incorporated herein, effective as of January 1, 2013.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, this 6th day of June, 2013.

Mike Stearns, Chairman

Attest:

Daniel G. Nelson, Secretary

EXHIBIT A

INVESTMENT POLICY

2013

PURPOSE
This statement is intended to provide a guideline for the prudent investment of temporary idle cash, restricted monies and any trust funds, and to outline a policy for maximizing the efficiency of the cash management system.

OBJECTIVE
The cash management system of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (Authority) will be maintained to accurately monitor and forecast expenditures and revenues, thus enabling the Authority to invest funds to the fullest extent possible.

POLICY
All investments will be made under the terms and conditions of Sections 53600-53684 and Section 16429.1 to 16429.3 of the Government Code of California. Criteria for the selection of investments and the order of priority of such criteria are as follows:

First, Safety;

Second, Liquidity; and

Third, Yield.

The following instruments are authorized for investment of Authority funds:

1. Funds may be invested in banks which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Savings accounts and active bank accounts will be insured and or collateralized to the degree consistent with or exceeding the existing law or regulation. In accordance with California Government Code Section 53635.2, to be eligible to receive Authority deposits, a financial institution shall have received an overall rating of not less than "satisfactory" in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California's communities.

2. Funds may be invested, to the extent permitted by law and as conditions dictate, in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) in accordance with Section 16429.1 of the Government Code.

3. Funds may be invested, to the extent permitted by law and as conditions dictate, in the Investment Trust of California (CALTRUST), a pooled investment program established by California public agencies for the purpose of pooling and investing local assets in accordance with Section 53601(p) of the Government Code.

4. Funds may be invested, to the extent permitted by law and as conditions dictate, in United States Treasury notes, bonds bills or certificates of indebtedness or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest ("Federal Securities") in accordance with Section 53601(b) of the Government Code.

Except as otherwise provided herein, the authority of the Board of Directors to invest or reinvest the Water Authority funds is delegated to the Treasurer of the Water Authority.

The Treasurer shall annually review the investment policy and provide any recommendations for any changes or updates to the Finance & Administration Committee. The Finance & Administration Committee shall review the Treasurer's recommendations, if any, and present them with its recommendations to the Board of Directors; provided that if the Finance & Administration Committee cannot timely be convened, the Treasurer may present any recommendations for change or updates directly to the Board of Directors. In accordance with Government Code Section 53646(a)(2), the investment policy may be established and modified only by action of the Board of Directors at a public meeting thereof.

The Treasurer shall render a quarterly report to the Board of Directors showing all investments in accordance with Section 53646 (b) of the Government Code. This report shall include:

1. The last statement from the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), Investment Trust of California (CALTRUST), and any banks holding the funds.

2. A statement of the extent to which the Authority's investments are or may be out of compliance with this policy.

3. The report shall include a statement denoting the ability of the Authority to meet its cash demands for the next six months or shall provide an explanation as to why sufficient cash shall, or may not, be available.

4. The report shall include yield and weighted average to maturity.

* * * * *

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted by the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors thereof duly called and held at 842 6th Street, Los Banos, California on the 6th day of June, 2013.

Daniel G. Nelson, Secretary

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF 2026 REVISED INVESTMENT POLICY FOR THE SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (the "Board" and the "Water Authority," respectively), pursuant to the Water Authority's procedures and the California Government Code, from time to time, may adopt policy for the administration of the Water Authority; and

WHEREAS, on June 6, 2013, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2013-367, which adopted a 2013 Revised Investment Policy for the Water Authority; and

WHEREAS, Water Authority staff has reviewed the 2013 Revised Investment Policy, and has proposed the 2026 Revised Investment Policy, to update legislative references and expand upon and provide descriptions of the investment criteria to be followed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS FOLLOWS, THAT:

Section 1. The facts stated in the recitals above are true and correct, and the Board so finds and determines.

Section 2. The Board has reviewed and considered the proposed 2026 Revised Investment Policy, attached hereto as "**Exhibit A**," and hereby adopts the proposed 2026 Revised Investment Policy.

Section 3. The Board finds that the 2026 Revised Investment Policy included in Exhibit A will enable the Water Authority to fully and carefully invest all allowable Authority funds while complying with the Government Code of California relating to public agency investing and will not adversely affect any interest of the Water Authority or the public.

Section 4. This resolution shall become effective immediately and shall remain in effect unless superseded by the requirements of statutes adopted following the effective date hereof or by further action of the Board.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of July, 2026, by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

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Cannon Michael, Chair
San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority

Attest:

____

Federico Barajas, Secretary

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I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2026-___ was duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority at the meeting thereof held on the 9th day of July, 2026.

____

Federico Barajas, Secretary

EXHIBIT A

REVISED INVESTMENT POLICY

2026

PURPOSE

This statement is intended to provide a guideline for the prudent investment of monies and Reserve Funds, Bond Proceeds Funds, and Excess Enterprise Funds, and to outline a policy for maximizing the efficiency of the cash management system.

OBJECTIVE

The cash management system of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (Authority) will be maintained to accurately monitor and forecast expenditures and revenues, thus enabling the Authority to fully invest funds.

POLICY

All investments will be made under the terms and conditions of Sections 53601-53635, 57603, and Sections 16340-16429.3 of the Government Code of California. Criteria for the selection of investments and the order of priority of such criteria are as follows:

1. Safety of Principal. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that first seeks to preserve portfolio principal.

2. Liquidity. Investments shall be made with maturity dates that are compatible with cash flow requirements, and which will always permit easy and rapid conversion into cash, without a substantial loss of value.

3. Return on Investment. Investments shall be undertaken to produce an acceptable rate of return after first consideration for principal and liquidity.

The following instruments are authorized for investment of Authority funds:

1. Funds may be invested in banks which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Savings accounts and active bank accounts will be insured and

collateralized to the degree consistent with or exceeding the existing law or regulation. In accordance with California Government Code section 53630 and 53601, to be eligible to receive Authority deposits, a financial institution shall have received an overall rating of not less than “satisfactory” in its most recent evaluation by the appropriate federal financial supervisory agency of its record of meeting the credit needs of California’s communities.

2. Funds may be invested, to the extent permitted by law and as conditions dictate, in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) in accordance with Section 16429.1 of the Government Code.

3. Funds may be invested, to the extent permitted by law and as conditions dictate, in the Investment Trust of California (CALTRUST), a pooled investment program established by California public agencies for the purpose of pooling and investing local assets in accordance with Section 53601(p) of the Government Code.

4. Funds may be invested, to the extent permitted by law and as conditions dictate, in United States Treasury notes, bonds bills or certificates of indebtedness or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest ("Federal Securities") in accordance with Section 53601(b) of the Government Code.

Except as otherwise provided herein, the authority of the Board of Directors to invest or reinvest the Water Authority funds is delegated to the Treasurer of the Water Authority.

The Treasurer shall annually review the investment policy and provide any recommendations for any changes or updates to the Finance & Administration Committee. The Finance & Administration Committee shall review the Treasurer's recommendations, if any, and present them with its recommendations to the Board of Directors; provided that if the Finance & Administration Committee cannot timely be convened, the Treasurer may present any recommendations for change or updates directly to the Board of Directors. In accordance with Government Code Section 53646(a)(2), the Investment Policy may be established and modified only by action of the Board of Directors at a public meeting thereof.

The Treasurer shall render a quarterly report to the Board of Directors showing all investments in accordance with Section 53646 (b) of the Government Code. This report shall include:

1. The last statement from the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), Investment Trust of California (CALTRUST), and any banks holding the funds.

2. A statement of the extent to which the Authority's investments are or may be out of compliance with this policy.

3. The report shall include a statement denoting the ability of the Authority to meet its cash demands for the next six months or shall provide an explanation as to why sufficient cash shall, or may not, be available.

4. The report shall include yield and weighted average to maturity.

Official Memorandum

PO Box 2157
Los Banos, CA 93635
sldmwa.org

To: SLDMWA Board of Directors, Alternates
SLDMWA Finance & Administration Committee, Alternates

From: Ray Tarka, Director of Finance

Date: July 6, 2026

RE: Adoption of Resolution Authorizing Adoption of Policy Providing for the Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues and Superseding Resolution No. 2020-454

Background

In 2020, the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (Water Authority) adopted Resolution No. 2020-454, which established a policy that identifies the priority of the use of OM&R revenues to meet repayment commitments. The Water Authority was pursuing an EPA Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Loan and an additional repayment contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) in order to finance the Jones Pumping Plant Unit Motor Rehabilitation Project, and determined that such a policy would be an asset in the Water Authority's securing of loan funds, and would provide certainty regarding the repayment of future financing. In addition, the policy provided additional transparency on priority of payment of other O&M costs and additional capital improvements.

Since 2020, the Water Authority's Director of Finance has periodically reviewed the Policy Providing for the Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues and has recently determined that revisions are required. (See Bylaws, Section 7.02.) The required revisions do not alter the spirit of the policy but provide an update to the references to authoritative documents which have been updated since the last review.

Issue for Decision

Whether the Finance & Administration Committee should recommend, and the Board of Directors should adopt, the proposed resolution authorizing adoption of policy providing for prioritization of use of OM&R revenues and superseding Resolution No. 2020-454.

Recommendation

Staff recommends adoption of the proposed resolution.

Analysis

Notable changes in the Policy Providing for Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues include the following:

- The Water Authority entered into the Second Amended and Restated Memorandum of Understanding with Friant Water Authority Relating to Allocation, Collection, and Payment of Operation, Maintenance & Replacement Costs on July 8, 2024. On that same date, the Water Authority's Second

Amended and Restated Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement for Authority became effective. Both of these documents are referenced in the Definitions section of the policy, while the Friant MOU is further referenced in Section 2.4 of the policy. Updates to these references are necessary within the policy document.

Budget Implications

The budget is not impacted by adoption of the Resolution Authorizing Adoption of Policy Providing for Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues.

Attachments

1. Resolution No. 2020-454
2. Draft Resolution Authorizing Adoption of Policy Providing for Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues and Superseding Resolution No. 2020-454
3. Policy Providing for Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-454

RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE PRIORITIZATION OF USE FOR OM&R REVENUES

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (the "Board" and the "Authority," respectively), pursuant to the Authority's procedures and the California Government Code, from time to time, may adopt policy for the administration of the Authority; and

WHEREAS, the Authority operates and maintains certain Delta Division and San Luis Unit facilities of the Central Valley Project pursuant to the Transfer Agreement (as defined below); and

WHEREAS, the Authority receives certain revenues (as further defined below, the "OM&R Revenues") from Water Delivery Contractors and Parties Entitled to Utilize or Receive Other Water, the Friant Water Authority, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to the terms of the Transfer Agreement and the Friant MOU (as all such terms are defined below); and

WHEREAS, the Board, by adoption of this Resolution, desires to adopt guidance providing for the prioritization of use for such OM&R Revenues.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS FOLLOWS, THAT:

Section 1. The facts stated in the recitals above are true and correct, and the Board so finds and determines.

Section 2. Definitions. Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this section shall for all purposes hereof and of any amendment hereof or supplement hereto and of any opinion or report or other document mentioned herein or therein have the meanings defined herein. Capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein shall have the definitions ascribed thereto in the Transfer Agreement. Such definitions are equally applicable to both the singular and plural forms of any of the terms defined herein:

(a) Authority. "Authority" means the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, a joint exercise of powers agency duly created and existing under and by virtue of the Amended and Restated Joint Powers Agreement, dated as of January 1, 1992 among the parties listed.

(b) Authorized Officer. The term "Authorized Officer" means (i) the Executive Director of the Authority or, if there is no officer designated as the Executive Director, the highest ranking officer of the Authority (excluding members of the Board of Directors of the Authority), (ii) the Chief Operating Officer of the Authority, or (iii) the Director of Finance of the Authority; and, in each case, the written designee thereof.

(c) Fiscal Year. "Fiscal Year" means the period beginning on March 1 of each year and ending on the last day of February of the succeeding year, or any other accounting period hereafter selected and designated by the Board of the Authority as the Fiscal Year of the Authority.

(d) Friant MOU. "Friant MOU" means that certain "Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Allocation, Collection and Payment of Operation, Maintenance & Replacement Costs for

Water Deliveries through Central Valley Project Facilities (MOU") effective March 1, 1998 and amended September 1, 2002, with Friant Water Authority (as assignee of the Friant Water Users Authority effective June 30, 2004), as such Friant MOU may be supplemented or amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(e) OM&R Revenue Fund. "OM&R Revenue Fund" means the "Fund 01-Operations & Maintenance of the DMC" maintained by the Authority.

(f) OM&R Revenues. "OM&R Revenues" means, with respect to any Fiscal Year or other period, all amounts received by the Authority for OM&R under the Transfer Agreement, including but not limited to Section 12 thereof, and all income from the investment of any OM&R Revenues in the OM&R Revenue Fund.

(g) Operation and Maintenance Costs. "Operation and Maintenance Costs" means costs associated with OM&R as defined in the Transfer Agreement.

(h) Operation and Maintenance Obligation. "Operation and Maintenance Obligation" means any contractual obligation to repay amounts borrowed by the Authority for the payment of Operation and Maintenance Costs, so long as in each case the payments thereunder are designated as Operation and Maintenance Costs by the Board; including but not limited to the Reclamation Repayment Contract.

(i) Reclamation. "Reclamation" means the United States of America, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, including any successor thereto or assignee thereof.

(j) Reclamation Repayment Contract. "Reclamation Repayment Contract" shall mean the "Contract between the United States of America and San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority for the Repayment of Extraordinary Maintenance Costs for the C.W. "Bill" Jones Pumping Plant constituting Contract No. 17-WC-20-5100, dated February 5, 2018, between Reclamation and the Authority, as such Reclamation Repayment Contract may be supplemented or amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(k) Transfer Agreement. "Transfer Agreement" means the "Agreement between the United States of America and San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority to Transfer the Operation, Maintenance and Replacement and Certain Financial and Administrative Activities Related to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Canals, C.W. "Bill" Jones Pumping Plant, Delta-Mendota Canal/ California Aqueduct Intertie Pumping Plant, O'Neill Pumping/Generating Plant, San Luis Drain and Associated Works," effective January 14, 2020, between the United States of America and the Authority, as such Transfer Agreement may be supplemented or amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(l) WIFIA Loan. "WIFIA Loan" means a loan from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to the Authority under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, as amended.

Section 3. Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues.

Section 3.1. OM&R Revenue Fund.

The Authority hereby continues and agrees to maintain, so long as any Operation and Maintenance Obligations remain unpaid, the OM&R Revenue Fund to be held by the Authority. Amounts in the OM&R Revenue Fund shall be disbursed, allocated and applied solely to the uses and purposes hereinafter described in this Resolution and as permitted under the Transfer Agreement, and shall be accounted for separately and apart from all other accounts, funds, money or other resources of the Authority.

All OM&R Revenues and all amounts on deposit in the OM&R Revenue Fund are hereby allocated to the payment of the Operation and Maintenance Obligations, Operation and Maintenance Costs and other costs as set forth in Section 3.2. The OM&R Revenues and all amounts on deposit in the OM&R Revenue Fund shall not be used for any other purpose while any Operation and Maintenance Obligations remain unpaid.

Section 3.2. Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues.

In order to carry out and effectuate the obligations of the Authority hereunder, the Authority agrees and covenants that all OM&R Revenues received by it shall be deposited when and as received in the OM&R Revenue Fund.

The Authority shall transfer or make payments from the OM&R Revenue Fund of the amounts set forth below at the following times and in the following order of priority:

(a) Payments with respect to Operation and Maintenance Obligations at the times and in the amounts required thereby;

(b) So long as the Authority reasonably determines that there will be sufficient OM&R Revenues to make the transfers in (a) above for the remainder of the Fiscal Year, such amounts at such times as the Authority shall require to provide for the payment of Operation and Maintenance Costs; and

(c) So long as the Authority reasonably determines that there will be sufficient OM&R Revenues to make the transfers in (a) and (b) above for the remainder of such Fiscal Year, for any lawful purpose, including but not limited to Capital Improvements funded or financed by the Authority pursuant to Section 5 of the Transfer Agreement.

Section 3.3. Additional Operation and Maintenance Obligations. The Authority may at any time execute Operation and Maintenance Obligations payable from OM&R Revenues in accordance with Section 3.2(a); provided:

(a) The OM&R Revenues for the most recent audited Fiscal Year preceding the date of execution of such Operation and Maintenance Obligations, including adjustments to give effect as of the first day of such Fiscal Year to increases or decreases in OM&R rates and charges approved and in effect as of the date of calculation, as evidenced by a certificate of an Authorized Officer on file with the Authority, shall have produced a sum equal to at least one hundred ten percent (110%) of the payments under all Operation and Maintenance Obligations for such Fiscal Year plus Operation and Maintenance Obligations executed since the end of such Fiscal Year assuming such Operation and Maintenance Obligations had been executed at the beginning of such Fiscal Year; and

(b) The estimated OM&R Revenues for the then current Fiscal Year and for each of the next two Fiscal Years thereafter, as evidenced by a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the Authority on file with the Authority, including an allowance for estimated OM&R Revenues for each of such Fiscal Years arising from any increase in OM&R Revenues which are economically feasible and reasonably considered necessary based on projected operations for such period, as evidenced by a certificate of an Authorized Officer on file with the Authority, shall produce a sum equal to at least one hundred ten percent (110%) of the estimated payments under Operation and Maintenance Obligations for each of such Fiscal Years.

Nothing herein shall prevent the Authority from incurring obligations payable from OM&R Revenues, the OM&R Revenue Fund and amounts on deposit in the OM&R Revenue Fund on a basis subordinate to Operation and Maintenance Obligations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Authority may enter into a WIFIA Loan in an amount not to exceed $19,300,000 and an additional repayment contract with Reclamation in an amount not to exceed $12,500,000 to finance the cost of the Jones Pumping Plant Unit Motor Rehabilitation Project without compliance with the provisions of Section 3.3(a) and (b).

Section 3.4. Setting of OM&R Rates and Charges.

(a) To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Authority will fix and prescribe rates, fees and charges for OM&R costs at the commencement of each Fiscal Year in accordance with the Transfer Agreement and the Friant MOU, which, together with other OM&R Revenues, are reasonably expected to be at least sufficient to yield during each Fiscal Year OM&R Revenues an amount equal to or greater than the sum of (i) 1.10 times payments due on Operation and Maintenance Obligations and (ii) 1.00 times other Operation and Maintenance Costs. The Authority may make adjustments from time to time in such rates, fees and charges for OM&R Costs and may make such classification thereof as it deems necessary, but shall not reduce the rates, fees and charges for OM&R costs then in effect unless the OM&R Revenues from such reduced rates, fees and charges are reasonably expected to be sufficient to meet the requirements of this section.

(b) So long as the Authority has complied with its obligations set forth in subsection (a) above, the failure of OM&R Revenues to meet the threshold in the prior subsection (a) shall not constitute a default or an event of default hereunder.

Section 3.5. Compliance with Transfer Agreement. The Authority will comply with, keep, observe and perform all material provisions of agreements, conditions, covenants and terms, express or implied, required to be performed by it contained in the Transfer Agreement. The Authority will not terminate the Transfer Agreement so long as any Operation and Maintenance Obligation remains unpaid unless the obligation is transferred to Reclamation in accordance with the Transfer Agreement.

<u>Section 4</u>. <u>Miscellaneous</u>.

Section 4.1. Benefits of this Resolution Limited to Certain Parties. Nothing contained herein, expressed or implied, is intended to give any person other than the Authority or the parties to an Operation and Maintenance Obligation any right, remedy or claim under or pursuant hereto, and any agreement or covenant required herein to be performed by or on behalf of the Authority shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of such other parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, parties to an Operation and Maintenance Obligation may be designated by the Authority as a third-party beneficiary hereunder to the extent set forth in such Operation and Maintenance Obligation.

Section 4.2. Successor is Deemed Included in all References to Predecessor. Whenever the Authority is named or referred to herein, such reference shall be deemed to include the successor to the powers, duties and functions that are presently vested in the Authority, and all agreements and covenants required hereby to be performed by or on behalf of the Authority shall bind and inure to the benefit of the successors thereof whether so expressed or not.

Section 4.3. Amendments. Except as may be otherwise provided in Operation and Maintenance Obligations, the Authority may amend the provisions of this Resolution without the approval of any other party.

Section 4.4. Partial Invalidity. If any one or more of the agreements or covenants or portions thereof required hereby to be performed by or on the part of the Authority shall be contrary to law, then such agreement or agreements, such covenant or covenants or such portions thereof shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining agreements and covenants or portions thereof and shall in no way affect the validity hereof. The Authority hereby declares that it would have adopted this Resolution, and each and every other article, section, paragraph, subdivision, sentence, clause and phrase hereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more articles, sections, paragraphs, subdivisions, sentences, clauses or phrases hereof or the application thereof to any person or circumstance may be held to be unconstitutional, unenforceable or invalid.

Section 4.5. Investments. Any money held by the Authority in the OM&R Fund shall be invested in lawful investments of Authority funds and in accordance with the Board-adopted Authority investment policy.

Section 4.6. Repeal of Inconsistent Resolutions. Any resolution of the Authority and any part of any resolution inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Section 4.7. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 6th day of February, 2020, by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

APPROVED:

Cannon Michael, Chairman

Attest:

Federico Barajas, Secretary

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I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2020-454 was duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority at the meeting thereof held on the 6th day of February, 2020.

Federico Barajas, Secretary

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-___

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF POLICY PROVIDING FOR THE PRIORITIZATION OF USE FOR OM&R REVENUES AND SUPERSEDING RESOLUTION NO. 2020-454

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (the "Board" and the "Water Authority," respectively), pursuant to the Water Authority's procedures and the California Government Code, from time to time, may adopt policy for the administration of the Water Authority; and

WHEREAS, on February 6, 2020, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2020-454, which adopted guidance providing for the prioritization of use for OM&R revenues; and

WHEREAS, Water Authority staff has reviewed the guidance providing for the prioritization of use for OM&R revenues, and has proposed an amended policy providing for the prioritization of use for OM&R revenues, to update references to authoritative documents that have been amended and restated since the policy's initial adoption.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS FOLLOWS, THAT:

Section 1. The facts stated in the recitals above are true and correct, and the Board so finds and determines.

Section 2. Resolution No. 2020-454 is hereby superseded, which supersession is not intended to and shall not affect the validity of any actions previously taken under that resolution.

Section 3. The Board has reviewed and considered the proposed Policy Providing for the Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues, attached hereto as "**Exhibit A**," and hereby adopts the proposed Policy Providing for the Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues.

Section 4. The Board finds that the Policy Providing for the Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues included in Exhibit A will enable the Water Authority to continue to provide transparency of the Authority's use of O&M revenues to meet repayment commitments and prioritizing the payment of other O&M costs and capital improvements and will not adversely affect any interest of the Water Authority or the public.

Section 5. This resolution shall become effective immediately and shall remain in effect unless superseded by the requirements of statutes adopted following the effective date hereof or by further action of the Board.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of July, 2026, by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.

Cannon Michael, Chair
San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority

Attest:

Federico Barajas, Secretary

****

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2026-___ was duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority at the meeting thereof held on the 9th day of July, 2026.

Federico Barajas, Secretary

EXHIBIT A

POLICY PROVIDING FOR THE PRIORITIZATION OF USE FOR OM&R REVENUES

1. DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this section shall for all purposes hereof and of any amendment hereof or supplement hereto and of any opinion or report or other document mentioned herein or therein have the meanings defined herein. Capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein shall have the definitions ascribed thereto in the Transfer Agreement. Such definitions are equally applicable to both the singular and plural forms of any of the terms defined herein:

(a) Authority. "Authority" means the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, a joint exercise of powers agency duly created and existing under and by virtue of the Second Amended and Restated Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement, effective July 8, 2024, among the parties listed, as such Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement may be amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(b) Authorized Officer. The term "Authorized Officer" means (i) the Executive Director of the Authority or, if there is no officer designated as the Executive Director, the highest ranking officer of the Authority (excluding members of the Board of Directors of the Authority), (ii) the Chief Operating Officer of the Authority, or (iii) the Director of Finance of the Authority; and, in each case, the written designee thereof.

(c) Fiscal Year. "Fiscal Year" means the period beginning on March 1 of each year and ending on the last day of February of the succeeding year, or any other accounting period hereafter selected and designated by the Board of the Authority as the Fiscal Year of the Authority.

(d) Friant MOU. "Friant MOU" means that certain "Second Amended and Restated Memorandum of Understanding Between Friant Water Authority and San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Relating to Allocation, Collection, and Payment of Operation, Maintenance & Replacement Costs for Water Delivered through Central Valley Project Facilities ," effective July 8, 2024, as such Friant MOU may be supplemented or amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(e) OM&R Revenue Fund. "OM&R Revenue Fund" means the "Fund 01-Operations & Maintenance of the DMC" maintained by the Authority.

(f) OM&R Revenues. "OM&R Revenues" means, with respect to any Fiscal Year or other period, all amounts received by the Authority for OM&R under the Transfer Agreement, including but not limited to Section 12 thereof, and all income from the investment of any OM&R Revenues in the OM&R Revenue Fund.

(g) Operation and Maintenance Costs. "Operation and Maintenance Costs" means costs associated with OM&R as defined in the Transfer Agreement.

(h) Operation and Maintenance Obligation. "Operation and Maintenance Obligation" means any contractual obligation to repay amounts borrowed by the Authority for the payment of Operation and Maintenance Costs, so long as in each case the payments thereunder are designated as Operation and Maintenance Costs by the Board; including but not limited to the Reclamation Repayment Contract.

(i) Reclamation. "Reclamation" means the United States of America, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, including any successor thereto or assignee thereof.

(j) Reclamation Repayment Contracts. "Reclamation Repayment Contracts" shall mean any "Contract between the United States of America and San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority for the Repayment of Extraordinary Maintenance Costs for any part of the Central Valley Project Facilities." The Reclamation Repayment Contracts may be supplemented or amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(k) Transfer Agreement. "Transfer Agreement" means the "Agreement between the United States of America and San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority to Transfer the Operation, Maintenance and Replacement and Certain Financial and Administrative Activities Related to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Canals, C.W. "Bill" Jones Pumping Plant, Delta-Mendota Canal/ California Aqueduct Intertie Pumping Plant, O'Neill Pumping/Generating Plant, San Luis Drain and Associated Works," effective January 14, 2020, between the United States of America and the Authority, as such Transfer Agreement may be supplemented or amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(l) WIFIA Loan. "WIFIA Loan" means a loan from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to the Authority under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, as amended.

2. PRIORITIZATION OF USE FOR OM&R REVENUES

2.1. OM&R Revenue Fund.

The Authority hereby continues and agrees to maintain, so long as any Operation and Maintenance Obligations remain unpaid, the OM&R Revenue Fund to be held by the

Authority. Amounts in the OM&R Revenue Fund shall be disbursed, allocated and applied solely to the uses and purposes hereinafter described in this Policy and as permitted under the Transfer Agreement, and shall be accounted for separately and apart from all other accounts, funds, money or other resources of the Authority.

All OM&R Revenues and all amounts on deposit in the OM&R Revenue Fund are hereby allocated to the payment of the Operation and Maintenance Obligations, Operation and Maintenance Costs and other costs as set forth in Section 2.2. The OM&R Revenues and all amounts on deposit in the OM&R Revenue Fund shall not be used for any other purpose while any Operation and Maintenance Obligations remain unpaid.

2.2. Prioritization of Use for OM&R Revenues.

In order to carry out and effectuate the obligations of the Authority hereunder, the Authority agrees and covenants that all OM&R Revenues received by it shall be deposited when and as received in the OM&R Revenue Fund.

The Authority shall transfer or make payments from the OM&R Revenue Fund of the amounts set forth below at the following times and in the following order of priority:

(a) Payments with respect to Operation and Maintenance Obligations at the times and in the amounts required thereby;

(b) So long as the Authority reasonably determines that there will be sufficient OM&R Revenues to make the transfers or payments in (a) above for the remainder of the Fiscal Year, such amounts at such times as the Authority shall require to provide for the payment of Operation and Maintenance Costs; and

(c) So long as the Authority reasonably determines that there will be sufficient OM&R Revenues to make the transfers or payments in (a) and (b) above for the remainder of such Fiscal Year, for any lawful purpose, including but not limited to Capital Improvements funded or financed by the Authority pursuant to Section 5 of the Transfer Agreement.

2.3. Additional Operation and Maintenance Obligations.

The Authority may at any time execute Operation and Maintenance Obligations payable from OM&R Revenues in accordance with Section 2.2(a); provided:

(a) The OM&R Revenues for the most recent audited Fiscal Year preceding the date of execution of such Operation and Maintenance Obligations, including adjustments to give effect as of the first day of such Fiscal Year to increases or decreases in OM&R rates and charges approved and in effect as of the date of calculation, as evidenced by a certificate of an Authorized Officer on file with the Authority, shall have produced a sum equal to at least one hundred ten percent (110%) of the payments under all Operation and Maintenance Obligations for such Fiscal Year plus Operation and Maintenance Obligations executed since the end of such Fiscal Year assuming such Operation and Maintenance Obligations had been executed at the beginning of such Fiscal Year; and

(b) The estimated OM&R Revenues for the then current Fiscal Year and for each of the next two Fiscal Years thereafter, as evidenced by a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the Authority on file with the Authority, including an allowance for estimated OM&R Revenues for each of such Fiscal Years arising from any increase in OM&R Revenues which are economically feasible and reasonably considered necessary based on projected operations for such period, as evidenced by a certificate of an Authorized Officer on file with the Authority, shall produce a sum equal to at least one hundred ten percent (110%) of the estimated payments under Operation and Maintenance Obligations for each of such Fiscal Years.

Nothing herein shall prevent the Authority from incurring obligations payable from OM&R Revenues, the OM&R Revenue Fund and amounts on deposit in the OM&R Revenue Fund on a basis subordinate to Operation and Maintenance Obligations.

2.4. Setting of OM&R Rates and Charges.

(a) To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Authority will fix and prescribe rates, fees and charges for OM&R costs at the commencement of each Fiscal Year in accordance with the Transfer Agreement and the Friant MOU, which, together with other OM&R Revenues, are reasonably expected to be at least sufficient to yield during each Fiscal Year OM&R Revenues an amount equal to or greater than the sum of (i) 1.10 times payments due on Operation and Maintenance Obligations and (ii) 1.00 times other Operation and Maintenance Costs. The Authority may make adjustments from time to time in such rates, fees and charges for OM&R Costs and may make such classification thereof as it deems necessary, but shall not reduce the rates, fees and charges for OM&R costs then in effect unless the OM&R Revenues from such reduced rates, fees and charges are reasonably expected to be sufficient to meet the requirements of this section.

(b) So long as the Authority has complied with its obligations set forth in subsection (a) above, the failure of OM&R Revenues to meet the threshold in the prior subsection (a) shall not constitute a default or an event of default hereunder.

2.5. Compliance with Transfer Agreement.

The Authority will comply with, keep, observe and perform all material provisions of agreements, conditions, covenants and terms, express or implied, required to be performed by it contained in the Transfer Agreement. The Authority will not terminate the Transfer Agreement so long as any Operation and Maintenance Obligation remains unpaid unless the obligation is transferred to Reclamation in accordance with the Transfer Agreement.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

3.1. Benefits of this Policy Limited to Certain Parties.

Nothing contained herein, expressed or implied, is intended to give any person other than the Authority or the parties to an Operation and Maintenance Obligation any right, remedy or claim under or pursuant hereto, and any agreement or covenant required herein to be performed by or on behalf of the Authority shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of such other parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, parties to an Operation and Maintenance Obligation may be designated by the Authority as a third-party beneficiary hereunder to the extent set forth in such Operation and Maintenance Obligation.

3.2. Successor is Deemed Included in all References to Predecessor.

Whenever the Authority is named or referred to herein, such reference shall be deemed to include the successor to the powers, duties and functions that are presently vested in the Authority, and all agreements and covenants required hereby to be performed by or on behalf of the Authority shall bind and inure to the benefit of the successors thereof whether so expressed or not.

3.3. Amendments.

Except as may be otherwise provided in Operation and Maintenance Obligations, the Authority may amend the provisions of this Policy without the approval of any other party.

3.4. Partial Invalidity.

If any one or more of the agreements or covenants or portions thereof required hereby to be performed by or on the part of the Authority shall be contrary to law, then such agreement or agreements, such covenant or covenants or such portions thereof shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining agreements and covenants or portions thereof and shall in no way affect the validity hereof. The Authority hereby declares that it would have adopted this Policy, and each and every other article, section, paragraph, subdivision, sentence, clause and phrase hereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more articles, sections, paragraphs, subdivisions, sentences, clauses or phrases hereof or the application thereof to any person or circumstance may be held to be unconstitutional, unenforceable or invalid.

3.5. Investments.

Any money held by the Authority in the OM&R Fund shall be invested in lawful investments of Authority funds and in accordance with the Board-adopted Authority Investment Policy.

3.6. Repeal of Inconsistent Policies.

Any Policy of the Authority and any part of any Policy inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

3.7. Effective Date.

This Policy shall take effect immediately.

Meeting Agenda

Date & Time: 7/6/2026 | 10:00 AM
Location: SLDMWA Boardroom

Notice of Water Resources Committee Regular Meeting / Joint Water Resources Committee Regular Meeting-Special Board Workshop

842 6th Street, Los Banos
(List of Member/Alternate Telephonic Locations Attached)

Public Participation Information

Join Zoom Webinar -
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81243575320?pwd=v6JqSA9pTISfYGgQBhhYvmJOZJNRFb.1

NOTE: Any member of the public may address the Water Resources Committee/Board concerning any item on the agenda before or during consideration of that item.

Because the notice provides for a regular meeting of the Water Resources Committee ("WRC") and a joint regular WRC Meeting/Special Board workshop, Board Directors/Alternates may discuss items listed on the agenda; however, only WRC Members/Alternates may correct or add to the agenda or vote on action items.

NOTE FURTHER: Meeting materials have been made available to the public on the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority's website, https://www.sldmwa.org, and at the Los Banos Administrative Office, 842 6th Street, Los Banos, CA 93635.

Agenda Item	Topic	Lead
1.	Call to Order/Roll Call	
2.	Water Resources Committee to Consider Additions or Corrections to the Agenda for the Water Resources Committee Meeting only, as Authorized by Government Code Section 54950 *et seq*.	
3.	Opportunity for Public Comment – Any member of the public may address the Water Resources Committee/Board concerning any matter not on the agenda, but within the Committee or Board's jurisdiction. Public comment is limited to no more than three minutes per person. For good cause, the Chair of the Water Resources Committee may waive this limitation.	

ACTION ITEMS

4.	**Approval of June 1, 2026 Meeting Minutes**	

5.	**Recommendation to Authorize Execution of Agreement with Invariant and Related Expenditure of Up to $175,000 from the FY 2027 Leg Ops Budget**	Petersen
6.	**Recommendation to Adopt Staff Recommendation for Positions on Legislation** A. A.B. 1436 (Avila Farias), State Air Resources Control Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception B. A.B. 1881 (Ramos), California Indian Freedom Act of 2026	Petersen
7.	**Recommendation to Adopt Resolution Authorizing Execution of Letter Agreement for Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project and Los Banos Creek Detention Dam Reservoir Re-Operation Project Activity Agreement**	Barajas

REPORT ITEMS

8.	Report on Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley Unified Water Plan	Petersen, Ewell, Swanson
9.	Status Update Regarding the DMC Subsidence Correction Project	Arroyave
10.	Update on Status of Golden Mussels	Arroyave, Petersen, Meyer
11.	Executive Director's Report (May include reports on activities within the Water Resources Committee's jurisdiction re: 1) CVP/SWP water operations; 2) California infrastructure projects; 3) regulation of the CVP/SWP; 4) existing or possible new State and Federal policies; 5) Water Authority activities)	Barajas
12.	Update on Water Policy/Resources Activities (May include reports on federal, state, and local agency regulatory, legislative, and administrative water policy/resources activities)	Petersen
13.	Update on Water Operations and Forecasts	Arroyave
14.	Committee Member Reports	
15.	Closed Session CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION Initiation of Litigation Pursuant to paragraph (4) of Subdivision (d) of Gov. Code Section 54956.9 – 3 potential cases CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION Significant Exposure to Litigation Pursuant to Paragraph (2) or (3) of Subdivision (d) of Gov. Code Section 54956.9 – 2 potential cases CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION Existing Litigation Pursuant to paragraph (1) of Subdivision (d) of Gov. Code Section 54956.9	Akroyd

A. California Sportfishing Protection Alliance (CSPA), et al. v. Nickels, et al., U.S. District Court, E.D. Cal., Case No. 2:11-cv-02980; 9th Cir. Case No. 23-15599; U.S. Supreme Court Case No. 25-989 (GBP Citizen Suit)
B. CSPA, et al. v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), et al., Sac. Co. Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-80003761 (2021 TUCP Order)
C. CSPA, et al. v. SWRCB, et al., Sac. Co. Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-80003763 (2021 Temp. Mgmt. Plan)
D. SWRCB, Administrative Hearings Office, Petitions for Change of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Water Right Permits, Delta Conveyance Project (DWR Change Petition)
E. Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority, et al. v. DWR, et al., Sacramento Co. Superior Court, Case No. 24WM000183 (SWP 2024 EIR Challenge)
F. San Francisco Baykeeper, et al. v. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, et al. U.S. District Court, E.D. Cal., Case No. 2:26-cv-00671 (2025 CVP Operations)
G. Bettencourt v. SLDMWA, et al., Merced Co. Superior Court, Case No. 26CV-01422 (employment complaint)
H. AquAlliance, et al. v. SLDMWA, et al. Sacramento Co. Superior Court, Case No. 26WM000149 (2026-2027 North-to-South Water Transfers CEQA Addendum)

16. Return to Open Session

17. Report from Closed Session, if any, Required by Government Code Section 54957.1

18. Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)

19. ADJOURNMENT

Persons with a disability may request disability-related modification or accommodation by contacting Cheri Worthy or Sandi Ginda at the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Office, 842 6th Street, P.O. Box 2157, Los Banos, California, via telephone at (209) 826-9696, or via email at cheri.worthy@sldmwa.org. Requests should be made as far in advance as possible before the meeting date, preferably 3 days in advance of regular meetings or 1 day in advance of special meetings/workshops.

This agenda has been prepared as required by the applicable laws of the State of California, including but not limited to, Government Code Section 54950 et seq. and has not been prepared with a view to informing an investment decision in any of the Authority's bonds, notes, or other obligations. Any projections, plans or other forward-looking statements included in the information in this agenda are subject to a variety of uncertainties that could cause any actual plans or results to differ materially from any such statement. The information herein is not intended to be used by investors or potential investors in considering the purchase or sale of the Authority's bonds, notes or other obligations and investors and potential investors should rely only on information filed by the Authority on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access System for municipal securities disclosures, maintained on the World Wide Web at https://emma.msrb.org/.

SLDMWA WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE REGULAR MEETING TELEPHONIC LOCATIONS

July 6, 2026

15671 W. Oakland Ave
Five Points, CA 93624

5957 E. Greenhill Street
Nampa, Idaho 83687

Meeting Minutes

Date & Time: 6/1/2026 | 10:00 AM
Location: SLDMWA Boardroom
842 6th Street, Los

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Water Resources Committee Regular Meeting and Joint Water Resources Committee Regular Meeting – Special Board Workshop Minutes

Attendance

Committee Members Present

Ex-Officio: Cannon Michael
William Bourdeau
Division 1: Anthea Hansen, Member
Division 2: Bill Diedrich, Alternate
Division 3: Chris White, Member
Ric Ortega, Alternate
Division 4: Vince Gin, Member (ZOOM)
Division 5: Manny Amorelli, Alternate

Board of Directors Present

Division 1: Anthea Hansen, Director
Division 2: Justin Diener, Director
William Bourdeau, Director
Bill Diedrich, Director
Division 3: Chris White, Alternate
Jarrett Martin, Director
Cannon Michael, Chair/Director
Ric Ortega, Director
Division 4: Brett Miller, Alternate
Division 5: Manny Amorelli, Director

Authority Representatives Present

Federico Barajas, Executive Director
Pablo Arroyave, Chief Operating Officer
Scott Petersen, Chief Strategic & Admin. Officer
Rebecca Akroyd, General Counsel
Rebecca Harms, Deputy General Counsel
Ray Tarka, Director of Finance
Cindy Meyer, Special Programs Manager
Eddie Reyes, Information Systems Technician
Stewart Davis, IT Officer

Others Present

Chase Hurley, Pacheco Water District
Lea Emmons, City of Tracy (ZOOM)

Agenda Item	Topic	Lead
1.	**Call to Order/Roll Call –** The meeting was called to order by Chair William Bourdeau at approximately 10:00 a.m. and roll was called. During roll call, Committee Member Vince Gin was identified as participating remotely via teleconference pursuant to Government Code section 54953(b), consistent with traditional teleconference rules.	
2	**Additions or Corrections to the Agenda of Items, as authorized by Government Code Section 54950 et seq. -** No additions or corrections.	
3.	**Opportunity for Public Comment -** No public comment.	

4.	**Water Resources Committee to Consider Approval of the May 11, 2026 Meeting Minutes –** Chair William Bourdeau deemed the May 11, 2026 Meeting Minutes approved with minor, non-substantive edits.	
5.	**Recommendation to Board of Directors to Authorize Amendments to Task Orders with Stantec, Inc. and Related Expenditure of $139,500 from the FY27 Leg Ops and OM&R Budgets -** Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen reviewed the memo and attachments included in the packet. Petersen reported staff is seeking to add $124,000 to Task Order 1, and to extend it for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2027 to provide Real-Time Operations Monitoring and an annual report of Central Valley Project Operations. Petersen reported that the extension will place the total contract value over the $200,000 threshold for Board action. Executive Director Federico Barajas provided additional information. Petersen answered questions throughout the presentation. M/S - Motion by Member Anthea Hansen, seconded by Member Chris White, the Committee recommended authorization to amendments to Task Orders with Stantec, Inc. and related expenditure of $139,500 from the FY27 Leg Ops and OM&R Budgets. Roll Call Vote: Ayes – Michael, Bourdeau, Hansen, Diedrich, White, Gin, Amorelli; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.	Petersen
6.	**Update on Status of Golden Mussels -** Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reviewed that handout that was distributed at the meeting. Arroyave reported that staff will support the organization and facilitation of monthly coordination meetings with the assistance of Kearns & West through July 2026. Arroyave reported on Pilot Studies and Field Testing, which included Bio-coating plates, CO_2 treatment, Sand/gravel filter w/UV, HYDAC Filters, and treatment effectiveness test chemicals (CO_2 & UV). Special Programs Manager Cindy Meyer provided additional information regarding evaluation of various treatments including work by Contra Costa Water District (lab & field studies). Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen provided a brief update on legislation regarding golden mussel mitigation and response. Arroyave, Meyer, and Petersen answered questions throughout the presentation.	Arroyave, Petersen, Meyer
7.	**Executive Director's Report** **a. Congressional Testimony –** Executive Director Federico Barajas thanked Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen for his outstanding congressional testimony in DC. **b. Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Visit** – Executive Director Federico Barajas reported on a forthcoming visit from the Department of Interior's Assistant Secretary for Water and Science. **c. Tribal Beneficial Uses (TBU)** – Executive Director Federico Barajas reported that State Water Resources Control Board is going to release a public draft of their TBU guidance document for comment this week or next. Barajas reported that a public workshop will be planned sometime in July.	

d. **Procurement Assistance** – Executive Director Federico Barajas reported that Reclamation is continuing to reach out to the Authority for procurement related assistance.

8.	**Update on Water Policy/Resources Activities –** Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen provided an update regarding additional information on the SWRCB TBU activity, SJRRP activity, and the Delta Conveyance Project. Petersen continued his update regarding the Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley and the San Joaquin Valley Collaborative Action Program (SJV CAP). Petersen reported that the SLDMWA will be going out for a new consultant at the federal level. Petersen answered questions throughout the presentation.	Petersen
9.	**Update on Water Operations and Forecasts –** Arroyave provided a brief update on storage conditions and operations. Arroyave reported that there are systemwide concerns being expressed regarding carryover storage at various facilities. Arroyave reported that staff were able to test all 6-units at DCI both last week and this week. Arroyave answered questions throughout the presentation.	Arroyave
10.	**Committee Member Reports** – Chase Hurley from Panoche Water District offered thanks for coordination regarding CASP.	
11.	**Agenda Items 11-14: Closed Session** – Chair William Bourdeau adjourned the open session to address the items listed on the Closed Session Agenda at approximately 10:41 a.m. Upon returning to open session at approximately 11:21 a.m., Chair William Bourdeau reported that no reportable actions were taken in closed session.	
12.	**Agenda Item 15: Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)** – No reports.	Akroyd
13.	**Agenda Item 16: Adjournment** – The meeting was adjourned at approximately 11:22 a.m.	

PO Box 2157
Los Banos, CA 93635
sldmwa.org

Official Memorandum

To: SLDMWA Water Resources Committee Members and Alternates

From: Scott Petersen, Chief Strategic and Administrative Officer

Date: July 6, 2026

RE: Update on Water Policy/Resources Activities

Background

This memorandum is provided to briefly summarize the current status of various agency processes regarding water policy activities, including but not limited to the (1) Implementation of Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project, including environmental compliance; (2) State Water Resources Control Board action; (3) Central Valley Regional Water Board Action, (4) San Joaquin River Restoration Program; (5) Delta conveyance; (6) Reclamation action; (7) Delta Stewardship Council action; (8) San Joaquin Valley Water Blueprint, and (9) San Joaquin Valley Water Collaborative Action Plan.

Policy Items

Implementation of Executive Order 14181

On January 2024, President Trump issued Executive Order 14181[1], directing analysis of potential changes to the operations in the 2024 Record of Decision ("ROD") for consideration by the Administration. On December 4, 2025, Reclamation executed a Record of Decision on the Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project, as a first step towards implementing EO 14181.

Implementation of 2024 Record of Decision (ROD) on Long-Term Operations (LTO) of the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP)

Green Sturgeon Incidental Take and Reinitiation of Consultation

As of June 13, 2 Green Sturgeon were salvaged at the CVP and 4 were salvaged at the SWP facilities. This results in a WY2026 cumulative expanded salvage of 15 fish (annual expanded salvage threshold = 14 fish), which exceeds the incidental take statement in the 2024 NMFS Biological Opinion of 14 fish per water year. Juvenile Green Sturgeon are typically in the Delta year-round and salvaged at low levels. The cumulative salvage ITL threshold resets on September 30, 2026.

A green sturgeon assessment[2] was prepared by Reclamation and presented to the Fish and Water Operations Group.

[1] https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-31/pdf/2025-02174.pdf

[2] See Attachments

Juvenile production appears to be higher than other recent years. The zone of influence from export pumping is currently small. Juvenile Green Sturgeon are likely to move volitionally; therefore, exports are unlikely to affect migratory behaviors. Salvage effects are non-lethal and fish are released. Detections of Green Sturgeon in salvage are potentially due to higher juvenile production and hypothesized environmental conditions affecting migration behavior. No information suggests salvage poses additional risks to the population than considered in the 2025 Record of Decision.

Reclamation has reinitiated consultation and is currently working with National Marine Fisheries Service on a path forward.

LTO Record of Decision

On December 4, 2025, Reclamation executed a Record of Decision[3] on the Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project, as a first step towards implementing EO 14181, updating operations associated with the Record of Decision executed by Reclamation and the Biological Opinions issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries in December 2024. This new operation is described as “Action 5”.

Specifically, the Action 5 ROD updates the operations of the Projects by:

(1) **Removing the Delta Smelt Summer and Fall Habitat Action (Fall X2),** in response to findings by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the action is not anticipated to have observable effects on delta smelt survival,

(2) **Removing the early implementation measure of the Delta export reduction of the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (“HRL”) program,** in response to uncertainties associated with the timing of potential adoption and implementation of the HRL Program by California’s State Water Resources Control Board,

(3) **Updating the Delta operating criteria** to expand the opportunities for Old and Middle River (“OMR”) management at no more negative than -5,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), and a stormflex action of -6,500 cfs, including the use of predictive tools for real-time assessment of environmental conditions.

Modeling of these proposed operational changes has estimated between 250 – 400 TAF improvement in combined CVP and SWP export capacity under Action 5 operations, with the SWP benefits being uncertain based on how the SWP operates under the Incidental Take Permit required for compliance with the California Endangered Species Act.

There is additional analysis being performed to assess the efficacy of additional potential operational changes that could improve water supply and maintain species protections, as well as alternative methods to address environmental effects on species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (“ESA) and advance species recovery efforts.

Trinity River Endangered Species Act Consultation

On June 5, Reclamation transmitted a Cooperating Agency draft Supplemental EIS for the 2021 Reinitiation of Consultation on the Long-Term Operation of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project – Trinity River Division (TRD). Written comments are due July 8.

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[3] https://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/nepa_project_details.php?Project_ID=54661

Water Authority staff are coordinating with member agencies and are evaluating how the proposed changes to TRD operations may affect south-of-Delta water supply and CVP operations.

State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Activity

Bay Delta Water Quality Control Plan Update

Background

The State Water Board is currently considering updates to its 2006 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary ("Bay Delta Plan") in two phases (Plan amendments). The first Plan amendment is focused on San Joaquin River flows and southern Delta salinity ("Phase I" or "San Joaquin River Flows and Southern Delta Salinity Plan Amendment"). The second Plan amendment is focused on the Sacramento River and its tributaries, Delta eastside tributaries (including the Calaveras, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne rivers), Delta outflows, and interior Delta flows ("Phase II" or "Sacramento/Delta Plan Amendment").

During the December 12, 2018 Water Board Meeting, the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") and Department of Fish and Wildlife presented proposed "Voluntary Settlement Agreements" ("VSAs") on behalf of Reclamation, DWR, and the public water agencies they serve to resolve conflicts over proposed amendments to the Bay-Delta Plan update.[4] The State Water Board did not adopt the proposed VSAs in lieu of the proposed Phase 1 amendments, but as explained below, directed staff to consider the proposals as part of a future Delta-wide proposal.

Phase 1 Status – San Joaquin River and its Tributaries

The State Water Board adopted a resolution[5] to adopt amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary and adopt the Final Substitute Environmental Document during its December 12, 2018 public meeting.

On July 18, 2022, the State Water Resources Control Board issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP)[6] and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Scoping Meeting for the Proposed Regulation to Implement Lower San Joaquin River Flows (LSJR) and Southern Delta Salinity Objectives in the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta Plan).

In response to the release of the NOP, the Water Authority and member agencies provided scoping comments[7] and the State Water Board is working through a long-term process to address Phase 1 elements of the Water Quality Control Plan Update.

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[4] Available at https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Blogs/Voluntary-Settlement-Agreement-Meeting-Materials-Dec-12-2018-DWR-CDFW-CNRA.pdf.

[5] Available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/rs2018_0059.pdf.

[6] Available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/notices/20220715-implementation-nop-and-scoping-dwr-baydelta.pdf

[7] Request from Authority staff

A long delay in Phase 1 action occurred as legal activity was undertaken.

Recently, on September 19, 2025, the State Water Resources Control Board (Board) released a Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment and Workshop on the Draft Scientific Basis Report Supplement for the Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement Proposal (Draft TVA Scientific Basis Report), to which the Water Authority provided comments[8].

Next Steps

- Final draft Staff Report for Tuolumne River VA
- Board workshop and consideration of Tuolumne River VA
- Final draft EIR and regulation implementing Lower SJR flows and South Delta Salinity
- Board consideration of regulation implementing Lower SJR flows and South Delta Salinity

Phase 2 Status – Sacramento River and its Tributaries and Bay-Delta

In the State Water Board's resolution adopting the Phase 1 amendments, the Water Board directed staff to assist the Natural Resources Agency in completing a Delta watershed-wide agreement, including potential flow and non-flow measures for the Tuolumne River, and associated analyses no later than March 1, 2019. Staff were directed to incorporate the Delta watershed-wide agreement as an alternative for a future, comprehensive Bay-Delta Plan update that addresses the reasonable protection of beneficial uses across the Delta watershed.

Revised Draft Sacramento/Delta Updates to the Water Quality Control Plan

Background

In July, the Board released a draft Bay Delta Plan (July 2025 revised draft), which included proposed changes to the draft Bay Delta Plan released in October 2024 (2024 draft), based on public input and comments received throughout the planning process, including comments on several options for possible changes to the plan identified in the 2024 draft. Specifically, the 2024 draft identified the possible inclusion of flow, cold water habitat and related provisions that were based on the proposed Plan amendments and alternatives identified in the 2023 draft Staff Report in support of updates to the Bay Delta Plan, as well as options for these provisions. The 2024 draft also identified the possible inclusion of Voluntary Agreements (VAs) to provide flows and non-flow habitat proposed by state and federal agencies and water users referred to as the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes proposal, as well as options associated with inclusions of VAs. The regulatory provisions would apply to all water right holders if the Board did not move forward with VAs, or in the event the Board moved forward with VAs would apply to water rights not participating in approved VAs. The 2025 revised draft proposes to move forward with the inclusion of VAs in the Bay Delta Plan for water rights included in approved VAs (VA pathway) and the regulatory provisions for water rights not included as part of approved VAs (regulatory pathway). The 2025 revised draft also includes proposals for addressing other options identified in the 2024 draft. The 2025 revised draft also proposes the designation of Tribal Tradition and Culture (CUL) beneficial use as part of the current Bay Delta Plan update.

Current Activity

On September 16, 2025, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board or Board) rescinded the August 22, 2025 Second Revised Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment and Hearing on Revised Draft

[8] Request from Authority staff

Sacramento/Delta Updates to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed (Bay-Delta Plan or Plan). The Rescinded Notice is available on the Board's website. Accordingly, the hearing previously scheduled for September 24-25, 2025, and the associated public comment period are cancelled and will be rescheduled to a future date.

Instead, the Board has released a revised Bay-Delta Plan, with workshops that occurred on January 28-30, and written comments due on February 2. Water Authority staff coordinated written comments[9] with member agencies and other interested parties.

Additionally, the State Water Board has received term sheets for additional voluntary agreements from Nevada Irrigation District (NID) and South Sutter Water District (SSWD) specific to the Bear River, Yuba River, and Auburn Ravine that are available to the public.

San Joaquin River Restoration Program

Restoration Allocation

On May 15, Reclamation issued an update to the 2026 Restoration Allocation and Default Flow Schedule[10]. Consistent with the Restoration Flows Guidelines and based upon the best available forecast information, the Restoration Allocation covering the period March 1, 2026 through February 28, 2027 **is set at 281,739 acre-feet at Gravelly Ford and is a Normal-Dry year type**.

The Restoration Administrator recommended a flow schedule[11] on May 4, which Reclamation is reviewing at the time this memo was drafted. This Restoration Allocation will be posted on the Program website in the coming days: http://RestoreSJR.net.

For Information about Restoration Flows, please visit https://restoresjr.net/flows/.

For the Restoration Administrator recommendations, please visit https://restoresjr.net/flows/flow-scheduling/.

Delta Conveyance Project

Construction ESA Compliance

On June 5, DWR announced that it received Biological Opinions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for Delta Conveyance Project construction and construction-related maintenance activities. This important milestone marks the completion of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) process for construction.

Compliance with ESA is required to ensure a project will not jeopardize the continued existence of any federally listed species or adversely modify or destroy listed critical habitat.

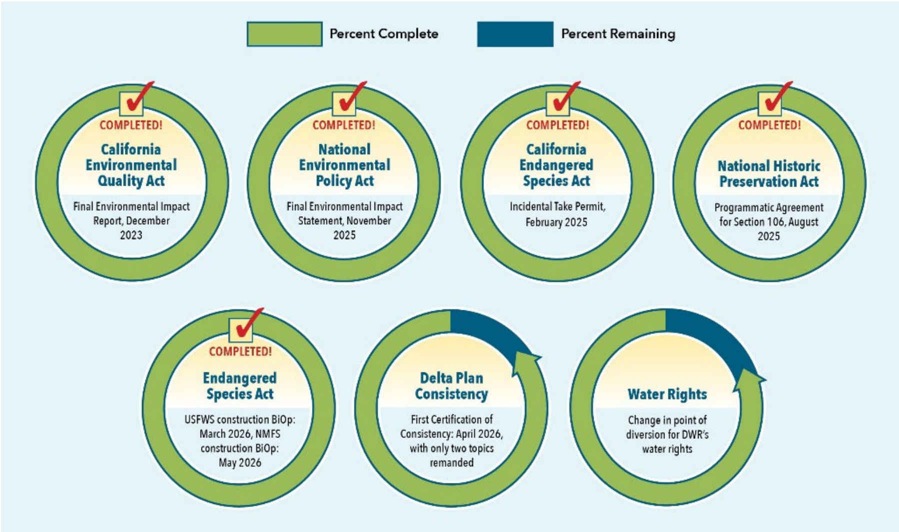
California is now one critical step closer to completing the complex state and federal planning and permitting processes needed to begin project implementation.

[9] Request from Water Authority staff.

[10] Request from Water Authority staff.

[11] Attached

Planning and Permitting Progress



U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Reclamation Manual

Documents out for Comment

- No Documents out for Comment

San Joaquin Valley Water Blueprint

The Water Blueprint represents water users, districts, farmers, and municipalities across the Central Valley. Their problem statement is crystal-clear; California faces a major water supply shortfall that could affect one million acres, costing $7.2 billion in farm revenue and 85,000 jobs statewide. Engaging various stakeholders inside and outside the Central Valley, the team advocates for a combination of infrastructure investments and policy changes to capture excess flows during wet years and replenish aquifers.

Blueprint's strategic priorities for 2022-2025: Advocacy, Groundwater Quality and Disadvantaged Communities, Land Use Changes & Environmental Planning, Outreach & Communications, SGMA Implementation, Water Supply Goals, Governance, Operations & Finance.

Mission Statement: "Unifying the San Joaquin Valley's voice to advance an accessible, reliable solution for a balanced water future for all."

Strategic Planning

September 16, 2026, is the date for board strategic planning following completion of the United Water Plan, noting that the current plan runs through 2026. The planning session will focus on the importance of defining the scope of future organizational activities—including legislative advocacy, policy, communications—and engaging the board early to help shape direction for 2026 and beyond.

SB72 Implementation

Senate Bill 72 (Caballero) directs DWR to consult with the Water Commission on the establishment of an advisory committee to inform the development of the 2028 update to the Water Plan. The 2028 update will usher in a new emphasis on setting and meeting quantifiable water supply goals. This builds on California's Water Supply Strategy (2022), which outlined necessary actions for the state to adapt to a hotter, drier future where the changing climate leaves less water to meet California's needs. Blueprint, as an interested party in the State's water supply strategy, has been provided with the opportunity to present and provide public comment.

Groundwater Banking Study with Metropolitan Water District – Status and Next Steps

The groundwater banking study with Metropolitan Water District (Met) is progressing toward implementation, with a targeted kickoff in mid-July that aligns well with the anticipated completion of the UWP work. Met has previously reviewed and approved the scope of work and budget submitted last summer. The goal is to finalize the updated task order and complete execution by the end of the month to maintain schedule alignment. Next steps include confirming the Blueprint participants who should attend the kickoff meeting, coordinating availability with Met, and completing the final contract/task order updates. Once executed, the team can proceed with the mid-July kickoff and initiate the groundwater banking study effort.

California Gubernatorial Priorities Letter

A draft letter[12] from the Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley presents a proposed two-term water agenda for a new California administration focused on improving water reliability, quality, ecosystem health, and flood resilience. It identifies a structural water supply shortfall in the San Joaquin Valley of approximately 2.5 million acre-feet annually, threatening rural communities, agriculture, jobs, and the environment. The letter advocates a coordinated Unified Water Plan that integrates local groundwater sustainability efforts with regional infrastructure, conveyance improvements, recharge, conservation, and environmental restoration.

The recommendations include improving drinking water reliability for disadvantaged communities, restoring capacity in major conveyance systems such as the California Aqueduct, Delta-Mendota Canal, and Friant-Kern Canal, supporting local groundwater recharge and demand reduction projects, and developing large-scale infrastructure to increase water supplies and storage. The plan also proposes flood reduction measures, habitat restoration, farmland repurposing strategies, and economic transition support for communities impacted by water shortages.

The letter concludes by urging stronger state leadership, coordinated agency action, sustainable water funding, streamlined permitting, science-based decision-making, and accountability measures. It argues that investments in Valley water infrastructure and management would not only benefit the San Joaquin Valley but also improve statewide water resilience, including drought protection and supply reliability for Southern California.

Unified Water Plan

The purpose of the Unified Valley Plan for the San Joaquin Valley is to identify and present possible solutions for long-term water needs in the San Joaquin Valley by bringing together existing water plans, strategies, and

[12] See Attachments

knowledge from across the San Joaquin Valley into one coordinated, valley-wide planning framework. The San Joaquin Valley has a massive water supply gap at 2.5-3 million acre-feet by 2040, incorporating SGMA compliance needs, climate change impacts, and environmental flow requirements. A full administrative draft is now available.

The Unified Valley Water Plan Shows a Massive Water Supply Gap —Even under the most optimistic scenario — combining restored canal capacity, local recharge projects, and increased Delta access — the gap cannot be fully closed. Best-case projections still leave ~0.5–0.9 million acre-feet unmet and 200,000– 400,000 acres needing to be repurposed, at a total infrastructure cost of $13–20 billion.

Water Blueprint SJV & CWI – Unified Water Plan

The purpose of the Unified Valley Plan for the San Joaquin Valley is to identify and present possible solutions for long-term water needs in the San Joaquin Valley by bringing together existing water plans, strategies, and knowledge from across the San Joaquin Valley into one coordinated, valley-wide planning framework.

Bureau of Reclamation Report to Congress:

- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Overview of the water resource needs and opportunities in the San Joaquin Valley.
- Chapter 3 Overview of flood risks and management in the San Joaquin Valley and opportunities for improving flood management.
- Chapter 4 Illustration of an environmental vision for the San Joaquin Valley and estimates of the water supplies needed to implement that vision.
- Chapter 5 Evaluation of a range of potential solutions.
- Chapter 6 Recommendations for a path forward and a roadmap for implementation. Includes policy recommendations.

San Joaquin Valley Water Collaborative Action Program (SJV CAP)

Background

The CAP Plenary Group adopted work groups to implement the CAP Term Sheet[13], adopted on November 22, 2022. During Phase II, Work Groups are continuing to meet and discuss priorities and drafting various documents for their respective areas: Safe Drinking Water; Sustainable Water Supplies; Ecosystem Health; Land Use, Demand Reduction and Land Repurposing; Implementation.

The Bureau of Reclamation is currently funding the CAP. This funding supports its management and facilitation of the overall CAP process and the development of a prioritization tool. The tool is envisioned to be used by CAP participants, federal and state agencies, other stakeholders, and the public to evaluate policy recommendations, programmatic changes, and projects to achieve sustainable water management in the San Joaquin Valley.

The Steering Committee created a subgroup and will review several prioritization tools developed by other organizations and use those examples to craft a work plan and initial set of criteria for consideration.

[13] Request from Authority staff

Updates

On Friday, May 29, the CAP released its "Vision for the San Joaquin Valley"[14], detailing desired outcomes, investment strategies, and policy reforms needed to transition the region toward sustainable water management for people, agriculture, and the environment.

[14] Request from Authority staff

ATTACHMENTS

Assessment of CVP and SWP Delta Operations on Green Sturgeon

June 22, 2026

Executive Summary

On June 13, the cumulative salvage of 15 Green Sturgeon exceeded the incidental take statement in the 2024 NMFS Biological Opinion of 14 fish per water year. Juvenile Green Sturgeon are typically in the Delta year-round and salvaged at low levels.

Juvenile production appears to be higher than other recent years. The zone of influence from export pumping is currently small. Juvenile Green Sturgeon are likely to move volitionally; therefore, exports are unlikely to affect migratory behaviors. Salvage effects are non-lethal and fish are released.

Detections of Green Sturgeon in salvage are potentially due to higher juvenile production and hypothesized environmental conditions affecting migration behavior. No information suggests salvage poses additional risks to the population than considered in the 2025 Record of Decision.

Operational and Regulatory Conditions

Green Sturgeon annual cumulative salvage exceeded both the annual (14 individuals) and 3-year rolling average (5 individuals) Incidental Take Limit set by the 2024 NMFS Biological Opinion (BiOp) on June 13 with the salvage of 15 individuals. The cumulative salvage ITL threshold resets on September 30, 2026.

Biology Distribution and Evaluation of Green Sturgeon

Delta Life Stages

Juvenile/Adult/Subadult

Historic Information

Subadult/Adult: Most abundant during spring spawning migration period of March through May, and post spawning out-migration periods May through June (early outmigrants) or September through January (late outmigrants) depending on interannual flow conditions in the spring and winter. Adults are present year-round to a lesser extent in the Delta, but mainly in San Pablo Bay. In 2021, the adult abundance estimate was 13,161 (Dudley et al 2021 in NMFS 2021).

Juvenile: Age-1 through Age-3 juveniles are present year-round and widely distributed, with more frequent detections in the Delta. This life stage is migrating, sheltering, foraging, and rearing in the Delta with greater detection in the winter and spring than in the summer and fall (Miller et al. 2020). Juveniles tagged with acoustic tags in the Sacramento River near

Sherman Island were detected as far upstream as the Cache Slough complex, in the San Joaquin River at the Antioch Bridge, and in Threemile, Horseshoe Bend, and Montezuma Sloughs (CDFW 2021). Seasonal abundance at the study's primary sampling site (near Sherman Island) appears to be highest during summer based on capture and telemetry data. Residence time at the primary sampling site for individual fish ranges from one day to over one year but telemetry data show outmigration from the primary sampling site to the Pacific Ocean ranges from 27 to 552 days. In 2021, the juvenile abundance estimate was 4,387 (Dudley et al 2021 in NMFS 2021). Juvenile Green Sturgeon develop osmoregulatory capacity by 1.5 years (~750mm, Allen and Cech 2007) and are hypothesized to migrate into estuarine conditions to maintain optimal growth.

Salvage: Salvage events have historically been infrequent (**Figure 1**). Since 2008, juvenile salvage has occurred only in 2016, 2017, 2020, 2024, and 2025 with recent salvage events occurring in the summer.

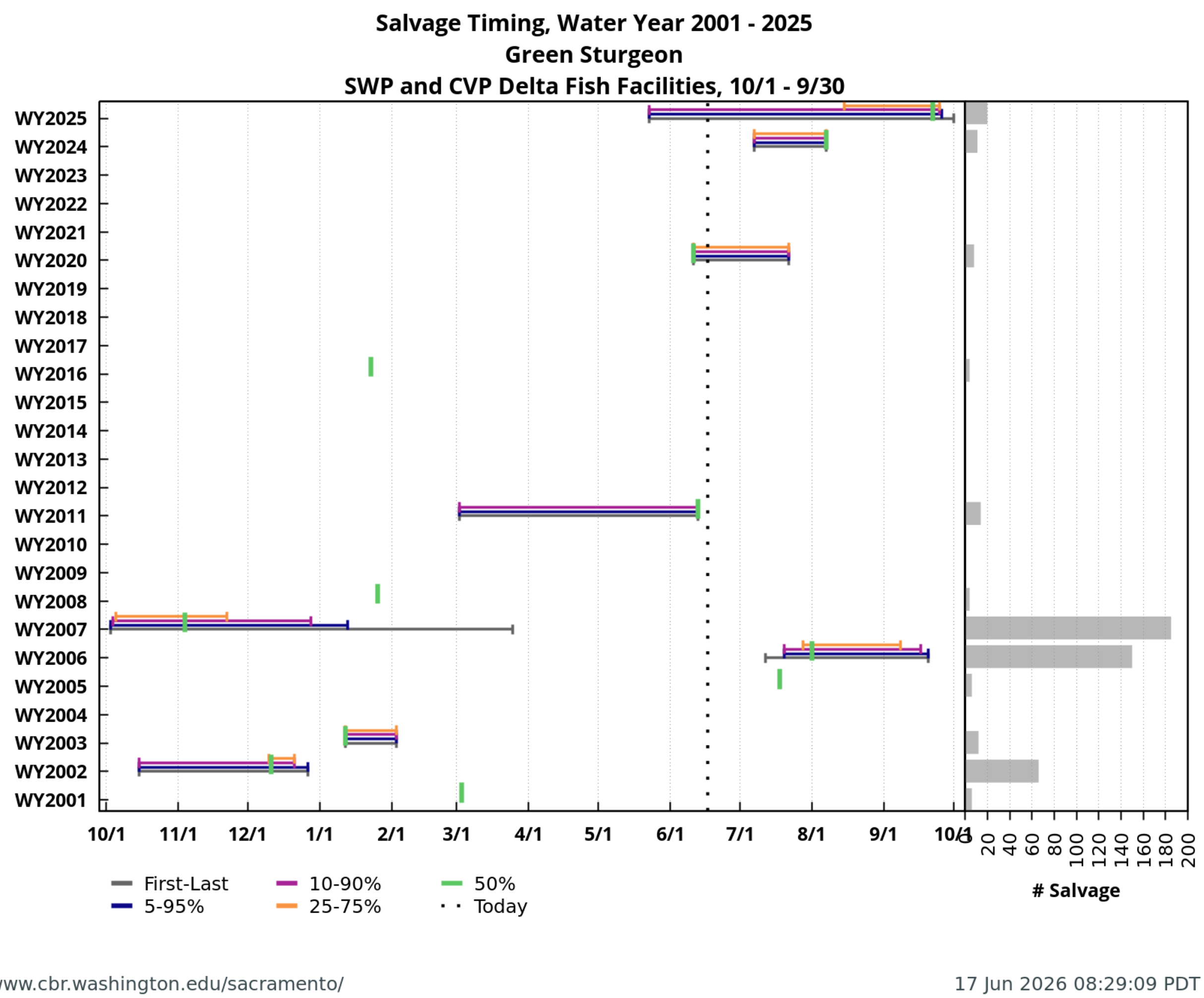


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Figure 1. Historical salvage timing, Water Years 2001-2025. Source: SacPAS Salvage Timing Query (https://www.cbr.washington.edu/sacramento/data/query_salvage_hrt.html).

Current Information

As of June 13, 2025, 2 Green Sturgeon were salvaged at the CVP and 4 were salvaged at the SWP facilities. This results in a WY2026 cumulative expanded salvage of 15 fish (annual expanded salvage threshold = 14 fish). Fish were salvaged between 11/12/2025 and 06/13/2026. Size of the fish range from 347-600 mm with back-calculated ages based on Von Bertalanffy growth curves developed in Farr et al. (2002) for Oregon Green Sturgeon ranging from Age 1 to Age 2.

Other recent Green Sturgeon catch includes:

CDFW Juvenile Sturgeon monitoring and tagging (Marc Beccio, pers. comm.):

- 2 tagged juvenile Green Surgeon in Grizzly Bay for 2026. CPUE is expected to be at its highest mid-July through mid-October

CDFW Bay Study (Kenji Soto, pers. Comm.):

- 7/1/2025 Green Sturgeon at Station 736 (Sacramento River near Sherman Island) – 423mm TL
- 7/15/2025 Green Sturgeon at Station 106 (San Francisco Bay) – 767mm TL
- 8/11/2025 Green Sturgeon at Station 431 (Suisun Bay) – 417mm TL
- 9/3/2025 Green Sturgeon at Station 431 (Suisun Bay) – 591mm TL (Wanded, no PIT Tag)
- 3/3/2026 Green Sturgeon at Station 752 (Lower Sacramento River – North End of Decker Island) – 193mm TL. Likely to be a young-of-the-year.
- All released alive

USFWS Rotary Screw Trap Monitoring (Bill Poytress, pers. comm.):

- Larval Green Sturgeon were being caught daily in increasing numbers along juvenile size class sturgeon during periods of 06/01/2026-06/09/2026.

Table 1. Historical Green Sturgeon Catch and CPUV

Water Year	Salvage Facility Catch	Expanded Salvage	CDFW Bay Study Captures	USFWS Red Bluff Green Sturgeon RST CPUV (fish/ac-ft)
2010	0	0	2	n/a
2011	0	0	0	n/a
2012	0	0	0	n/a
2013	0	0	3	2.86
2014	0	0	4	2.98
2015	0	0	1	3.25

2016	1	4	0	30.35
2017	1	4	1	29.79
2018	0	0	2	0.41
2019	0	0	1	22.19
2020	2	8	0	1.58
2021	0	0	0	12.32
2022	0	0	1	0.02
2023	0	0	0	37.05
2024	3	11	3	9.10
2025	7	20	4	2.88
2026	5	15	n/a	8.71 (through 6/10/2026)

Evaluation

At current operations is salvage of Green Sturgeon likely to continue?

Possibly, based on historical salvage data (Figure 1), salvage has occurred through summer and fall months. Juvenile and subadult Green Sturgeon are observed in the Delta and Bay in the Fall, though usually in low abundance (Miller et al. 2020, Figure A1). Limited detections occurred this this winter and spring.

Will continued salvage of Green Sturgeon have population level effects?

With limited recent juvenile or adult abundance data, there is high uncertainty regarding the magnitude of Green Sturgeon salvage and if there is significant associated mortality. However, based on historical salvage levels, periodicity patterns, and lack of mortality observed in 2026 so far, continued salvage on Green Sturgeon is unlikely to have a population level effect. Similar levels of salvage observed between 2016-2020 (annual salvage= 0 to 8 fish) were considered a low threat in the most recent 5-year status review (NMFS 2021) compared to the period prior to 2009, when annual salvage ranged from 0 to less than 200 fishes.

All sturgeon salvaged in 2026 were successfully released alive in the Delta. Laboratory studies by Steel et al. (2022) demonstrated that fish guidance through louvers similar to those utilized in salvage facilities was varied for sturgeon less than 120 mm (43%-99%), much higher (99%) for sturgeon exceeding 120 mm in length, and 100% for sturgeon greater than 280 mm. Furthermore, research by Baird et al. (2019) indicates that Green Sturgeon larger than 200 mm face minimal predation risk from common predators such as Striped Bass and Largemouth Bass present adjacent to salvage facilities. Given that sturgeon salvaged were greater than 280 mm, these findings collectively suggest that unobserved take of Sturgeon over the same salvage period did not occur.

Is increased facility entrainment in WY 2026 a result of delta hydrodynamics due to delta operations or increased population size of Green Sturgeon due to ongoing recovery?

Favorable spring hydrologic conditions during Above Normal (AN) and Wet (W) water years in 2023, 2024, and 2025 may have promoted increased survival rates for early life stages in these years, contributing to increased juvenile Green Sturgeon presence in the Delta. Dudley et al (2026) noted that there is an increasing number of spawners with a larger line occurring every 4-year cycle (e.g. BY2026, BY2022, etc.), which could suggest greater spawner abundance around the dominant year (e.g. on the shoulders of these brood years). Annual Red Bluff Green Sturgeon CPUV since 2023 has included the highest recorded estimate in 26 years of monitoring (Poythress & McCraney 2025; Table 1), with 4,290 larvae and 26 juveniles caught and continued larval recruitment in the past few years. The fish salvaged this year were likely 1+ and 2-year-old fish hatched during these favorable spring hydrological conditions.

The presence of Green Sturgeon salvage over the past week may have been influenced by different environmental attributes affecting movement behavior. For instance, hydrodynamic conditions during the last two weeks have had smaller zones of influence than typically observed during the summer when green sturgeon salvage occurs. Over the 7-day period from June 08 through June 15, 2026, which encompasses the majority of WY 2026 salvage, mean flows at Sacramento River at Freeport and San Joaquin River at Vernalis were 12,342 cfs, 1,555 cfs, respectively. On 6/16, daily exports were 923 cfs for Jones Pumping Plant and 271 cfs for Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant. Ranges for the daily, 5-day, and 14-day average OMRI from June 08 to June 15, were –3,305 to –1661, -3,684 to –2,839, and –3,044 to –3,400 cfs, respectively. Based on the real-time hydrodynamic modeling from June 1 and June 8 (Figure A3), the zone of influence extends through the Old and Middle River corridor only as far north as Victoria Cut. An environmental attribute which could affect behavior is temperature. Temperatures have increased over the last two weeks in the South Delta (Figure A4), and this is hypothesized to potentially affect juvenile green sturgeon distribution and residence time in freshwater (Heublein et al 2017).

Appendix.

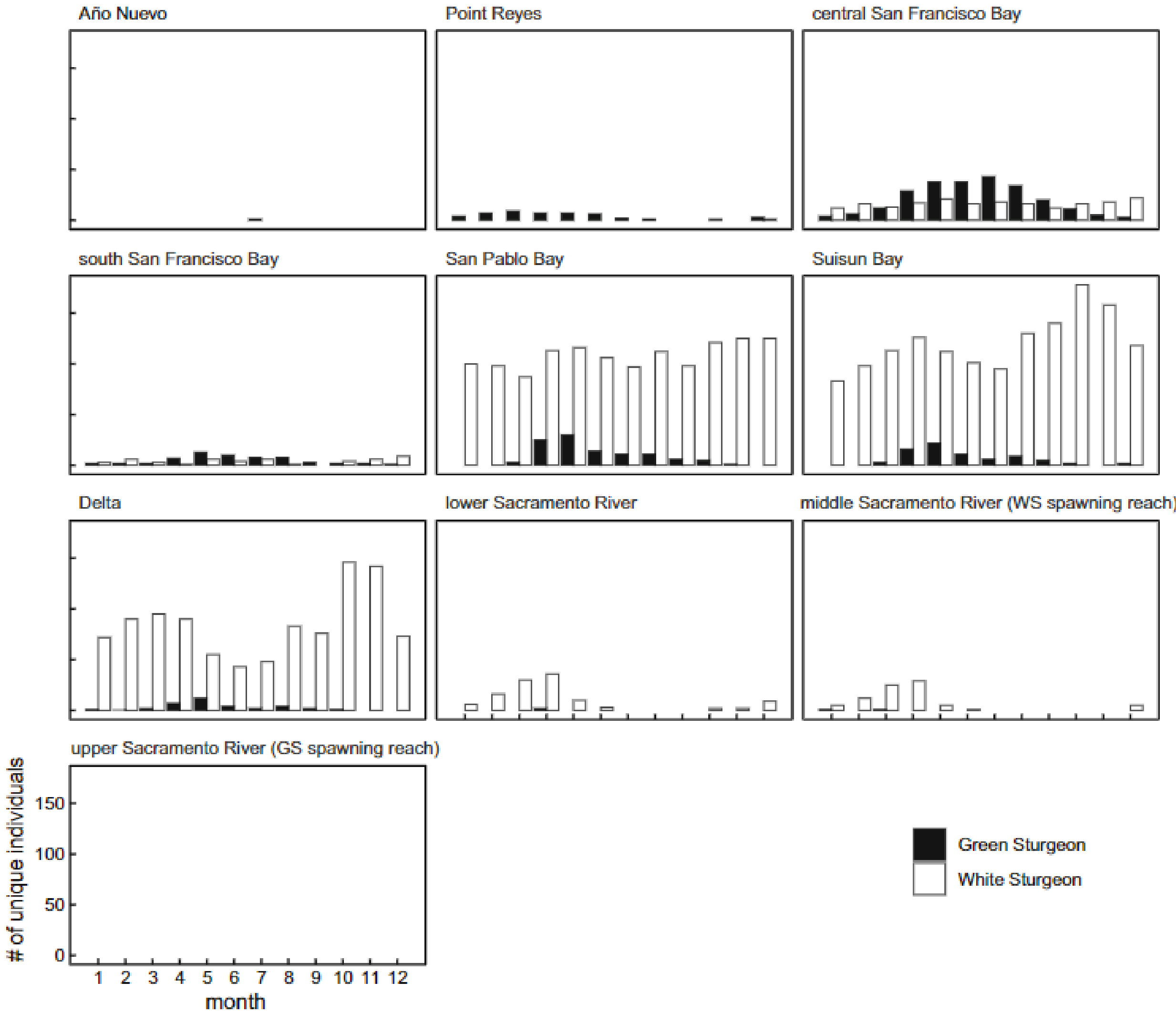

Figure A1. Subadult Green Sturgeon Presence Across all Months by River Reach (Source: Miller et al. 2020)

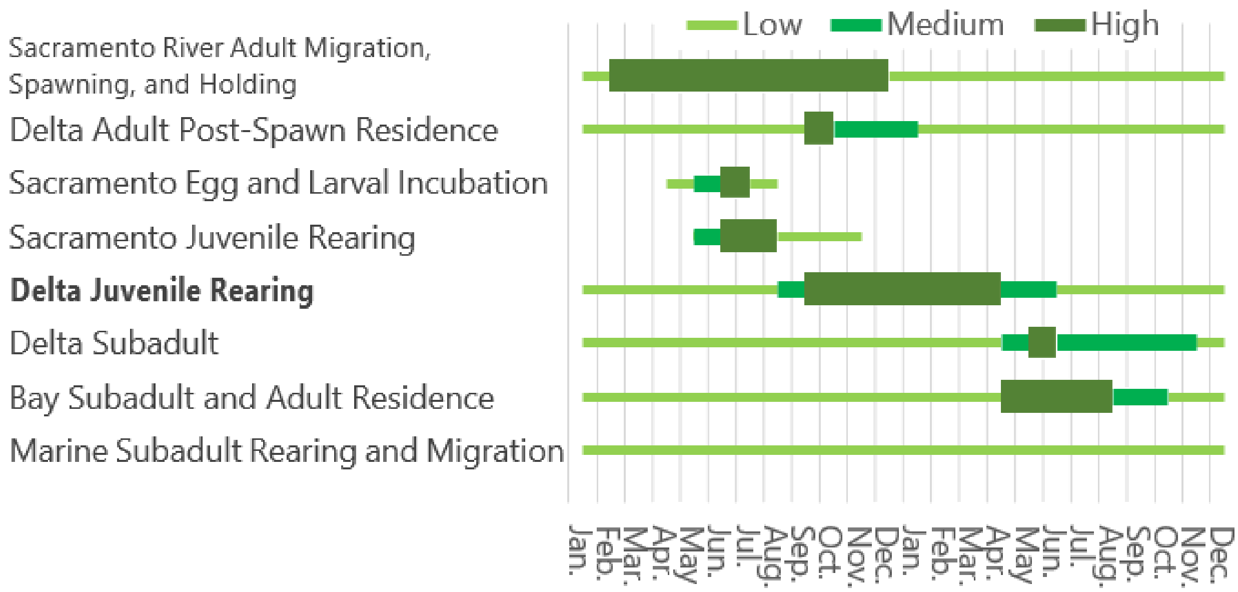

Figure A2. Temporal Life Stage Domains for Green Sturgeon (Figure D-8 from LTO EIS Appendix AB-D)

Table A1. Downriver Adult Migration Timing Based on Early and Late Groups Identified in Telemetry Analysis (Table C-125 of LTO EIS Appendix AB-C)

Year	Early Downriver				Late Downriver			
	Count	First Date	Mean Date	Last Date	Count	First Date	Mean Date	Last Date
2007	1	Aug 17	–	–	3	Dec 7	Dec 18	Jan 6
2008	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2009	0	–	–	–	3	Oct 14	Nov 16	Jan 14
2010	0	–	–	–	3	Dec 7	Dec 9	Dec 11
2011	1	Jun 28	–	–	1	Jan 23	–	–
2012	10	May 24	Jun 14	Jul 24	7	Nov 21	Nov 25	Dec 2
2013	3	Jul 1	Jul 7	Jul 12	10	Dec 15	Feb 5	Feb 14
2014	3	May 22	Jun 11	Jul 26	10	Dec 1	Dec 4	Dec 6
2015	4	May 20	Jun 23	Jul 26	16	Oct 15	Dec 14	Jan 9
2016	9	Apr 15	May 21	Jul 7	17	Sep 22	Nov 13	Dec 12
2017	6	May 18	Jun 9	Jul 7	10	Nov 22	Jan 14	Mar 24

Source: Colborne pers. comm.

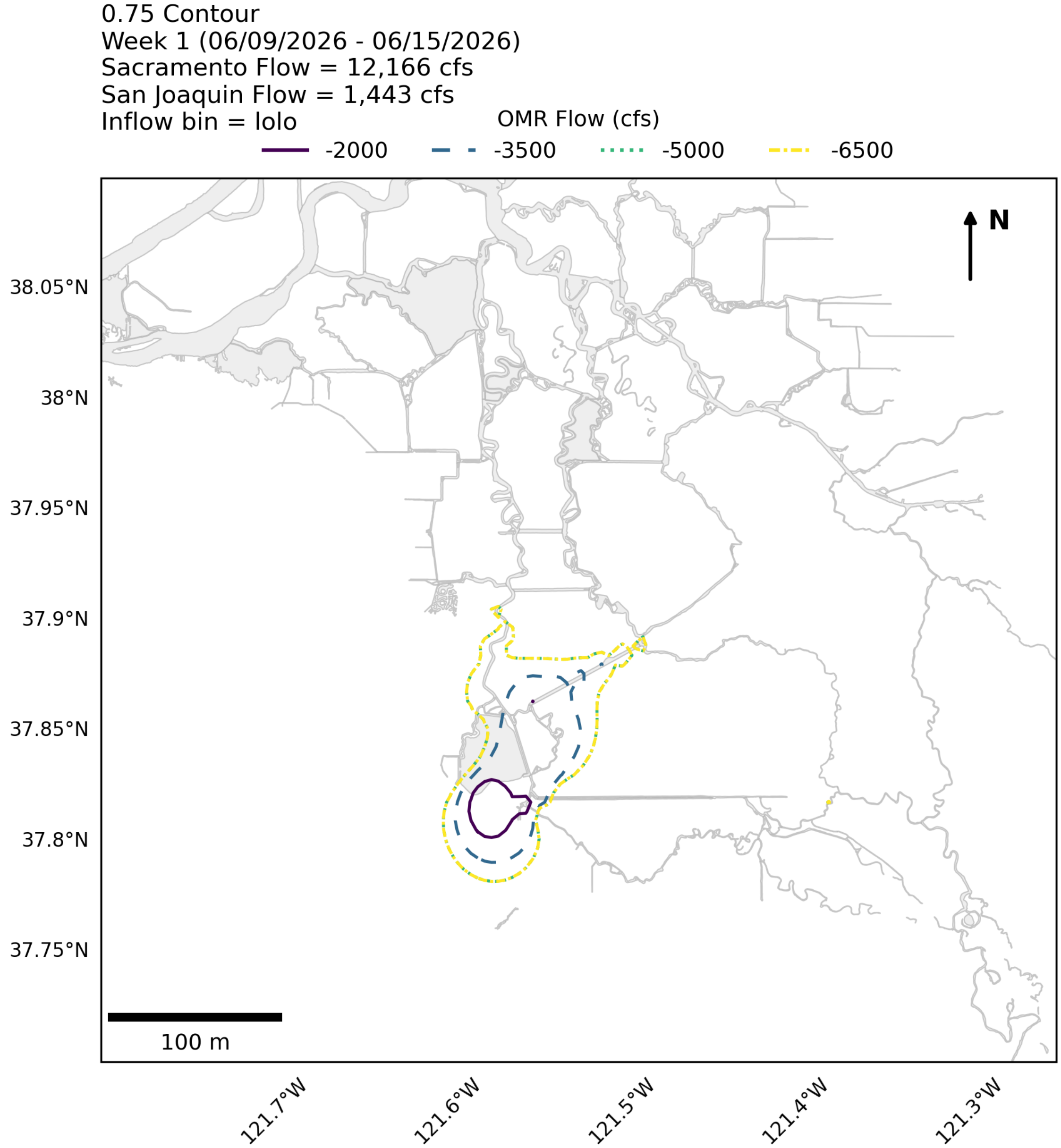

Figure A3. Contour maps delineating Delta Export Zone of Influence under varying inflows and OMR (Source Stantec 2026).

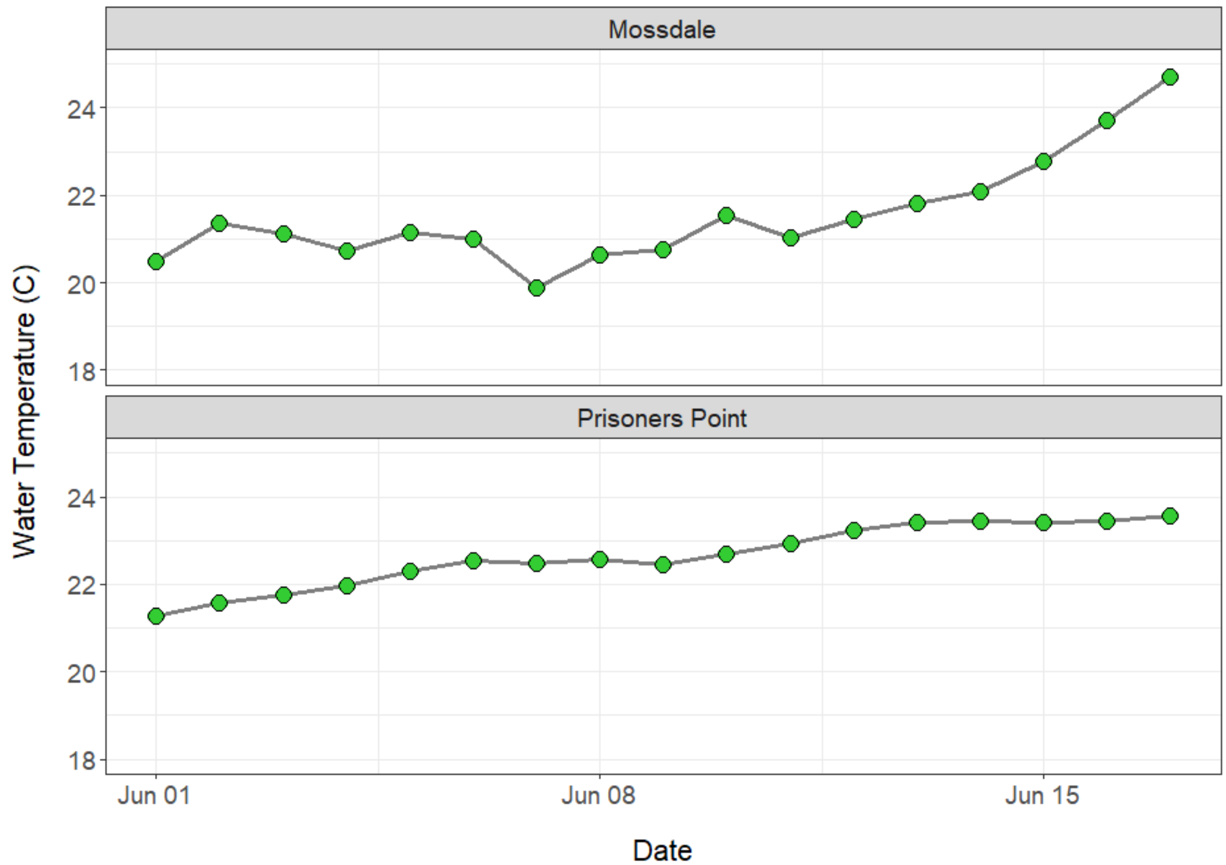

Figure A4. Daily water temperatures (°C) at Mossdale and Prisoners Point in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, June 1-16, 2026.

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To: Incoming Gubernatorial Administration (Governor-elect Transition Team; CNRA Secretary; CalEPA Secretary; SWRCB Chair/Executive Director; DWR Director; Cal OES Director; DHCS/Health & Human Services leadership; Governor's Office of Planning & Research)

A Two-Term Water Agenda that Protects and Improves Water Supply and Quality, Restores Ecosystems and Reduces Flooding to enable a Stronger San Joaquin Valley and a More Water Resilient Southern California

Summary

California's San Joaquin Valley is navigating a structural water shortfall that affects families, farmworkers, small rural communities, the environment and the Valley's economic backbone. The Valley is expected to experience an average annual shortfall of around 2.5 million acre-feet, with projected impacts that include large-scale land fallowing and job losses unless there are thoughtful, strategic solutions.

The Valley needs real solutions to overcome its water shortfalls, not aspirational plans or projects that are unaffordable. The Water Blueprint has spent years developing a realistic, affordable water plan that not only benefits the San Joaquin Valley but provides substantially improved water supplies and drought protection for southern California. The plan is diverse, addressing not only water supplies and water quality, but proposes flood management and environmental enhancement for the Valley that goes well beyond previous planning efforts.

There are no quick and easy solutions for California's water problems. The problems facing us today have taken decades to evolve and are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. They will take sustained, coordinated efforts to resolve, but resolution is achievable. The Valley faces water management challenges that threaten communities and the economy with risks of significant land fallowing, job losses and related social issues.

Local agencies are implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) through Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs). The Unified Water Plan effort—led by the California Water Institute at Fresno State University and Water Blueprint partners—aims to integrate and coordinate subregional efforts into a single, coherent Valley-wide plan to solve an array of water related problems.

The Water Blueprint and the Unified Water Plan

The Unified Water Plan is intended to coordinate and integrate numerous Valley subregional water efforts into a comprehensive regional approach—not to replace local plans, but to add synergy – to align local efforts with new infrastructure to increase benefits and effectiveness.

The Blueprint's Unified Water plan is based on:

- the need to improve drinking water supplies for rural communities,
- the need to restore fundamental, essential conveyance capacity in major canals,
- an understanding of the magnitude of the water management problems in each subbasin and the specific projects needed to address those problems,
- the type and magnitude of environmental enhancement that is both needed and possible in each subbasin,
- the reduction in flood risks that can and should be achieved,
- an understanding that California's climate is highly variable and uncertain and that resilience is achieved through sound planning, and
- a recognition of the need to work with multiple agencies and organizations in a coordinated and strategic manner to advance necessary short-term and long-term projects.

The Water supply components of this plan amount to more than $10 billion for a water supply increase of up to 2.1-million-acre feet. Preliminary estimates of the average water cost are around $220/af. The revenues from these investments have been estimated to be around $7 billion per year.

Objective #1: **Water Reliability for Rural Communities** - Improvement in drinking water supplies to improve the quality, reliability and affordability of domestic water supplies in rural areas.

Recommendation #1: Create a Community Water Reliability Task Force, co-led by agencies and implementation partners with field capacity (including organizations like Self Help Enterprises).

Core actions include:

a) rapid assessment and prioritization of small systems and vulnerable areas using consistent GIS layers (floodplain, water quality, subbasin/GSA boundaries) as described in Unified Water Plan work,
b) bundling planning, design and construction so small communities can compete for funding and move faster (a frequent barrier in rural infrastructure delivery) to address water and sewer challenges, and
c) alignment of drinking water security with housing stability. Where domestic wells or small systems are at risk, coordinate with housing rehabilitation and resilience programs to reduce displacement pressure.

This approach earns consensus by beginning with a universal value—safe water for families—and builds trust for the harder allocation and infrastructure conversations.

Objective #2**: Restoration of conveyance capacity in the major canals in the Valley**

Prevention of ongoing subsidence and restoration of the main water conveyance facilities in the San Joaquin Valley is fundamental for providing a reliable supply of water to the Valley and to southern California. Essential facilities include the California Aqueduct/San Luis Canal, the Delta Mendota Canal and the Friant-Kern Canal. Also included in this group is channel restoration and maintenance in the South Delta to restore fish habitat, facilitate escapement of flood water from the San Joaquin River and restore water delivery capability to farmers in the area. An investment in the order of at least $7.2

billion dollars is required to restore these facilities. An investment of that magnitude is beyond the capabilities of water users. Significant state and federal investments in these facilities will be needed to maintain the economies of central and southern California.

Recommendation #2: Take a leadership role in restoring CVP and SWP conveyance facilities to their design capacity including subsidence-impacted canals and sediment-constrained Delta channels and be proactive in advancing programs and projects that slow or prevent ongoing subsidence. This should include financial and policy support – including streamlined permitting processes.

Objective #3: **Implementation of local water projects** (scenario 2 projects in the UWP)

Recommendation #3: Direct state partners to provide financial aid, technical support (such as I-FIRM and aerial snow surveys) and streamlined permitting to subbasins to help implement local water projects identified in GSPs that:

a) enhance water supplies and groundwater recharge utilizing local surplus water,
b) facilitate demand reduction,
c) provide operational coordination to transfer water consistent with enhanced local management and control including recirculation of SJRRP water,
d) proactively pursues the co-equal goals of the Delta Reform Act based on the best available science, and
e) protects water quality as a co-equal priority

With investments in the order of $3 billion, the current water supply-demand gap could be reduced from around 2.5 maf to around 1.1 maf (range of 0.9 to 1.3). Without overriding local control a new administration can assist by:

f) providing technical templates and shared analytics distilled from the implementation of successful projects,
g) incentivizing multi-benefit projects through strategically designed funding vehicles, and
h) drawing on proven practices for recharging high flow water without restructuring water rights

Objective #4: Development of water infrastructure

With a sizable water supply-demand gap still remaining after implementing local projects and local supplies fully utilized, the remaining sources of water are flows from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta that are not needed for any other purpose, and new reservoirs. Without these projects it is likely that many subbasins will be chronically short of water including Delta-Mendota, Westside, Kern, Kaweah, Tule, and possibly Merced, Chowchilla and Madera.

Recommendation #4: Support efforts to develop affordable large-scale infrastructure that can make a meaningful difference in enhancing the water supply for California. These large projects have long lead times but beginning now, with research and analysis, is critical to avoiding catastrophic conditions in the future.

Core actions:

a) Infrastructure improvements in the Delta to allow increased water diversions in times of surplus without harming native fish,

b) new bidirectional conveyance facilities in the Valley to move the increased supplies to areas where they are needed and facilitate groundwater banking, including:
    i) a Trans Valley Canal linking the California Aqueduct to critically water-short Tulare County while also providing supplemental water to wildlife refuges, and
    ii) new facilities to convey water from Mendota Pool to white land areas east of it,
c) development of drought year contingency projects including reservoirs north of the Delta to provide drought year supplies, and reverse flow on the California Aqueduct and Delta Mendota canal to facilitate recovery of banked water during severe droughts, and
d) wet year contingency projects - transitional storage south of the Delta to hold flood waters until they can be delivered for groundwater recharge or irrigation.

The Valley's share of the cost of these projects is estimated to be around $4 billion.

Objective #5: **Reduction in flood flows**

The ground water storage projects and surface water storage projects south of the Delta are expected to reduce flood flows at Vernalis by around 10,000 cfs (range 7,000 to 12,500 cfs) and flood flows to Tulare Lake by 5,000 cfs (range 2,200 to 6,600). While this will not eliminate flooding in the Valley, it is a significant improvement. The costs for these projects are included in the projects listed above.

To further reduce flooding risks, several types of projects could be investigated further: increased in-Valley recharge capacity, increased capacity for flood water to escape the Valley, such as an expanded Paradise Cut and reconnection of expanded floodplain to reduce peak to reduce flood impacts and create healthier rivers.

Objective #6: **Environmental Restoration and Protection**

A conceptual environmental plan area was identified in the Blueprint plan encompassing 1.1 million acres. Of this total 350,000 acres are needed to meet stated environmental goals for seven different land cover types: aquatic, floodplain, grassland, riparian, scrub & saltbush, wetland and woodland. Of the 350,000 acres, at least 130,000 acres would come from the repurposing of irrigated land. It is estimated that restoring 350,000 acres while repurposing 130,000 acres would result in a net water savings of 50,000 acre-feet per year. Repurposing 50,000 acres of irrigated land to multi-benefit recharge basins might reduce water demands by another 30,000 acre-feet per year.

Recommendation #6.

a) Develop a program to fund and distribute $1 billion over the next 4 years to repurpose farmland consistent with an environmental enhancement plan for the Valley
b) If there is significant achievement in progress towards environmental goals, relax take provisions when sufficient habitat has been secured to ensure protection of the species, particularly for channel and recharge basin maintenance activities that would otherwise increase flood risks.
c) Make safe harbor agreements easier to obtain so landowners do not oppose environmental restoration on lands adjoining their property

Objective #7: Implement "managed transition" strategies to reduce impacts on communities and workers in areas where land must be repurposed.

The Water Blueprint projects potentially severe social and economic impacts in areas where the water supply-demand gap cannot be closed through water supply enhancement.

Recommendation #7: To help communities adapt, build a cooperative strategy that includes:
- workforce partnerships and local economic diversification planning in highly impacted areas, and
- housing stability and anti-displacement coordination,.

Objective #8: Responsible Governance & Performance Accountability

Recommendation #8: Create incentives for agencies and stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner to effectively and efficiently address California water challenges.

Core Actions:

a) Secure Sustainable Water Funding. Create a reliable, sustainable, state funding source for water infrastructure that provides predictable, long-term investment. This funding should support critical water infrastructure projects, environmental needs, and California's Human Right to Water while leveraging federal, regional, and local investment
b) Unify State Agencies: Direct state agencies to align under unified statewide water priorities and jointly advance implementation in partnership with local, regional, and federal water managers. Designate a cabinet-level water policy executive, reporting directly to the Governor, to align agencies and organize state resources to implement California's water priorities. Incentivize agency heads to look beyond agency boundaries to meet the broader state goals. CDFW, CDWR, SWRCB, DSC, CNRA should understand state objectives and work cooperatively to achieve them.
c) Streamline permitting and hold regulators accountable for their decisions.
d) Require regulatory decisions to be based on the best available science and appoint an ombudsman to mediate disagreements as a first line of recourse.
e) Focus capital and permitting attention on investments most likely to generate shared benefits. Consensus can be built by implementing a coordinated system of incentives and projects in which parties with diverse interests get better together.
f) Implement reforms that encourage large scale ecosystem enhancements.
g) Implement reforms that facilitate flexibility in management of water supplies.
h) Shift operational control of diversions from rivers to local entities, such as river water masters, who are then coordinated Valley-wide.
i) Require regular, transparent reporting of progress towards water management and environmental objectives with pathways for impediments to be identified and resolved. Reporting metrics might include:
    i) households/communities gaining improved drinking water reliability (connections, consolidations, treatment),
    ii) recharge capacity added, quantity of water recharged (by project or subbasin),
    iii) ecosystem restoration achieved (by land cover type, by subbasin),
    iv) conveyance enhancements (interties, turnout upgrades, operational agreements),
    v) water quality risk reduction actions (priority plumes addressed, systems upgraded),
    vi) cross-basin agreements executed (MOUs, joint powers arrangements, water accounting frameworks).

The next administration can accelerate progress by focusing on:

1. Safe & reliable water for communities (domestic drinking water and small systems) as a non-negotiable baseline.
2. A unified water plan that integrates surface water, groundwater, recharge, conveyance, conservation, and markets—aligning local GSPs with improvements in Valley-wide infrastructure.
3. Multi-benefit infrastructure investments (recharge, flood-managed aquifer recharge, conveyance modernization, water quality) that protect communities and sustain the Valley's economy.
4. Environmental enhancement based on defensible science and sound ecological

Developing more sustainable supplies from the Delta, restoring conveyance capacity in the California Aqueduct and developing new infrastructure that expands water banking opportunities not only helps the San Joaquin Valley – it greatly enhances the water supply resilience for Southern California. This approach helps California meet its broader water supply objectives. The Water Blueprint is committed to supporting an administration with the vision and capacity to lead this effort.

Sincerely,

Eddie Ocampo, Board of Directors Chair
Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley

Appendix A
Unified Water Plan Alignment with Other Planning Efforts

Several thoughtful water planning efforts have been undertaken. This section highlights the alignment between the Blueprint Plan and the other efforts. Codes include:

- Alignment – Blueprint alignment with the plan element but wording may be different. Examples provided but typically not a comprehensive list of Blueprint Plan projects..
- Consistent – not considered in the Blueprint plan, but consistent with Blueprint objectives.
- Inconsistent - not considered in the Blueprint plan, but likely inconsistent with Blueprint objectives.
- Not aligned – Blueprint plan offers a different approach. Explanation provided.

The Governor's Water Resiliency Portfolio[1]

The Governor's water resilience portfolio embraces a broad, diversified approach. Goals and actions are organized into four categories:

1) **Maintain and diversify water supplies**: State government will continue to help regions reduce reliance on any one water source and diversify supplies to enable flexibility as conditions change. Diversification will look different in each region based on available water resources, but it will strengthen water security and reduce pressure on river systems across the state. Alignment – Recommendation #3 focuses on a range of local types of projects, while Recommendation #4 3 focuses on large scale inter-regional infrastructure projects.

2) **Protect and enhance natural ecosystems**: State leadership is essential to restore the environmental health of many of our river systems in order to sustain fish and wildlife. This entails effective standard setting, continued investments, and more adaptive, holistic environmental management. Alignment with Objective 5.

3) **Build connections**: The state aims to improve physical infrastructure to store, move, and share water more flexibly and integrate water management through shared use of science, data, and technology. Alignment – Blueprint plan proposes major investments in infrastructure maintenance and new conveyance. See Objective #2, Recommendations 4b, 4c.

4) **Be prepared**: Each region must prepare for new threats, including flashier floods, deeper droughts, and hotter temperatures. State guidance will enable preparation, protective actions, and adaptation. Alignment – Blueprint plan proposes increased groundwater and surface storage to store water during wet periods to provide resilience during droughts and

[1] Water Resilience Portfolio

conveyance facilities to enhance groundwater banking opportunities. See Recommendations 3a, 4b, 4c.

ACWAs Vision for our Water Future[2]

1) **Lead on Water**
   a) Set a Bold Water Agenda: Establish a focused statewide water agenda aligned with this Vision for Our Water Future. Alignment. Objectives 2 and 4 offer substantial improvements for water supplies for southern California.
   b) Appoint Leaders to Deliver Results: Appoint and empower leaders to deliver measurable outcomes. Consistent with Recommendation 8h.
   c) Unify State Agencies: Direct state agencies to align under unified statewide water priorities and jointly advance implementation in partnership with local, regional, and federal water managers. Designate a cabinet-level water policy executive, reporting directly to the Governor, to align agencies and organize state resources to implement California's water priorities. Alignment - implemented into Recommendation 8b.

2) **Protect Affordability**
   a) Secure Sustainable Water Funding. Create a reliable sustainable state funding source for water infrastructure that provides predictable, long-term investment. This funding should support critical water infrastructure projects, environmental needs, and California's Human Right to Water while leveraging federal, regional, and local investment. Alignment – implemented into Recommendation 8a and see Recommendation #4.
   b) Accelerate Funding. Improve funding programs and coordination so investments reach projects faster — reducing administrative delays, lowering project costs, and accelerating infrastructure delivery. Alignment – see Recommendation #3.
   c) Integrate Investments Across Sectors. Align state investments and integrate water infrastructure funding across energy, housing, and climate and hazard mitigation to advance multi-benefit projects and maximize federal, state, and regional investment. Consistent – Blueprint recommendations provide benefits for rural communities, agriculture, and the environment.

3) **Deliver Critical Infrastructure**
   a) Strengthen the State's Water Backbone: Upgrade, repair, and optimize California's essential backbone infrastructure — the California State Water Project and Central Valley Project.
      i) Modernize and Protect Infrastructure: Advance a durable Delta conveyance solution, strengthen Delta levees, safeguard critical infrastructure from subsidence and seismic risk, and upgrade system technologies — including Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations, snowpack measurement, and remote monitoring control. Alignment – see Recommendations 2 and 3.

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[2] ACWA-Vision-Document_FINAL.pdf

ii) Improve Coordinated Operations: Integrate operations of the California State Water Project and Central Valley Project to increase system flexibility, expand the storage and movement of water, and enhance water supply reliability. Alignment with Recommendation 3c.

b) Safeguard Colorado River Water Supplies: Protect California's Colorado River allocation, consistent with the State's legal entitlements and the efforts of the Colorado River Board of California. Consistent, but beyond the Blueprint's scope.

c) Empower Regional Water Solutions: Champion regional and watershed-based solutions. State policy should empower regions with the tools, flexibility, and investment needed to advance regional planning, partnerships, and projects that diversify water supplies, strengthen system connectivity and operational efficiency, and restore ecosystem functions to ensure reliable water supplies. Alignment – See Recommendation #3.

4) Modernize Water Management

Improve California's regulatory and operational systems so water projects can move forward reliably and efficiently, infrastructure can be operated more flexibly, and agencies can respond more rapidly to changing conditions. California's regulatory framework should deliver clear, coordinated decisions grounded in the best available science, while maintaining environmental protections, public transparency, and California's existing water rights priority system. Alignment – see Recommendation 6 and 8.

a) Improve Permitting Performance: Enhance the clarity, coordination, and efficiency of state permitting processes to accelerate infrastructure and operational improvements; eliminate avoidable costs; and ensure state and local agencies deliver timely, accountable results. Alignment with Recommendation 8c.
    i) Integrate Permit Requirements: Integrate requirements and processes across regulatory agencies to eliminate redundancy and inconsistency.
    ii) Enhance Regulatory Certainty: Establish transparent procedures, clear criteria for permit approval, and accountable timelines for agency decisions — developed in direct partnership with water suppliers.
    iii) Streamline Pathways: Create efficient pathways to advance multi-benefit, climate resilient water supply projects.

b) Modernize Water Operations: Advance operational approaches that reflect changing climate realities to improve water supply reliability across environmental, agricultural, and urban sectors. This may include coordinated reservoir management, flexible diversion rules tied to real time hydrology, accelerated groundwater recharge and conjunctive use, expanded water transfers, and other adaptive strategies. Alignment with Recommendations: 3 and 8g, 8h

c) Strengthen Water Data and Science: Invest in integrated, science-based statewide data systems and technology that improve transparency, inform real-time decisions, and strengthen regulatory and operational performance to increase efficiency and better manage water resources. Alignment with Recommendation #8.

DWR's Vision for the San Joaquin Valley

Three California Department of Water Resources (DWR) planning studies—the San Joaquin Basin Flood-MAR Watershed Studies (Watershed Studies), State Water Project Adaptation Strategy, and the San Joaquin Valley Conveyance Study—
inform near- and long-term strategies for addressing water sustainability and resilience in the San Joaquin Valley.

1) **SWP Adaptation Strategy**
   a) Delta Conveyance Project - provides significant water supply benefits (341,000–411,000 acre-feet increase in total SWP exports per year). While the DCP would improve water reliability, supply and water quality, it is too expensive for agriculture and most of the Valley is not in the SWP place of use.
   b) California Aqueduct Subsidence Program - Without investments, Table A deliveries diminish from over 2,100,000 acre-feet to 300,000 acre-feet per year by 2043. Alignment with Recommendation #2.
   c) FIRO at Oroville - Forecast-informed reservoir operations at Oroville is a safe, cost-effective adaptation investment that has few, if any, drawbacks. Alignment with Recommendation #3
   d) South of Delta Storage - Additional SOD storage can provide an effective strategic water reserve for dry years Alignment with Recommendation #3
   e) Portfolio Approach - When implementing all strategies in combination, reductions to Delta outflow are relatively small (3%) while Table A and Total SWP export improvements are substantial (25–32% and 25–29% respectively). Fundamental alignment with the Blueprint Approach – See p.1

2) **San Joaquin Basin Watershed Studies**
   a) I-FIRM: Reduces peak flows by 30–55%, as well as frequency and
   b) duration of flood flows in the downstream channel; Recharges 410,000 acre-feet per year on average; Reduces groundwater overdraft by 12%–38% across watersheds (103,000 acre-feet per year basin wide); Basin wide implementation of FIRO-integrated recharge can potentially reduce peak flows at Vernalis. Alignment with Recommendation #3 – improved forecasting combined with modified reservoir operations and new recharge facilities increase groundwater recharge and reduce flooding.

3) **San Joaquin Valley Conveyance Study:** The purpose of the San Joaquin Valley Conveyance Study was to: describe the impacts of subsidence on San Joaquin Valley conveyance facilities and evaluate the need for improved or expanded conveyance facilities throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Alignment with Recommendations 2 and 4.

SJV Water Collaborative Action Program (CAP) Vision for the San Joaquin Valley

The CAP's Vision for the San Joaquin Valley outlines desired outcomes, investment strategies, and policy reforms needed to transition the region toward sustainable water management for people, agriculture, and the environment.

An alternative future scenario could see the development of new or reoperated water supplies, which could increase reliability in areas that were previously groundwater dependent, resulting in a reduction in retired acreage required to bring basins into balance and adjust to water scarcity. The proposed investments in this plan include funding that would support either scenario, so the total investment amount is greater than for just one scenario. Decisions from federal, state, and local officials need to be made soon about what the future path should be.

1) **Challenges**. There are seven major categories of challenges:
    a) Drinking Water Insecurity - Many small, rural communities (SRCs) lack safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water
    b) Agriculture Changes - The San Joaquin Valley is heavily impacted by reduced access to groundwater pumping. As previously stated, over 1 million acres of the San Joaquin Valley's 4.5 million acres of irrigated agriculture may need to come out of production to support the groundwater balance required to achieve sustainability .
    c) Water Supply and Demand Imbalance - From 2003 to 2017, the average annual overdraft increased to 2.4 MAF per year.
    d) Habitat Loss and Ecological Decline – Less than 10 percent of the historical habitat remains, and what exists is fragmented and degraded3. Many of the habitat areas are "too small to support sustainable populations of many fish and wildlife species."
    e) Aging and Insufficient Infrastructure. Most water infrastructure is more than 70 years old. Subsidence caused by groundwater overdraft has reduced the capacity of major canals. This reduces the region's ability to move and store water, worsening shortages and reliability.
    f) Policy Fragmentation and Limited Local Capacity - Local governments face unfunded mandates, declining tax revenues, and insufficient staffing to manage complex water program.
2) **Vision**: The CAP's comprehensive vision for the Valley's future:
    a) Universal access to safe, reliable, affordable drinking water
    b) Sustainable water supplies that support communities, ecosystems, and agriculture
    c) Expanded and connected habitat areas, including floodplain, riparian, wetland, and upland ecosystems
    d) A resilient agricultural economy that preserves as much viable farmland as possible
    e) Aligned state and federal policies and sufficient public investment
    f) Capacity building for local governments, tribes, and community organizations
    g) Science-based, adaptive management to guide decisions over time

3) Investments

a) Safe Drinking Water Investments

The CAP identifies more than $4.1 billion in necessary long-term and interim solutions. These include water system consolidations, new and replacement wells, centralized and decentralized treatment, secure interim supplies, technical and managerial assistance, community engagement, and system-level administrative support. An estimated $8 billion over twenty years is required for operations and maintenance to support system reliability and affordability, particularly for small systems serving small,

[3] (Brown, 2000)

rural communities. The CAP estimates that more than $12.4 billion in infrastructure and capacity expansion is required to ensure safe drinking water for all communities in the San Joaquin Valley.

Proposed Solutions include: consolidation of small systems, centralized or decentralized treatment, new wells or backup supplies, interim bottled water or point-of-use treatment; long-term O&M support to ensure affordability; and operator training and workforce development. Alignment with Recommendation #1.

b) Ecosystem Restoration Investments

To reverse ecological decline and restore habitat connectivity, the CAP identified a need to restore roughly 715,000 acres of various habitat types. Based on recent estimates of habitat restoration project costs, the restoration to meet these goals could exceed $27 billion, including for on-the-ground restoration and land acquisition, across the Valley floor and adjacent foothills. Programs like the Multibenefit Land Repurposing Program (MLRP) and the implementation of Regional Conservation Investment Strategies across the Valley will help to advance restoration, but additional targeted restoration projects and programs will also be necessary to achieve functional habitat and regional corridors. In addition to these restoration needs, the CAP advocates targeted investments in the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, adequate refuge water supplies, and support for long-term land management. Additional capacity-building investments are recommended to improve permitting efficiency, support native seed production, enhance workforce development, and strengthen tribal and community engagement. Habitat Types to be restored include: riparian, floodplain, seasonal and semi-permanent wetlands, upland habitat. Alignment with Recommendation #6.

Additional Ecosystem Investments

- *$758 million to complete Stage 1 of the San Joaquin River Restoration Program*
- *Funding for refuge water supply infrastructure to meet CVPIA obligations*
- *Workforce development and seed propagation capacity*
- *Long-term land management*
- *Streamlined permitting ("Cutting the Green Tape")*

Restoration must be landscape-scale and connected to support ecological function.

c) Water Supply Investments

The CAP identifies more than $14 billion in investments in conveyance, storage, and diversified supply to modernize aging infrastructure, address subsidence-related capacity losses, expand groundwater recharge, and enhance drought and flood resilience. In identifying water supply investment opportunities, the CAP referred to components of the "Unified Water Plan for the San Joaquin Valley" (Unified Water Plan) being prepared by the California Water Institute and Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley. Where projected costs for projects are derived from the Unified Water Plan, they will be denoted. Priority categories include regional and interregional conveyance improvements, surface and groundwater storage development, recycled water and brackish desalination projects, agricultural and urban conservation programs, and enhanced implementation of Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge (Flood-MAR). Expanding technical and managerial capacity to maintain infrastructure and to implement other local projects introduces additional costs. In total, the CAP estimates $15.3 billion worth of investments in priority water supply infrastructure projects and actions to improve water supply reliability for the San Joaquin Valley.

To stabilize water availability, investments must include:

- $2.67 billion for groundwater recharge projects*
- $6.13 billion for region and interregional conveyance*

- $1.09 billion for local projects*
    - $5.04 billion for capacity correction on major infrastructure*
- $503 million for local surface water storage*
- $1.19 billion for diversified supply development (recycled water, desalination, etc.)*
- $198.4 million for water conservation*
- $13.2 million for Flood-MAR watershed studies
- $91 million per wet year for on-farm recharge
- $200 million for recharge basins benefiting SRCs
- $64 million for long-term O&M for recharge and ecosystem projects

* Indicates that the costs for investment categories are identified in the Unified Water Plan

These investments aim to increase flexibility, capture high-flow events, and reduce groundwater overdraft. Alignment with recommendations 2,3,4 but the costs in the Unified Water Plan draft are overstated for local projects where insufficient surplus water is available to implement all projects.

d) Land Repurposing and Demand Reduction

SGMA implementation, changes in surface water availability and droughts could require the repurposing of over a million acres of irrigated farmland. The CAP recommends the funding of approximately $13.6 billion to the MLRP to facilitate agricultural land transitions that promote habitat restoration, lower-water crops, groundwater recharge basins, renewable energy development, open space, and community amenities. Additional measures include support for the implementation of groundwater allocation programs, expanded incentives, such as the LandFlex program, and policy improvements related to energy transmission siting and the Williamson Act. CAP estimates a total of $14.6 billion worth of investments to provide adequate support for land transitions and demand reduction.

Repurposing options include: habitat restoration; lower-water-use crops; multi-benefit recharge basins; rangeland, solar development, community parks and buffers.

Key Programs

- $13.6 billion for Multibenefit Land Repurposing Program
- $1 billion to expand the LandFlex program
- Support for groundwater allocations and monitoring technologies
- Policy reforms (e.g., Williamson Act subventions, Prop 218 reform*)*

Alignment with Recommendation #6 and 8e. Conversion of irrigated land to lower-water use crops, rangeland and solar development will likely occur as a result of water demands not being met, and not as part of a water supply plan*.*

4) Funding Models and Sources

A modern, integrated financing approach is essential to support regional water investments at the scale needed while improving affordability, equity, and participation. This is especially true for small, rural communities. Alignment with Recommendation 8a.

Key considerations include:

- Develop comprehensive, system-level financing strategies rather than relying solely on project-by-project funding.
- Leverage blended funding models that combine public grants, low-cost and below-market financing, philanthropic investments, and revenue-based mechanisms to enable landscape-scale outcomes.

- Engage financial experts to help design creative and sustainable funding structures aligned with priority investments.
- Reform Proposition 218 to enable funding for pass-through mandates (e.g., SGMA and flood control) and ensure inclusive rate-setting that incorporates small, rural communities.
- Establish and fund rate-assistance programs for low-income water customers.
- Create financing structures that support collaboration between small, rural communities and landowners on groundwater recharge, including land acquisition where necessary.

5) Tribes, Stakeholders, and Community Engagement

Capacity building is needed for: Tribal governments, Community-based organizations, Water system boards, Domestic well owners Consistent

6) Path Forward

The CAP calls for:

- Streamlined processes Alignment with Recommendation 8c.
- Integrated, multi-benefit planning Alignment – see top of p.2
- Comprehensive financing systems Alignment with Recommendation 8a.
- Continued collaboration across sectors. Alignment with Recommendations: 3 and 8g, 8h

Across all areas, three cross-cutting needs are essential to successful implementation:

- Enhanced local, state, and federal capacity to plan, permit, implement, and maintain water and habitat projects. Alignment with Recommendation #3.
- Streamlined and coordinated regulatory pathways tailored to multi-benefit and ecosystem restoration projects. Alignment with Recommendation 8c, 8e.
- Robust, equitable, and durable financing mechanisms that blend public, private, and philanthropic capital and ensure affordability for small, rural communities. Alignment with Recommendation 8a.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WATER
Collaborative Action Program

Plenary Group Meeting
Summary

June 23, 2026 | 3:00 – 5:00 PM

Participation

On June 23, 2026, the Plenary Group had 26 members participate in the discussion, and all five caucuses were represented.

#1 In-Person Meeting Recap

Jim Kramer shared an update on the most recent in-person meeting on June 12, 2026 at the El Capitan Hotel. The discussions centered on legislative updates, CAP's vision for the Valley, caucus work plan priorities, and goals for the remainder of 2026. CAP's vision for the San Joaquin Valley is focused on covering environmental restoration, land repurposing, safe drinking water, and water supply, with the goal of developing a common message and short advocacy document for the incoming state administration.

#2 Legislative Update

Kyle Jones shared a legislative update. Bills are moving through second-house policy hearings. CAP submitted support letters where applicable, but did not reach consensus on a formal position for AB 2026. Most surviving bills are likely heading to appropriations over the July summer recess. AB 2026 is expected to pass Senate Natural Resources and Water. CAP will monitor amendments and revisit if needed. No new formal positions were adopted.

#3 GRA SGMA Summit

Sam Cunningham shared an update on the GRA SGMA Summit that took place in Clovis. The Summit had high attendance, with a notable increase in participation from GSA managers and local representatives compared to state officials. A recurring theme during the event was the critical need for trust among stakeholders and institutions, with participants noting that progress is limited by the speed of trust. Participants identified a lack of alignment in current incentive structures, funding mechanisms, and governance frameworks as significant barriers to SGMA implementation.

#4 DWR Vision for the Valley Presentation and Comment Deadline

DWR released a vision document that synthesizes three technical studies: the State Water Project Adaptation Strategy, the San Joaquin Basin Watershed Studies, and the San Joaquin Valley Conveyance Study. The vision projects a decline in State Water Project deliveries due to shifting hydrology. Proposed strategies include the Delta Conveyance Project, the Aqueduct Subsidence Program, and the implementation of FIRO. The document emphasizes the need to address subsidence, and advocates for a portfolio approach, including managed aquifer recharge and pilot testing strategies to capture high flows.

The public comment period for the document is open until July 21st. CAP will gather feedback from individual caucuses to formulate a collective response to influence the document's direction.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WATER
Collaborative
Action Program

June 10, 2026

Assemblymember Aguiar-Curry
1021 O Street, Suite 8210
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 2026 (Aguiar-Curry) Water Diversion: Groundwater Recharge: Permit– SJVWCAP Requested Feedback

Thank you for introducing AB 2026 and raising awareness about the need to streamline groundwater recharge as a way to support local agencies to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), improve groundwater storage, and potentially improve flood protection through better capture of increasingly volatile and climate change driven flows. The San Joaquin Valley Water Collaborative Action Program (CAP) appreciates the request to provide feedback on the bill. The CAP includes many of the parties that should be part of a final agreement, alongside the Legislature and state agencies, to develop a way forward. Ultimately, streamlining groundwater recharge in a manner that protects other water rights holders, communities, and the environment will require significant work to collaborate and understand the needs of all parties involved.

However, we are confident that there is a solution to capture and use floodflows to benefit the aquifers of the San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere while protecting existing water right holders. As a testament to how challenging this work is, we have deliberated your legislation for over a month in all caucuses within the CAP. Given the complexity of these issues, we are unfortunately still unable to reach full agreement on the best way to reach that balance. The language in AB 2026 does however contain many helpful elements that will support moving permits forward and advance groundwater recharge.

One of the key areas of disagreement centers on new diversions of water and how those diversions impact other legal users of water and the environment. Additional work could determine the appropriate flow volume required to ensure no harm to water rights holders, while also ensuring water can be diverted for groundwater recharge.

Our feedback on various elements of the bill is provided below.

Areas of Strong CAP Support

The CAP strongly supports reforms proposed in AB 2026 that would immediately help permits move forward. This includes the proposed changes to 180-Day and Five-Year Temporary Permits to include:

- Addition of Sections 1425(e) and 1431.1 to provide permittees flexibility so that the timelines in permits begin to run when hydrological conditions begin, rather than the time of the issuance of the permit,
- Specification that recharge projects to meet compliance with SGMA meet the definition of "urgent need," and
- Limited CEQA exemptions for permits.

Areas of CAP Support with Amendments

In addition to the above reforms, the CAP recommends additional amendments to provide permit applicants with more certainty that permits are being processed and available to help ensure full implementation of SGMA, including:

- Require the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to determine that a water right application substantially complies with the requirements of the Water Code and State Water Board regulations within two years of fee submission by the applicant,
- Require the State Water Board to communicate known deficiencies with permit applications to applicants within 30 days of being accepted,
- Requiring the State Water Board to make a decision on an accepted permit application within two years of it being deemed complete, unless the State Water Board and the applicant agree on a different timeline, and
- Conditioning all permits for recharge uses so that any future extractions of water pursuant to a water right must comply with rules and regulations by an overlying Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

Areas that Need Further Stakeholder Engagement this Year

The CAP believes that it is important to ensure that new water rights permits do not injure legal users of water or unreasonably impact the environment or instream beneficial uses. Consensus among stakeholders on the language effectuating water rights and environmental protection should be sought. At this time, we are unable to reach consensus within the CAP, the membership of which includes water suppliers from multiple watersheds within the San Joaquin Valley as well as the Federal and State Contractors, and environmental NGOs.

Consider a Working Group to Address Streamlining Local Diversion Criteria and Identifying and Addressing Impacts to Water Rights Holders

There remains significant disagreement on how to avoid impacts to the SWP and CVP, and other water rights holders and how to further streamline permits that incorporate local diversion criteria. We are also concerned about the need to determine how to streamline more local diversion criteria other than the 90/20 method that can benefit all portions of the state. For that reason we feel that DWR Prop 4 Watershed Pilot Projects could be a mechanism to better understand the actual impacts of diversions and opportunities during high flow and flood events, and how those impacts could be mitigated.

A workgroup convened by the Secretary of the California Natural Resources Agency that includes the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), State Water Board, and key stakeholders could be convened to develop a set of recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2029, that would address:

- How to determine and mitigate impacts to the Delta, SWP and CVP,
- How watershed modeling, including some of the existing work by DWR could inform local diversion criteria for water rights permitting,
- How to further streamline approval of local diversion criteria, and
- What kind of stream monitoring network would be needed to implement more efficient recharge.

We believe this workgroup should replace the language in proposed Sections 1420-1423.

Remove Amendments to Floodflow Diversion Program in Section 1242.1 other than the Sunset Extension

Finally, we are concerned about the inclusion of expansion of emergency floodflow diversions proposed in Section 1242.1. This section focuses on unpermitted diversions and should remain a limited program, rather than be expanded. There is concern about the potential abuse of this law, particularly with the proposed expansions in AB 2026. As such, we believe it would be better to focus on working to reform the water rights permitting system rather than continue to make changes here and urge removing any amendments from the bill. We agree with extending the sunset on Section 1242.1 to 2034, as proposed in the bill and we would welcome the opportunity to discuss further reforms to Section 1242.1 during the next legislative session.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide feedback on this proposed legislation, and are happy to meet to discuss these issues further.

Sincerely,

Ann Hayden and Sarah Woolf
Co-Chairs
San Joaquin Valley Water Collaborative Action Program

Meeting Agenda

Date & Time: 7/6/2026 | 12:00 PM
Location: SLDMWA Boardroom

Notice of Finance & Administration Committee Regular Meeting / Joint Finance & Administration Committee Regular Meeting-Special Board Workshop

842 6th Street, Los Banos
(List of Member/Alternate Telephonic Locations Attached)

Public Participation Information

Join Zoom Webinar -
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85072426728?pwd=7ia14Io9fWxvcKVpoohQrCq3itOuF4.1

NOTE: Any member of the public may address the Finance & Administration Committee/Board concerning any item on the agenda before or during consideration of that item.

Because the notice provides for a special meeting of the Finance & Administration Committee ("FAC") and a joint special FAC Meeting/Special Board workshop, Board Directors/Alternates may discuss items listed on the agenda; however, only FAC Members/Alternates may correct or add to the agenda or vote on action items.

NOTE FURTHER: Meeting materials have been made available to the public on the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority's website, https://www.sldmwa.org, and at the Los Banos Administrative Office, 842 6th Street, Los Banos, CA 93635.

Agenda Item	Topic	Lead
1.	Call to Order/Roll Call	
2.	Finance & Administration Committee to Consider Additions or Corrections to the Agenda for the Finance & Administration Committee Meeting only, as Authorized by Government Code Section 54950 *et seq*.	
3.	Opportunity for Public Comment – Any member of the public may address the Finance & Administration Committee/Board concerning any matter not on the agenda, but within the Committee or Board's jurisdiction. Public comment is limited to no more than three minutes per person. For good cause, the Chair of the Finance & Administration Committee may waive this limitation.	
	ACTION ITEMS	
4.	**Approval June 1, 2026 Meeting Minutes**	

5.	**Recommendation to Adopt Resolution Adopting 2026 Revised Investment Policy for the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority**	Tarka
6.	**Recommendation to Adopt Resolution Authorizing Adoption of Policy Providing for Prioritization of Use of OM&R Revenues and Superseding Resolution No. 2020-454**	Tarka
7.	**Recommendation to Accept Financial & Expenditure Reports**	Tarka

REPORT ITEMS

8.	Status Update Regarding the DMC Subsidence Correction Project	Arroyave
9.	FY26 Activity Agreements Budget to Actual Report through 5/31/26	Tarka
10.	FY26 O&M Budget to Actual Report through 5/31/26	Tarka
11.	Contract/Procurement Activity Reports	Tarka
12.	Accounting Updates	Tarka
13.	Executive Director's Report (May include reports on activities within the Finance & Administration Committee's jurisdiction re: 1) CVP/SWP water operations; 2) California infrastructure projects; 3) regulation of the CVP/SWP; 4) existing or possible new State and Federal policies; 5) Water Authority activities)	Barajas
14.	Committee Member Reports	
15.	Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)	
16.	ADJOURNMENT	

Persons with a disability may request disability-related modification or accommodation by contacting Cheri Worthy or Sandi Ginda at the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Office, 842 6th Street, P.O. Box 2157, Los Banos, California, via telephone at (209) 826-9696, or via email at cheri.worthy@sldmwa.org. Requests should be made as far in advance as possible before the meeting date, preferably 3 days in advance of regular meetings or 1 day in advance of special meetings/workshops.

This agenda has been prepared as required by the applicable laws of the State of California, including but not limited to, Government Code Section 54950 et seq. and has not been prepared with a view to informing an investment decision in any of the Authority's bonds, notes, or other obligations. Any projections, plans or other forward-looking statements included in the information in this agenda are subject to a variety of uncertainties that could cause any actual plans or results to differ materially from any such statement. The information herein is not intended to be used by investors or potential investors in considering the purchase or sale of the Authority's bonds, notes or other obligations and investors and potential investors should rely only on information filed by the Authority on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access System for municipal securities disclosures, maintained on the World Wide Web at https://emma.msrb.org/.

SLDMWA FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE REGULAR MEETING TELEPHONIC LOCATIONS

July 6, 2026

15671 W. Oakland Ave
Five Points, CA 93624

5957 E. Greenhill Street
Nampa, Idaho 83687

Meeting Minutes

Date & Time: 6/1/2026 | 12:00 PM
Location: SLDMWA Boardroom
842 6th Street, Los Banos

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Finance and Administration Committee Regular Meeting and Joint Finance and Administration Committee Regular Meeting – Special Board of Directors Workshop

Attendance

Committee Members Present

Ex-Officio:	Cannon Michael
Division 1:	Anthea Hansen, Chair/Member
Division 2:	Justin Diener, Member
	Stephen Farmer, Alternate
Division 3:	Chris White, Member
	Jarrett Martin, Alternate
Division 4:	Brett Miller, Member
	Vince Gin, Alternate (ZOOM)
Division 5:	Manny Amorelli, Alternate
FWA:	Wilson Orvis, Member (ZOOM)

Board of Directors Present

Division 1:	Anthea Hansen, Director
Division 2:	Justin Diener, Director
Division 3:	Christ White, Alternate
	Jarrett Martin, Director
	Cannon Michael, Chair/Director
	Ric Ortega, Director
Division 4:	Brett Miller, Alternate
Division 5:	Manny Amorelli, Director

FWA Representative: Absent

Authority Representatives Present

Federico Barajas, Executive Director
Pablo Arroyave, Chief Operating Officer
Scott Petersen, Water Policy Director
Rebecca Akroyd, General Counsel
Rebecca Harms, Deputy General Counsel
Ray Tarka, Director of Finance
Lauren Viers, Accounting Manager
Jaime McNeil, Engineering Director
Jacob Bejarano, Civil Engineering Manager
Stewart Davis, IT Officer
Eddie Reyes, Information Systems Technician

Others Present
Matt Smith, CDM

Agenda Item	Topic	Lead
1.	**Call to Order/Roll Call** — The meeting was called to order by Committee Chair Anthea Hansen at approximately 12:00 p.m. and roll was called. During roll call, Committee Members Vince Gin and Wilson Orvis were identified as participating remotely via teleconference pursuant to Government Code section 54953(b), consistent with traditional teleconference rules.	
2	**Additions or Corrections to the Agenda of Items, as authorized by Government Code Section 54950 et seq.** — No additions or corrections.	
3.	**Opportunity for Public Comment** — No public comment.	

4. **Finance and Administration Committee to Consider Approval of the May 11, 2026 Meeting Minutes** — Chair Anthea Hansen deemed May 11, 2026 meeting minutes approved as presented.

5. **Recommendations to Board of Directors Related to DMC Subsidence Correction Project –** Arroyave, McNeil

A. **Restated Construction Manager/General Contractor Agreement with Kiewit Corporation and Related Expenditure of $37.5 Million -** Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave briefly reviewed the item and introduced Matt Smith from CDM Smith. Jaime McNeil reviewed a PowerPoint presentation highlighting construction challenges/mitigation strategies, negotiations, and the GMP. McNeil and Smith answered questions throughout the presentation. Smith reported that Kiewit has a proven track record for delivering high quality, safe projects on time.

M/S - On a motion made by Ex Officio Cannon Michael, seconded by Alternate Manny Amorelli, the Committee recommended approval of restated Construction Manager/General Contractor Agreement with Kiewit Corporation and related expenditure of $37.5 million**.** Vote: Ayes – Michael, Hansen, Diener, White, Miller, Amorelli; Nays – 0; Abstentions – Orvis.

B. **Execution of Construction Support Services Task Order with CDM Smith, Inc. and Related Increase in Expenditure of Up to $4,538,061 -** Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reported that the Authority will be required to perform construction management and environmental monitoring to support the construction activities, and CDM Smith is well qualified to provide these services with the Authority. Arroyave reported that staff recommend authorizing the proposed Support Services Task Order with CDM Smith and related increase in expenditure.

M/S - On a motion made by Member Justin Diener, seconded by Alternate Manny Amorelli, the Committee recommended execution of Construction Support Services Task Order with CDM Smith, Inc. and related increase in expenditure of up to $4,538,061**.** Vote: Ayes – Michael, Hansen, Diener, White, Miller, Amorelli, Orvis; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

C. **Adoption of Resolution Authorizing Execution of Mitigation Credit Purchase and Sale Agreement and Related Expenditure of Up to $1.2 Million** – Chief Operating Officer Pablo Arroyave reported that under the terms of the Agreement, the Authority would purchase up to 8.76 acres of upland salamander and frog credits and up to 1.22 acres of aquatic salamander and frog credits to compensate for the loss of California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander habitat. Arroyave reported that the Agreement has been reviewed by staff and is near final, but the final number of acres of upland and aquatic credits necessary prior to initiating construction of Task 1 is being finalized with

USFWS and Reclamation. General Counsel Rebecca Akroyd reviewed the resolution changes, the MOU, and the agreement. Arroyave and Akroyd answered questions throughout the presentation.

M/S - On a motion made by Ex Officio Cannon Michael, seconded by Member Chris White, the Committee recommended adoption of resolution authorizing execution of Mitigation Credit Purchase and Sale Agreement and related expenditure of up to $1.2 million. Vote: Ayes – Michael, Hansen, Diener, White, Miller, Amorelli, Orvis; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

6. **Recommendation to Board of Directors to Adopt Resolution Updating Banking Relationship with and Signature Requirements for Community West Bank and Superseding Resolution No. 2020-473 –** Director of Finance Raymond Tarka reported that revisions to the resolution would include the addition of the Chief Strategic and Administrative Officer position as an authorized check-signer. Tarka reported that the proposed resolution would also update the banking relationship to reflect the current name of the bank, Community West Bank, and would indicate that account transactions could also be completed via ACH. — Tarka

M/S - On a motion made by Ex Officio Cannon Michael, seconded by Member Chris White, the Committee recommended adoption of resolution updating banking relationship with and signature requirements for Community West Bank and superseding Resolution No. 2020-473. Vote: Ayes – Michael, Hansen, Diener, White, Miller, Amorelli, Orvis; Nays – 0; Abstentions – 0.

7. **Recommendation to Board of Directors to Authorize Amendments to Task Orders with Stantec, Inc. and Related Expenditure of $139,500 from the FY27 Leg Ops and OM&R Budgets –** Chief Strategic & Administrative Officer Scott Petersen reviewed the memo and attachments included in the packet. Petersen reported staff is seeking to add $124,000 to Task Order 1, and to extend it for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2027 to provide real-time operations monitoring and an annual report of Central Valley Project Operations. Petersen reported that the extension will place the total contract value over the $200,000 threshold for Board action. Petersen answered questions throughout the presentation. — Petersen

M/S - On a motion made by Alternate Manny Amorelli, seconded by Member Justin Diener, the Committee authorized approval of amendments to Task Orders with Stantec, Inc. and related expenditure of $139,500 from the FY27 Leg Ops and OM&R Budgets. Vote: Ayes – Michael, Hansen, Diener, White, Miller, Amorelli; Nays – Orvis; Abstentions – 0.

8. **FY26 Activity Agreements Budget to Actual Report through 4/30/26 —** Director of Finance Raymond Tarka presented the Budget to Actual Report through April 30, 2026 for the Activity Agreement funds. Tarka stated for the two-month period, the budget was trending positive overall with actual — Tarka

spending ending April 30, 2026 at $716,838 or 6.12% of the approved budget.

9. **FY26 O&M Budget to Actual Report through 4/30/2026** — Director of Finance Raymond Tarka reported that for WY25, the self-funded routine O&M expenses through April 30, 2026 are under budget by $581,465 or 13.95%, mainly due to underspending for O&M expenses in most cost pools including the DCI. There were no Intertie conveyance costs in the month of April due to no use of the Intertie occuring. Water year 2023 final accountings will be completed and mailed out within the next two weeks. The fiscal year 2025 audit is underway and will be completed as soon as possible. Tarka answered questions throughout the presentation. — Tarka

10. **Contract/Procurement Activity Report** — Director of Finance Raymond Tarka presented the Contract/Procurement Activity Report included in the packet for the period of May 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026. On May 14th a contract was executed with CraneTech USA, Inc in the amount of $68,913.51 for the JPP 80/20 Ton Crane VFD replacement. The funding source is the EO&M budget. On May 14th there was a contract executed with Ramos Oil Co. in the amount of $150,000 for Tracy fuel delivery services. On May 26th a contract was executed with Toro Petroleum Corp. for Los Banos fuel delivery services. Both fuel contracts are funded by the O&M budget. On May 6th a contract change order was issued to Hartman-Walsh Painting Company in the amount of $141,840 for the JPP Pump Casing and Bifurcation Pipe Recoating. On May 1st a contract change order was issued to Unico Mechanical Corp. for the JPP Unit 5 Impeller Balancing in the amount of $123,058. — Tarka

11. **Accounting Updates** — Director of Finance Raymond Tarka provided Accounting Department updates to the Committee. Tarka stated how staff has been working to generate monthly financial and expenditure reports directly from NetSuite. Tarka presented a draft accounts receivable aging report and an accounts payable aging report for the committee to review. Tarka answered questions throughout his presentation. — Tarka

12. **Executive Director's Report** — Barajas

- **A.** Funding Awards: Executive Director Federico Barajas reported that Reclamation recently announced three new awards to the Water Authority, 1) $53 million for O'Neill Pumping/Generating Plant transformer replacement project, 2) $11 million for O'Neill Pumping Plant rehabilitation project, and 3) $112 million for Delta-Mendota Canal Subsidence Correction Project.
- **B.** OBBBA Funding Agreement: Executive Director Federico Barajas reported the OBBBA Funding Letter Agreement between Reclamation, and the Water Authority was executed consistent with Board action.

13. **Committee Member Reports** — No reports.

14. **Reports Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a)(3)** — None.

15. **Adjournment** — The meeting was adjourned at approximately 1:00 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

TO: **SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY DIRECTORS**

FROM: SAMANTHA BARNCASTLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

DATE: JULY 8, 2026

This executive director's report is intended to keep you apprised as to what is happening behind the scenes on policy and other issues the Alliance is engaged in or is otherwise tracking. This report is intended for your use, but I understand that you may wish to share this information with your local board members and close associates. I would ask that you be circumspect when you distribute this, however. Here is your update on activities during the last month:

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Congress continues to struggle to advance fiscal year 2027 appropriations bills, increasing the likelihood of a continuing resolution later this year and raising concerns about delays in funding key water and natural resource agencies. While the House has begun moving spending bills, the Senate's process has largely stalled over broader disputes on overall funding levels. For the Alliance, the primary concern is ensuring stable funding for agencies critical to Western water management—including the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USDA conservation programs, and related infrastructure and permitting efforts. Delays or prolonged funding uncertainty could slow project delivery, staffing, and investments that our members rely upon throughout the West.

TRUMP 47 ADMINISTRATION

1. <u>Former Trump NRCS Chief Named Principal Deputy Commissioner at Reclamation</u>

The Trump Administration's former Chief of the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Aubrey Bettencourt has been selected to serve as the Principal Deputy Commissioner for the Bureau of Reclamation in Washington DC. Her role will also be to serve as the acting Commissioner, replacing Scott Cameron who previously served in that role. The Vacancies Act in most cases limits the length of time an appointee can serve in a Senate-confirmed position to 210 days. No official word yet as to when Ms. Bettencourt will be formally nominated for the Commissioner position, which must be confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The Alliance will engage on this matter with a letter of support on behalf of Ms. Bettencourt once she is formally nominated. Fun Fact: Reclamation currently has $7B worth of construction underway at 117 "high profile" locations across the West. A map showing the locations and a very short description of each project is attached (see end of document)!

2. <u>WOTUS Rulemaking – to be continued</u>

EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have submitted a supplemental proposal to the White House as they continue work on a revised definition of "waters of the United States" (WOTUS). The additional proposal suggests the agencies are making substantive changes to the original rule released last fall but remain committed to implementing the Supreme Court's *Sackett* decision by providing a clearer, more durable definition of federal jurisdiction. Speculation has mounted that the new proposed rule will no longer contain the problematic 'wet season' approach previously proposed, and which flew like a lead balloon in the last round of comments. The Alliance will continue to engage in this rulemaking, as WOTUS remains one of the most consequential regulatory issues affecting Western agriculture. Our longstanding position is that federal jurisdiction should be consistent with the law, scientifically defensible, and provide farmers, ranchers, and irrigation districts with the regulatory certainty they need to manage water resources without unnecessary federal overreach.

3. <u>FY2027 Interior-Environment budget</u>

Congress continues advancing both the annual Energy and Water Appropriations bill and the biennial Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), although broader disagreements over federal spending have slowed progress. The House proposals generally prioritize investments in national security, nuclear energy, and critical infrastructure while maintaining funding for key water resources programs and directing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to continue advancing flood control, navigation, and water infrastructure projects. For the Alliance, these bills remain important vehicles for funding the Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, and other federal water programs that support Western water infrastructure, watershed resilience, and project development. We will continue monitoring the appropriations process and advocating for robust investments in water storage, conveyance, and agricultural infrastructure as Congress works toward final funding legislation.

4. **President Signs Executive Order on Regenerative Ag**

President Trump signed an Executive Order directing USDA to expand its Regenerative Agriculture Pilot Program, signaling continued Administration support for voluntary, producer-led conservation practices. While details of the expansion are still emerging, the order reinforces a policy approach that emphasizes incentives over mandates and encourages farmers and ranchers to adopt practices that improve soil health, water efficiency, and long-term agricultural resilience. The Alliance will monitor USDA's implementation of the program to ensure it remains practical, science-based, and compatible with the operational realities of irrigated agriculture in the West. In the meantime, the Alliance work promoting and partnering on implementation of technology to reduce water inputs to keep agricultural production during drought cycles is a good fit here!

5. **USDA reorganization and personnel issues continue**

USDA continues working to rebuild staffing at local Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offices following significant workforce reductions over the past year. While the Department plans to hire thousands of employees, agency leadership acknowledged that staffing shortages—particularly in county offices that provide direct assistance to farmers and ranchers—will likely persist in the near term. USDA's sweeping reorganization effort also continues to face legal challenges, with federal employee unions seeking to block the agency's restructuring plan, arguing it effectively functions as a large workforce reduction without congressional approval. The litigation could delay implementation of the Administration's plan to relocate offices and personnel across the country. From the Alliance's perspective, the key issue remains ensuring USDA can continue delivering timely, effective service to farmers, ranchers, irrigation districts, and rural communities throughout the transition, regardless of the lawsuit's outcome.

6. **USDA – SBA MOU to protect farmers and ranchers from "Lawfare"**

USDA and the Small Business Administration have signed a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a formal process for farmers, ranchers, and other small agricultural businesses to report burdensome or unfair federal regulatory and enforcement actions through USDA's Lawfare Portal. The agreement is intended to improve coordination between agencies, identify patterns of regulatory overreach, and provide producers with a clearer path for resolving disputes. The Alliance supports efforts to ensure agricultural producers have access to fair, transparent, and accountable regulatory processes and will monitor how this initiative is implemented and whether it provides meaningful relief for our members facing unnecessary regulatory burdens. Check out the portal here: https://www.usda.gov/lawfare

7. **USDA – New grant opportunity**

USDA has opened applications for a new Research Facilities Act Program (RFAP) funded at $125 million annually to modernize agricultural research infrastructure at eligible Land-grant universities and other qualified institutions. The competitive program will support planning, renovation, expansion, and construction of research facilities through grants ranging from $100,000 to $30 million, with a required non-federal dollar-for-dollar match. Investments in agricultural research directly benefit Western producers by accelerating innovation in water management, crop productivity, pest management, and other technologies that improve agricultural resilience and competitiveness. Applications are due July 17, 2026. Eligible institutions can find application materials and program guidance on the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture's Research Facilities Act Program webpage.

8. OMB Overhaul of NEPA

The Trump Administration continues its government-wide effort to streamline environmental permitting, with the White House Office of Management and Budget completing its review of EPA's proposed revisions to the agency's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures. The proposal is expected to be released for public comment soon and is intended to align EPA's internal review process with recent statutory reforms while reducing unnecessary delays. Although EPA's NEPA responsibilities are more limited than agencies like the Bureau of Reclamation or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, these changes are part of a broader administration-wide effort to accelerate infrastructure permitting. The Alliance continues to closely monitor these developments and advocate for reforms that maintain appropriate environmental protections while reducing the costly and often unnecessary delays that have hindered the construction and modernization of critical Western water infrastructure.

9. Trump's OMB Continues push to overhaul Grant Rules

The White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has proposed sweeping changes to federal grants management rules that could fundamentally reshape how state and local governments receive and administer the more than $1 trillion in federal grants issued annually. The proposed revisions to 2 CFR Part 200 (the government-wide grants management bible) center on three major themes:

- Senior political appointees would be required to review discretionary grant awards before they are issued, moving decision-making authority away from career civil servants and technical reviewers. Applicants may increasingly need to show alignment with current White House priorities to compete successfully.
- Building on the Administration's January 2025 executive order targeting DEI programs, the new rules would require that federal funds support only activities explicitly authorized by Congress, potentially limiting program activities that agencies have long used to improve outcomes or expand participation.
- Federal agencies would gain new power to pause or cancel grants mid-award if a project no longer aligns with agency priorities or the "national interest," a significant departure from the historically stable funding environment grant recipients have relied on.

In large part, the proposed rules would formalize actions the Administration has already been taking, placing them on firmer legal footing through the formal notice-and-comment rulemaking process.

10. Cybersecurity comes into focus with changes to the FAR

As the Trump Administration continues its effort to streamline the federal procurement process through a comprehensive rewrite of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) the stated goal is to simplify contracting requirements and reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens, however, one area generating concern is how cybersecurity requirements will be implemented and communicated to federal contractors. Clear, consistent standards will be essential as agencies seek to strengthen cybersecurity while making it easier for organizations to compete for federal work. Although the issue is not directly tied to water policy, it is relevant to Alliance members and partners who perform work under federal contracts, as changes to procurement and compliance requirements could affect project delivery, infrastructure development, and participation in federally funded programs.

11. <u>Whitehouse begins review of ESA Rule changes</u>

The White House's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs began official review last week of proposed changes that could narrow protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), part of the Trump Administration's broader push to limit the law's reach. Proposed last November, the changes would affect rules governing the Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries. One revision would remove language barring consideration of "possible economic or other impacts" when determining species protections; species decisions would still rely solely on scientific and commercial data, but the change could open the door to cost analyses. Another would let regulators skip designating critical habitat when a species faces threats that "cannot be addressed by management actions." The rules are among several ESA-related changes moving through the Administration, including a separate proposal that would redefine the word "harm" in ways that could significantly shrink the law's protective scope. Environmental groups strongly oppose the proposed changes.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 119TH CONGRESS

12. <u>Reconciliation 3.0</u>

Congressional Republicans continue discussing a potential third budget reconciliation package ("Reconciliation 3.0"), although negotiations have slowed amid disagreements over spending priorities, offsets, and whether to include provisions from the proposed SAVE America Act. In addition to defense and election-related measures, the Administration has requested approximately $11 billion in supplemental agricultural assistance to help producers impacted by tariffs and weather-related disasters. While the path forward remains uncertain, the Alliance will continue monitoring the package for provisions affecting agricultural assistance, water infrastructure, permitting reform, and other priorities important to Western irrigated agriculture.

13. <u>Farm Bill (still, maybe)!!!</u>

The Senate Agriculture Committee has released its long-awaited Farm Bill discussion draft, marking another important step toward reauthorizing the legislation for the first time since 2018. The proposal generally aligns with the House-passed bill while emphasizing conservation, rural development, forestry, research, and expanded drought authorities for USDA conservation programs. Several contentious issues—including Proposition 12, year-round E15 sales, pesticide liability protections, and SNAP cost-share changes—were intentionally omitted in an effort to build bipartisan support. Chairman John Boozman is targeting a committee markup later this month, after which negotiations with the House are expected to continue. The Alliance will remain actively engaged to ensure the final bill strengthens agricultural water infrastructure, watershed programs, conservation, and other priorities important to Western irrigated agriculture.

14. Hydropower Licensing Affordability Act

Representative Cliff Bentz has introduced the Hydropower Licensing Affordability Act (H.R. 9337), legislation that would reform the federal relicensing process for non-federal hydropower projects by requiring mandatory license conditions to be directly tied to a project's actual impacts. Supporters argue the bill would reduce regulatory uncertainty, lower relicensing costs, and help preserve existing hydropower generation while maintaining environmental protections. With hundreds of hydropower licenses scheduled for renewal over the next decade, the outcome of this legislation could have significant implications for affordable electricity, grid reliability, and the water infrastructure that Western agriculture depends upon. The Alliance will continue monitoring this effort as part of our broader advocacy for reliable water and energy resources that support irrigated agriculture. More info here: H.R.9337 - 119th Congress (2025-2026): Hydropower Licensing Affordability Act | Congress.gov | Library of Congress.

15. Senate ENR Markup

A surprise amendment to gut the Clinton-era roadless rule turned what might have been a routine Senate Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) Committee markup into a partisan flashpoint last Wednesday. The committee approved Sen. John Barrasso's (R-WY) wildfire prevention bill, but not before adopting an amendment to nullify the longstanding prohibition on road construction and timber harvesting across tens of millions of acres of national forest land. Democrats called the move a "poison pill" that torpedoed what had been a broadly bipartisan bill, and the amendment passed on a strict 11-9 party-line vote. The episode deepened ongoing tensions between Chair Mike Lee (R-UT) and Ranking Member Martin Heinrich (D-NM) over the committee's direction. Democrats again accused Lee of blocking conservation priorities; Lee countered that ENR has marked up bills at an unprecedented one-to-one ratio between the parties. The committee also advanced 13 other bills by voice vote, including measures on snowpack monitoring, urban canal funding, federal grant “navigators”, water recycling grants, hydropower relicensing, and hardrock mineral mining on federally acquired lands.

16. House sets vote on WRDA – then postpones it

The bipartisan Water Resources Development Act of 2026 (WRDA) seemed to be moving on schedule last week, but it's now been swept into the disruption in the House. Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) Committee Chairman Sam Graves (R-MO) announced that, due to last week's schedule changes, the committee's markup of WRDA and several other matters, originally set for July 1, was postponed until further notice. The bill would authorize four new Army Corps of Engineers projects, six project modifications, and 131 new studies, while pushing the Corps toward more multiyear contracting and reduced impacts to private property and wildlife during disaster debris removal, a response to concerns raised after Hurricane Helene. No new timeline has been set, and the Senate has yet to release its own version of WRDA.

17. New Permitting bill introduced draws on a few others already pending, but stalled

Sen. Alan Armstrong (R-OK), a former pipeline executive filling Markwayne Mullin's term, unveiled broad permitting legislation last month aimed at breaking the Senate's stalemate on energy infrastructure reform. His bill, S. 4944, draws from House-passed measures like the

PERMIT Act and SPEED Act, addressing gas pipeline coordination, Clean Water Act requirements, mining, and a NEPA overhaul. Not seeking election to a full term, Sen. Armstrong calls passing permitting reform his "sole mission" in the Senate. The bill has backing from Sens. John Barrasso (R-WY) and Lisa Murkowski (R-AK), though the ENR and EPW committee leaders who actually control permitting talks were absent from its unveiling; Armstrong's office says talks with all four offices continue. Key provisions would shift NEPA review for gas pipelines to FERC, tighten judicial review timelines, and limit state authority under Clean Water Act Section 401, a priority for Armstrong, who argues states have used 401 to block projects over issues beyond water quality. That last piece is drawing pushback. Nearly 60 environmental groups wrote EPW Chair Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) and ranking member Sheldon Whitehouse (R-RI) this week opposing 401 changes, citing EPA data showing only 0.6 percent of relevant permits are denied and arguing Congress should instead fund state review capacity rather than curb it. Armstrong counters that low denial rates mask projects abandoned due to prolonged litigation risk. The fight reflects a broader divide: Democrats want eased transmission line approvals for clean energy, while Republicans favor fossil fuel priorities, a gap Armstrong hopes to bridge by pointing to Oklahoma's mix of wind, gas, and mining interests.

18. <u>Permitting Reform more generally</u>

Congressional negotiators say they're optimistic about reaching a permitting reform deal this year, but significant hurdles remain, including a skeptical White House and a new fight over historic preservation law. Sens. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) and Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) are leading Senate talks, but Democrats are wary of moving forward while the Trump Administration continues to slow-walk renewable energy approvals. A White House official speaking at an event last month showed little flexibility, putting the onus on Democrats to drop opposition to natural gas pipeline projects.

A newer sticking point is Senate Energy Chair Mike Lee's (R-UT) push to overhaul the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which he argues bottlenecks energy development. Many Democrats fear the changes would limit tribal consultation rights, while some acknowledge the law does create real project delays. The dispute threatens slow progress on permitting talks before the August recess. On the House side, Energy and Commerce Chair Brett Guthrie (R-KY) stressed that any deal must preserve state and local authority over transmission siting, a priority that puts him at odds with Democrats pushing for stronger federal grid-building power. With industry groups, tribes, environmental advocates, and both parties pulling in different directions, negotiators face a narrow path to a permitting reform deal broad enough to pass.

IN THE COURTS

19. <u>United States Supreme Court accepts Nebraska v. Colorado Original Action</u>

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a significant interstate water dispute between Nebraska and Colorado involving the allocation and use of the South Platte River. Nebraska alleges that Colorado is using more than its fair share of the river’s flows and is interfering with Nebraska’s efforts to construct the Perkins County Canal, a project intended to deliver additional South Platte River water across state lines. The Court’s decision to take up the case represents an early procedural victory for Nebraska, which previously received support from the Trump administration in seeking Supreme Court review. Colorado disputes Nebraska's claims, arguing it is fully complying with the South Platte River Compact and protecting its water rights. The Supreme Court's review is expected to begin next fall, with a decision anticipated by summer 2027. The case could have important implications for how interstate river compacts are interpreted and enforced across the West.

20. <u>Supreme Court Did NOT Take Return Flow case</u>

The Supreme Court declined to hear a challenge involving the Clean Water Act's "irrigation return flow" exemption, leaving in place a lower court ruling that a California agricultural drainage project does not require federal permitting. The case involved whether discharges from the San Luis Drain, which carries irrigation return flows from agricultural lands in California's Central Valley, qualified for the exemption from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting requirements. By denying review, the Court allowed the Ninth Circuit's decision to stand, preserving the existing interpretation that agricultural drainage systems designed to convey irrigation return flows may fall outside Clean Water Act permitting requirements when the discharges are tied to crop production activities. The decision avoids further Supreme Court review of an issue that has significant implications for irrigation districts and agricultural water managers across the West. The Alliance has tracked this case since its inception over a decade ago, and wishes to congratulate our members who were directly involved on their (final) success.

21. <u>A new land management case threatens to upend years of common practice</u>

A lawsuit filed in Oregon could have far-reaching implications for federal public land management across the West by challenging whether decades of Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service land-use plans were properly authorized under the Congressional Review Act. The case argues that because many federal land management plans were never submitted to Congress for review, they may be invalid — potentially placing thousands of permits, leases, and activities including grazing, timber harvests, mining, energy development, and recreation in legal uncertainty. A ruling in favor of the plaintiffs could disrupt longstanding federal land management practices and trigger broader challenges to agency decisions across millions of acres of public lands. The Alliance will keep an eye on this as it progresses through the courts.

22. <u>ESA Litigation –</u>

a. <u>*Yurok Tribe v. BOR*</u>

The Ninth Circuit issued a significant 2-1 decision in *Yurok Tribe v. Bureau of Reclamation*, holding that the Endangered Species Act applies to Reclamation's operation of the Klamath Irrigation Project and that the agency has sufficient discretion under existing water delivery contracts to reduce deliveries to Project irrigators when necessary to protect listed species. The ruling has potentially broad implications for federal water projects throughout the West by reinforcing Reclamation's ESA obligations in project operations. We anticipate the possibility of a petition for review by the U.S. Supreme Court and will closely evaluate opportunities for Alliance involvement should the case move forward. Given its potential impact on our members, this decision reinforces the importance of our ongoing advocacy to ensure ESA implementation is grounded in sound science, respects existing water rights and contracts, and provides certainty for agricultural water users.

b. United Water Conservation District – post litigation success

Related, a different member district saw a significant win this past month on its own ESA related issues. While its litigation regarding the taking of water to serve species rather than agriculture was concluded unfavorably, a new pathway to victory emerged. The Southern California steelhead Distinct Population Segment was listed as endangered under the ESA in 1997. Critical Habitat was designated in 2005, locking down a total of 708 river miles of the available 741. On March 21, 2025, United Water Conservation District (UWCD) submitted its petition to revise the designated critical habitat providing several detailed arguments for removing a 9-mile reach of the prior designated habitat, which is composed of an approximately 3-mile segment of the Santa Clara River (from its confluence with Hopper Creek upstream to its confluence with Piru Creek) and an approximately 6-mile segment of lower Piru Creek (from its confluence with the Santa Clara River upstream to the base of Santa Felicia Dam), from the critical habitat designation. The impact to UWCD of the designation was tremendous, and, worthy of note, devoid of scientific support. NOAA proceeded to process UWCD's request and took public comment. On June 29, 2026, NOAA/NMFS submitted to the Federal Register its determination, which states: "Based on our review of the best scientific and commercial data available, we find that the petitioned action to remove this reach from the critical habitat designation is warranted. Consequently, we are proposing to remove this reach from the critical habitat designation for Southern California steelhead." The comment period for public comment runs through August 28, 2026.

ALLIANCE INITIATIVES

23. Wildfire season starts off as one of the worst recorded

The 2026 wildfire season is off to an aggressive start across much of the West following a warm, dry winter and below-average snowpack, with major fires already burning in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and other states. At the same time, the Administration is moving forward with a major reorganization of the U.S. Forest Service intended to shift decision-making closer to the field while emphasizing more active forest management and hazardous fuels reduction. The Alliance will continue supporting science-based forest management, watershed restoration, and wildfire mitigation efforts that protect water supplies, agricultural infrastructure, grazing lands, and rural communities throughout the West.

24. AI/Datacenter "Arms Race" continues

Artificial intelligence data centers continue to emerge as a major Western water policy issue, with new controversies involving water use, energy demand, infrastructure planning, and local control surfacing across California, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and elsewhere. Recent developments include litigation over Colorado River water supplies, local moratoriums on new facilities, growing public opposition, and state efforts to establish clearer regulations governing large-scale data centers. The Alliance will continue closely tracking these developments, as the competition for limited water and electricity resources between agriculture and rapidly expanding

AI infrastructure is likely to become one of the defining resource policy challenges facing the West over the next decade.

25. <u>Dam Removal conversation looks different under Trump Administration</u>

The Trump Administration has signaled its support for keeping California's Potter Valley Project dams in operation rather than allowing their planned decommissioning and removal to proceed. USDA is reportedly exploring options to identify a new project operator, citing the importance of preserving water supplies for rural communities and agriculture while maintaining hydropower generation. The issue highlights a broader policy shift toward evaluating existing water infrastructure through the lens of water supply reliability and agricultural resilience, rather than assuming dam removal is the preferred outcome. The Alliance will continue to monitor this evolving discussion as it may influence future federal policy regarding aging water infrastructure across the West. Also in the news – the tribe with senior water rights was left out of the meeting.

26. <u>Rising cost of power becomes a conversation for Ag, not just the "kitchen table"</u>

A proposed 38% electricity rate increase for Wyoming irrigators served by Rocky Mountain Power, a similar effort underway in NM for El Paso Electric customers, and many other examples of utilities across the West trying to figure out how to keep the power flowing this summer highlights a growing challenge facing Western agriculture: the rising cost of reliable electricity needed to pump, deliver, and manage irrigation water. This issue become front and center last month as farms increasingly rely on electric pumps, pressurized irrigation systems, and on-farm technologies, and Irrigation Districts rely on power for measuring and monitoring delivery of supplies, affordable and dependable power—including hydropower generated by federal reservoirs—has become just as critical as the water itself. The affordability conversation will continue to center around the cost of fuel and food, with farmers right at the heart of the crisis. The Alliance will continue to advocate for policies that protect both water and energy affordability, recognizing that grid reliability, hydropower production, and reasonable electricity rates are essential components of a resilient agricultural economy.

27. <u>The Growing Importance of Water Rights in the West</u>

An opinion piece published by RFD-TV's *Firm to Farm* argues that water rights are increasingly becoming one of agriculture's most valuable—and contested—property rights as growing scarcity drives conflicts over interstate compacts, groundwater management, environmental regulations, and regulatory takings. The author contends that the longstanding doctrines of prior appropriation and interstate compacts remain the best framework for managing Western water, provided they are enforced as written rather than altered through administrative action. While the article reflects the author's legal and policy views rather than those of the Family Farm Alliance, it echoes many of the concerns our members have expressed regarding the need for regulatory certainty, protection of vested water rights, and collaborative, legally durable solutions to the West's growing water challenges.

28. Adding farmland in the West

It is not every day that we are talking about *adding* irrigated farmland rather than trying to slow its loss. A recent report highlights significant untapped irrigation potential in North Dakota, suggesting that strategic investments in water infrastructure could bring additional acres into production while strengthening rural economies and long-term food security. As productive farmland continues to disappear across much of the country due to development and other pressures, opportunities to responsibly expand irrigated agriculture deserve attention. The Alliance will continue advocating for investments that not only protect existing agricultural land and water supplies but also create opportunities to increase America's agricultural production where it can be done sustainably.

29. Focus on Villainizing Agriculture sharpens as summer heats up

Two articles of interest highlighted 'the parade of horribles' that is agriculture this month (enjoy):

Welcome to California: land of plunder and hypocrisy | California | The Guardian

The Deschutes River goes to the water-rich few during drought. Farmers are paying the price - High Country News

WESTERN WATER "HOT SPOTS"

30. Water Supply Conditions Across the West

Water supply conditions across the West continue to present a mixed picture, with localized improvements in some basins offset by persistent drought and growing long-term concerns elsewhere. The biggest emerging story is NOAA's forecast for a potentially historic El Niño developing later this year, which could significantly influence precipitation patterns across the West during the coming winter. While portions of California may benefit from above-average precipitation, forecasts remain highly uncertain, and many major agricultural regions continue to grapple with declining reservoir storage, groundwater challenges, and below-average runoff. The Alliance will continue monitoring both near-term water supply conditions and longer-term climate patterns as water managers prepare for another year of difficult allocation decisions.

31. California weather and water supply

a. Water Supply update – general

California water managers are closely watching forecasts for what could become one of the strongest El Niño events on record, with current outlooks favoring above-normal winter precipitation across much of the state. At the same time, researchers continue to study how changing ocean temperatures and increasing climate variability may produce more extreme swings between drought and flooding, underscoring the need for flexible water management, additional storage, and improved flood control infrastructure. Meanwhile, unusual late-season cold weather in the Sierra Nevada serves as another reminder that Western weather patterns are becoming increasingly unpredictable.

b. Sites Reservoir Project sees State funding boost

California Governor Gavin Newsom announced an additional $268.9 million state investment in the Sites Reservoir Project, bringing California's total commitment to more than $1.3 billion for what would become one of the largest new water storage projects built in the West in decades. Once completed, Sites Reservoir is expected to provide up to 1.5 million acre-feet of additional storage capacity by capturing excess Sacramento River flows during wet years for use during droughts. The announcement is another sign that Western policymakers are increasingly recognizing that conservation alone cannot address long-term water supply challenges and that new infrastructure, storage, and water supply augmentation must remain part of the solution.

c. Golden Mussels

California continues to respond aggressively to the spread of invasive golden mussels, announcing an additional $6 million for monitoring and containment while confirming the species has now reached the Port of West Sacramento, the northernmost detection to date. The mussels pose a serious threat to water conveyance facilities, reservoirs, irrigation infrastructure, and aquatic ecosystems. The Alliance will continue monitoring the spread of this invasive species, as preventing damage to Western water infrastructure must remain a high priority.

d. Watershed planning

California water agencies continue expanding watershed-scale planning efforts that integrate water supply, flood control, ecosystem restoration, and infrastructure management. These collaborative planning initiatives reflect a growing recognition that long-term water resilience will require coordinated investments across entire watersheds rather than project-by-project solutions. The Alliance will continue encouraging similar collaborative approaches throughout the West that balance environmental stewardship with the needs of agricultural water users.

32. Columbia, Snake and Yakima River Basins (ID/OR/MT/WA)

Water supply conditions in the Pacific Northwest remain highly variable. Water outlooks have improved for irrigators in Washington's Yakima Basin, but new analyses warn that the Columbia Basin could face significant water shortages by the 2040s without additional storage, infrastructure investments, and improved water management. Meanwhile, drought conditions continue to expand across portions of Oregon and Idaho. These developments reinforce the Alliance's longstanding message that maintaining and expanding water infrastructure must remain a priority to ensure long-term agricultural resilience throughout the region.

33. Colorado River Basin (AZ/CA/CO/NV/NM/UT/WY)

a. Nevada is purchasing groundwater rights, so is NM

Nevada has awarded the first $1.8 million through a new voluntary program that compensates water users for permanently retiring groundwater rights in some of the state's most over-appropriated basins. The initiative reflects a growing trend across the West toward market-based approaches that use financial incentives, rather than regulatory mandates, to address water balance issues. New Mexico has recently kicked off a similar program, backed by $30 million in funding, with a goal of reducing groundwater depletions in the Lower Rio Grande by 18,200 acre-feet to comply with the terms of the settlement in TX v. NM. While these programs may provide flexibility for some water users, they also raise important long-term questions about the impacts on agricultural production, rural communities, and local economies when irrigated acreage is permanently removed from production. The Alliance will continue monitoring these efforts as states search for durable solutions to groundwater sustainability challenges.

b. Reuse and recycling becomes a target issue to watch

Communities across the Southwest are continuing to invest in water reuse projects as a way to stretch limited supplies, with Santa Fe, Phoenix, and many others now considering expanded reuse as part of its long-term water strategy. While increasing municipal water efficiency and reuse can reduce demands on freshwater supplies, it also raises important questions for agriculture that deserve close attention. In many Western river systems, irrigation districts and farmers rely on municipal return flows as part of the water available for downstream diversion. As cities become more efficient and reuse a greater percentage of their water, those return flows may decline, potentially affecting agricultural water supplies in some basins while having little impact in others. The Alliance supports innovation in water management but will continue monitoring these developments closely, recognizing that the ground-level effects of municipal conservation and reuse will vary significantly from watershed to watershed and should be carefully evaluated before broad policy conclusions are drawn.

c. Colorado River Basin general conditions

Negotiations over the post-2026 operating guidelines for the Colorado River continue to intensify as the Basin approaches what may be the most consequential water management decisions in decades. Hydrology continues to deteriorate, with record-low snowpack in the Upper Basin, declining storage in Lakes Powell and Mead, and increasing discussion of emergency operational measures to preserve hydropower generation and critical reservoir elevations. Federal officials are expected to release a proposed management framework later this summer, while the Basin States continue negotiations in hopes of avoiding a federally imposed solution. The Alliance remains actively engaged with policymakers and water users throughout the Basin, advocating for collaborative, science-based solutions that protect agricultural production while recognizing the unique legal and hydrologic realities facing both the Upper and Lower Basins.

Conditions in the Upper Basin remain particularly concerning. Colorado experienced its lowest snowpack on record this year, streamflows are projected to remain well below normal, and continued emergency releases from Flaming Gorge Reservoir to stabilize Lake Powell have highlighted the difficult tradeoffs facing upstream communities. New Mexico also welcomed a new lead Colorado River negotiator, Tanya Trujillo (well-known to the Alliance), while Utah lawmakers established a new Colorado River Caucus to strengthen the state's engagement in future negotiations. Upper Basin states continue to emphasize that any long-term solution must recognize the limits of available water and protect existing compact obligations without imposing disproportionate burdens on upstream users.

In the Lower Basin, Arizona, California, and Nevada continue working with the Department of the Interior to avoid what Arizona officials have described as "extremely draconian" mandatory reductions in Colorado River deliveries. At the same time, discussions continue regarding billions of dollars in future investments for conservation, desalination, water recycling, conveyance improvements, and other infrastructure intended to increase long-term system resilience. As negotiations continue, the Alliance remains concerned that agricultural water users not become the default solution to the Basin's structural deficit, and will continue advocating for an "all-of-the-above" approach that combines conservation with investments in new water supplies, storage, infrastructure modernization, and innovative water augmentation technologies.

34. Rio Grande Basin (CO/NM/TX)

a. New Mexico State University was in the news this month

New Mexico State University continues to cement its position as one of the nation's premier centers for agricultural water research, highlighted by a new $10 million USDA-funded Resilient Agricultural Water Community Systems (RAWCS) initiative focused on improving water management in both the lower and upper Rio Grande. The project brings together leading researchers from across the West to develop practical, science-based solutions that help agriculture remain productive under increasing water scarcity and a changing climate, while ensuring that research is delivered directly to producers and water managers. Before joining the Alliance, I relied extensively on many of these same NMSU researchers and professors in my work representing New Mexico irrigation districts and other Lower Rio Grande water users. Their expertise has been instrumental in defending irrigated agriculture through decades of complex water litigation, and I continue to believe this group represents some of the world's foremost experts on agricultural water resilience. Their work reinforces the Alliance's long-held position that sound science and innovation—not simply reducing agricultural production—must be at the center of Western water policy. Meanwhile, NMSU's Water Resources Research Institute is leading the review of agricultural water resilience grant proposal reviews to finalize deploying Inflation Reduction Act dollars received from DOI and Reclamation a couple of years ago – I also serve as a reviewer on that panel.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The Media has caught onto the concept that water affordability is an actual thing, but, of course, the focus is drinking water, not food supply: The other affordability crisis: water
- Advancements in virtual fencing, drones, and precision ranching technology are creating new opportunities for cattle producers to improve efficiency, reduce labor demands, and

better manage grazing across large landscapes. While costs remain a barrier, these tools may provide a cost-effective alternative to traditional fencing in some situations while improving animal monitoring, forage management, and operational flexibility. The Alliance will continue highlighting innovations that help Western producers remain resilient and productive while adapting to changing operational challenges.

- The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Bayer AG and its Monsanto subsidiary, rejecting a lawsuit alleging that Roundup herbicide caused cancer. The decision reinforces federal preemption principles, limiting state-law failure-to-warn claims when pesticide labels are approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and do not require additional warnings, providing greater regulatory certainty for agricultural producers and pesticide users.

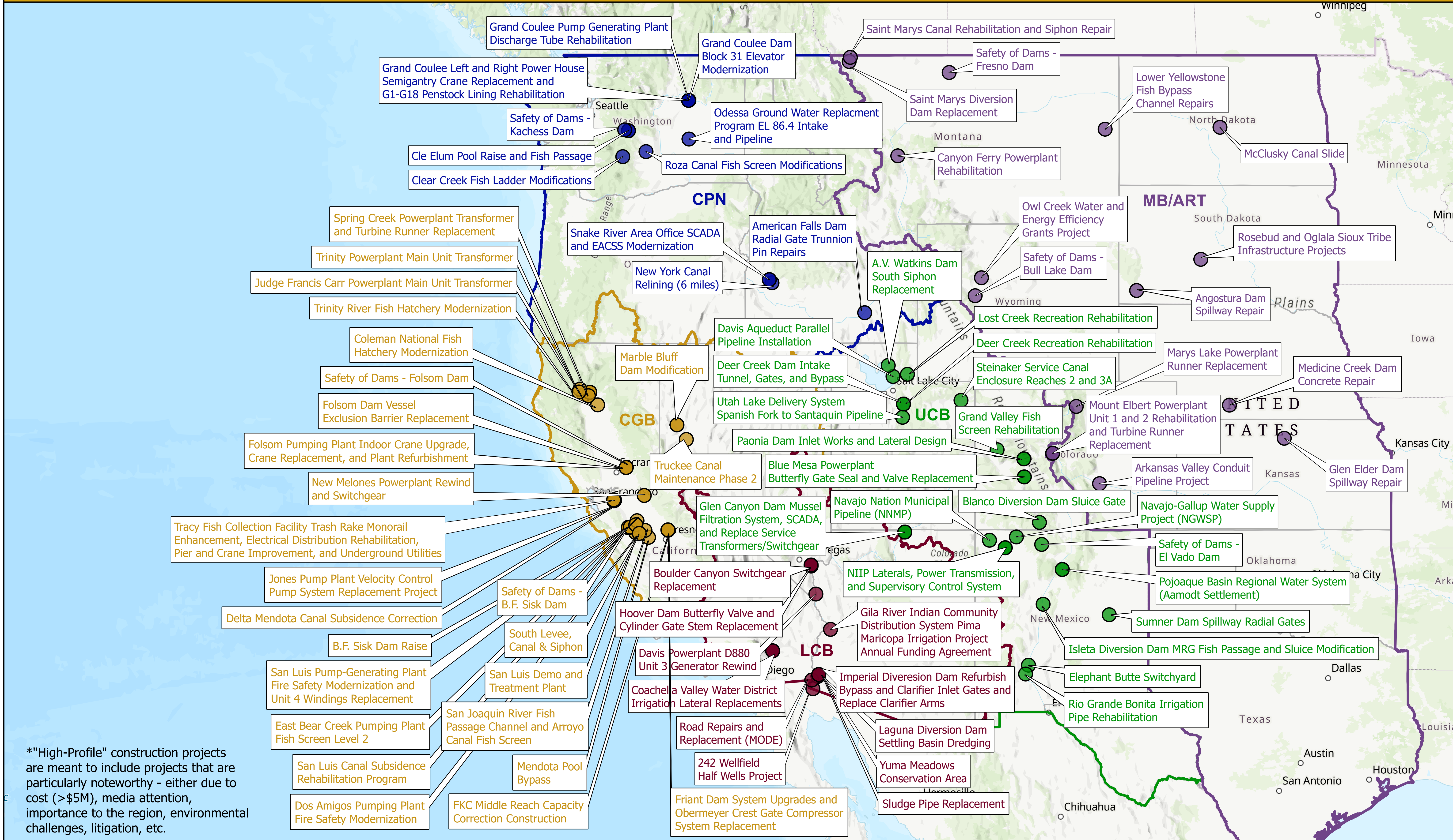
ADMINISTRATIVE

- I continue to travel for our "Boots on the Ground" campaign, and this past month I was able to visit a large portion of CO's Southwestern region, including many of our member districts along the way. I'll be headed to California soon!
- Please continue to send pictures of your districts, farmers, and so on to us – we can use the digital media to keep our arsenal fresh!
- SAVE THE DATES!
  Farmer Lobbyist Trip – September 14-17, 2026 (Washington D.C.)
  Annual Conference – October 28-30, 2026 (Reno, Nevada)
- Please reach out to me if I have not yet spoken to you about Reclamation realignment issues within your district – I am still collecting information about how that project is being deployed so we can improve as we go.

This is a quick summary of just a few of the issues the Alliance has been engaged in, some of which has come directly from other authors, such as Alliance Contractors. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 575-202-2705 or ***samantha@familyfarmalliance.org*** *if you have specific questions or would like further information about what the Alliance is doing to protect water for Western irrigated agriculture.*

2026 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

High-Profile* Projects



*"High-Profile" construction projects are meant to include projects that are particularly noteworthy - either due to cost (>$5M), media attention, importance to the region, environmental challenges, litigation, etc.

MEMORANDUM

TO: **SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY DIRECTORS**

FROM: SAMANTHA BARNCASTLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

DATE: JUNE 12, 2026

This executive director's report is intended to keep you apprised as to what is happening behind the scenes on policy and other issues the Alliance is engaged in or is otherwise tracking. This report is intended for your use, but I understand that you may wish to share this information with your local board members and close associates. I would ask that you be circumspect when you distribute this, however. Here is your update on activities during the last month:

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Federal funding and appropriations discussions moved into high gear this month as Congress began work on FY 2027 spending bills amid ongoing debates over agency budgets, drought response, and western water infrastructure investments. While the Trump Administration proposed significant reductions to several federal water, environmental, and conservation programs, early action in the House suggests Congress may restore much of that funding, particularly for the Bureau of Reclamation and other western water priorities. With drought conditions worsening across much of the West and major Colorado River decisions looming, the Alliance continues to work to ensure appropriators from both parties recognize the importance of sustained federal investment in water storage, conservation, reuse, desalination, rural water systems, and aging infrastructure needed to support agricultural production and rural communities.

TRUMP 47 ADMINISTRATION

1. New Reclamation Commissioner – Aubrey Bettencourt

One of the most significant personnel developments this month is President Trump's expected nomination of Aubrey Bettencourt to serve as Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. Bettencourt brings extensive agricultural and western water experience, having most recently served as USDA's top conservation official and previously as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the Department of the Interior during the first Trump Administration. A third-generation California farmer and former leader of both the Almond Alliance of California and the California Water Alliance, Bettencourt is widely regarded as having strong ties to agricultural water users and practical water management issues. Her nomination places an experienced agricultural voice at the helm of the agency responsible for managing major western water infrastructure and will be closely watched as the Administration navigates ongoing Colorado River negotiations, drought challenges, and future water supply investments across the West.

2. WaterSMART funding opportunities announced!

The Bureau of Reclamation has announced three WaterSMART funding opportunities aimed at expanding and protecting water supplies across the West. Two programs, Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse and Desalination Construction, support planning, design, and construction of water reuse and desalination facilities, helping communities diversify their water supplies and build drought resilience. A third program, Enhancing Water Resources Projects, funds on-the-ground conservation work such as watershed restoration, fish passage, water conservation, and infrastructure improvements. All three opportunities offer two application rounds. Deadlines for the reuse and desalination programs are August 26, 2026, and August 26, 2027, with feasibility studies due June 26, 2026. The Enhancing Water Resources program closes September 9, 2026, for the first round. Reclamation will host informational webinars on June 2 and June 16, and one-on-one consultations are available for the watershed program.

Search Results Detail | Grants.gov

Enhancing Water Resources Projects:

- **Types of Projects**: On-the-ground water resource actions, including watershed restoration and fish passage projects, water management or infrastructure improvements, and water conservation and efficiency efforts.
- **Project Benefits**: All projects must provide quantifiable benefits to watershed health and should benefit multiple water users or interest groups.
- **Link to Apply**: https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/362394.
- **Award ceiling/Cost share**: $3,000,000. 25 percent non-Federal cost share is required at the time of award. A watershed group is eligible to apply for 50-percent cost-shared funding without a Category A (States, Tribes, irrigation districts, and water districts; State, regional, or local authorities) partner but must have a Category A partner to be eligible for 75-percent Federal funding. Watershed groups requesting 75-percent Federal funding should include a letter of support or other documentation demonstrating that they are acting in partnership with and with the agreement of the Category A entity.

- **Due Date:** first round: September 9th, 2026, second round: Aug 26, 2027
- **Applicant Types:** Multiple (see full funding announcement)
- Reclamation will host a webinar on Tuesday June 16th, 2026 at 1:00pm MDT to share more information on the WaterSMART Enhancing Water Resources Projects funding opportunity. The webinar will cover eligible applicants, project types, and the application process. Interested applicants will have the opportunity to ask questions at the end of the webinar.

Title XVI Reclamation and Reuse Projects:

- **Types of Projects**: Planning, design, and construction of water reclamation and reuse projects.
- **Project Benefits**: To maximize limited water supplies through water reuse, which provides communities with new sources of clean water and reduce reliance on other water sources that are more vulnerable during times of shortage.
- **Link to Apply**: grants.gov by searching for opportunity number R26AS00079.
- **Award ceiling**: $40,000,000
- **Due Date:** first round: Aug 26, 2026, second round: Aug 26, 2027
- **Applicant Types:** State, regional or local authorities, such as States, Tribes, municipalities, irrigation districts, and water districts, or wastewater districts. Other organizations with water or power delivery authority.
- On Tuesday, June 2, 2026, at 11:00am MT, Reclamation will host an informational webinar to discuss eligible applicants and project types, program requirements, and the evaluation criteria for the Title XVI and Desalination Construction funding opportunities. Use this link to join the webinar. A recording will be made available after June 2 on the Water Recycling and Desalination webpage.
- Applicants must submit a project feasibility study to Reclamation for review. For applications submitted under the first round, feasibility studies must be received by June 26, 2026. For applications submitted under the second round, feasibility studies must be received by January 15, 2027.

Desalination Construction

- **Types of Projects**: Planning, design, and construction or desalination facilities for seawater or brackish groundwater or surface water.
- **Project Benefits**: These projects help communities to diversify their water supply portfolio by turning currently unusable water sources into a new source of water supply that is less vulnerable to drought.
- **Link to Apply**: grants.gov by searching for opportunity number R26AS00034.
- **Award ceiling**: $120,000,000
- **Due Date:** first round: Aug 26, 2026, second round: Aug 26, 2027
- **Applicant Types:** State, regional or local authorities, such as States, Tribes, municipalities, irrigation districts, and water districts, or wastewater districts. Other organizations with water or power delivery authority.
- On Tuesday, June 2, 2026, at 11:00am MT, Reclamation will host an informational webinar to discuss eligible applicants and project types, program requirements, and the evaluation criteria for the Title XVI and Desalination Construction funding opportunities. Use this

link to join the webinar. A recording will be made available after June 2 on the Water Recycling and Desalination webpage.

- Applicants must submit a project feasibility study to Reclamation for review. For applications submitted under the first round, feasibility studies must be received by June 26, 2026. For applications submitted under the second round, feasibility studies must be received by January 15, 2027.

Finally, a new opportunity was announced this week. The Cooperative Watershed Management Program (CWMP) contributes to the WaterSMART strategy by providing funding to watershed groups to encourage diverse stakeholders to form local solutions to address their water management needs.

To apply please use this link: Opportunity Listing - WaterSMART Cooperative Watershed Management Program
For more information on this program please visit: Cooperative Watershed Management Program | Bureau of Reclamation
To see previous successful applications please use this link: Cooperative Watershed Management Program | Bureau of Reclamation

There will be multiple rounds of funding for this program. Please see the due dates below:

- October 7, 2026
- February 24, 2027
- September 1, 2027
- February 15, 2028

The maximum award for this program is $300,000 with no non-federal cost share required.

There will be an informational webinar on July 21, 2026, at 1:00pm MT and the recording will be posted here: Cooperative Watershed Management Program | Bureau of Reclamation

3. FY2027 Interior-Environment budget

The House Appropriations Committee approved its FY 2027 Interior-Environment spending bill funding the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and other related accounts on a party-line vote, advancing Republican priorities while rejecting several Democratic amendments. Among the defeated proposals were measures to ensure equal permitting treatment for renewable energy projects, restore EPA funding, and increase oversight of data center construction. The bill would provide $38.9 billion in discretionary spending, including a small increase for Interior and a roughly 20 percent cut to EPA funding.

4. USDA Funding, generally

the House passed a $26.3 billion funding bill for the Agriculture Department and the Food and Drug Administration as Congress looks to approve a slate of must-pass spending measures in the coming weeks. The bill (H.R. 8646), which passed in a 213-210 vote, would provide 1.4% less than fiscal 2026 levels. Democrats have expressed concern the cuts will negatively affect a number of food aid programs, as well as USDA staffing. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as food stamps, would receive $6.2 billion less than this year.

5. **USDA – New grant opportunity**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today announced the availability of $65 million in funding this year for new tools, approaches, practices and technologies to further natural resource conservation on private lands through the Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) program. Notices of funding for CIG Classic and CIG On-Farm Trials are available on Grants.gov. Applications are being accepted now through July 27, 2026. View the press release and details here: Thanks to Working Families Tax Cuts Act, USDA Invests $65 Million for Projects that Help Farmers Improve their Operations and Conserve Natural Resources through Science and Innovation | Natural Resources Conservation Service

6. **USDA funding for water contamination in Post-Wildfire setting**

USDA is making additional investments to help New Mexico communities address water quality impacts associated with post-wildfire flooding, offering approximately $1 million in assistance to counties affected by recent burn scars and subsequent flood events. The funding is intended to help local governments monitor and respond to contamination issues caused by sediment, debris, and pollutants that are often mobilized after major wildfires. The effort highlights a growing challenge across the West: as larger and more severe wildfires are followed by intense rainfall events, communities are facing increasing costs associated not only with flood damage but also with protecting drinking water supplies, reservoirs, and watershed health in the aftermath of fire.

7. **OMB Overhaul**

On May 29, 2026, OMB published a proposed rule (91 FR 32198) that would significantly revise the regulations governing federal grants and cooperative agreements (2 CFR Part 200). These rules touch virtually all federal financial assistance—transportation, water, housing, energy, and public safety grants among them. The proposed changes could affect grant administration, compliance obligations, and funding strategy for local governments, special districts, and utilities. TFG's memo linked below walks through the most relevant provisions and what they may mean for your agency. Members are encouraged to consider submitting public comments by **July 13, 2026**, at www.regulations.gov (docket OMB-2026-0034). Input from public agencies, with concrete data and examples, may help shape the final rule that is targeted to take effect on October 1, 2026.

8. **Trump Administration Advances Permitting Reform Through State Agreements**

With bipartisan congressional negotiations on permitting reform stalled, the Trump Administration is pressing ahead through administrative action. The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council recently signed a memorandum of understanding with Utah, its fourth such deal, following agreements with Alaska, Idaho, and Tennessee, to coordinate and expedite environmental reviews for energy and infrastructure projects under the FAST-41 program. The recently unveiled Utah agreement establishes a framework for federal-state coordination on project reviews, including dedicated staff contacts, monthly coordination calls, and a shared federal dashboard to streamline information sharing among agencies.

The deals reflect the Administration's strategy of using existing executive authority to speed permitting while a broader bipartisan legislative package remains elusive. Senate Democrats, led by Energy Committee ranking member Martin Heinrich (D-NM), have resisted moving forward, accusing the Administration of favoring fossil fuels and slow-walking approvals for wind and solar projects. The House passed a NEPA overhaul bill in December largely along party lines, but the Senate has yet to release its own version. Utah is a significant energy producer, supplying oil, gas, coal, and critical minerals including lithium and palladium, making it a priority state for the Administration's energy and data center buildout agenda.

9. GAO: Army Corps Falls Short on Wetland Mitigation Oversight

The Army Corps of Engineers lacks consistent policies to ensure companies follow through on commitments to restore wetlands and streams after receiving permits to build over them, according to a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report released last month. Under the Clean Water Act's compensatory mitigation program, developers can obtain permits to alter protected waters if they fund restoration elsewhere to offset environmental harm. But GAO found that inconsistent guidance across the Corps' 38 district offices creates risk that mitigation projects critical for flood protection and wildlife habitat aren't achieving their intended outcomes. The watchdog examined three district offices and found improvement since its last review in 2005 but flagged ongoing inconsistencies in how performance standards are monitored, including whether restored areas are free of invasive species and newly created wetlands are thriving. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works concurred with the findings and said it would direct the Corps to develop clearer compensatory mitigation guidance.

10. USGS National Water Data Availability Companion

The U.S. Geological Survey recently released the first nationwide water availability assessment tool, giving water managers, agricultural producers, and policymakers access to detailed supply-and-demand data across roughly 80,000 watersheds nationwide. The tool integrates decades of information on streamflows, snowpack, soil moisture, water use, and other factors to help answer a critical question: do we have enough water to meet future demands? The importance of this effort cannot be overstated for the West, where water scarcity is increasingly driven by the mismatch between available supplies and growing municipal, industrial, and environmental demands. For organizations like the Family Farm Alliance, tools such as this provide valuable data to support one of our core messages—that informed planning, investment in water infrastructure, and development of new water supplies are essential if the West is to maintain agricultural production, support growing communities, and ensure long-term food security. The assessment also reinforces that water challenges are often regional rather than national, highlighting the need for locally tailored solutions rather than one-size-fits-all policies. Here's the link to the tool: National Water Availability Assessment Data Companion.

11. ESA Rulemaking efforts advance

The Trump Administration is advancing two significant Endangered Species Act regulatory changes that could affect future species listings, critical habitat designations, and project permitting across the West. One proposal would eliminate the longstanding "blanket 4(d) rule," ending the automatic extension of endangered-species protections to species listed as threatened and instead requiring species-specific management plans. A second proposal would require federal agencies to consider economic, national security, and other impacts when designating critical habitat. Supporters argue the changes would create a more targeted, science-based approach while reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens on landowners, agriculture, energy development, and infrastructure projects. Opponents contend the changes could weaken protections for imperiled species and make recovery efforts more difficult. Both proposals are likely to remain closely watched by western water users, agricultural interests, and conservation groups given their potential implications for future ESA consultations and permitting decisions.

12. Mojave Groundwater Bank Project

The long-discussed Mojave Groundwater Bank project in California's Mojave Desert appears to be gaining renewed federal momentum, with recent support from both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Bureau of Reclamation. The project — led by Cadiz Inc. — aims to develop large-scale groundwater storage, conveyance, and exchange infrastructure capable of supplying and storing millions of acre-feet of water for California and the broader Southwest. Recent federal actions include advancement toward a potential $194 million WIFIA loan and new agreements supporting technical and regulatory review, signaling growing interest in large-scale drought resilience and water banking projects as pressure mounts across the Colorado River Basin. The project remains controversial in some circles due to longstanding environmental concerns over groundwater extraction in the Mojave Desert, but supporters view it as one of the few major "shovel-ready" water supply and storage projects currently advancing in the West.

13. Steve Pearce confirmed as BLM Director

The Senate confirmed former New Mexico Congressman Steve Pearce as Director of the Bureau of Land Management, placing a longtime advocate of local control and multiple-use public land management at the helm of the agency overseeing 245 million acres of federal land. Almost immediately following his confirmation, the Administration finalized the repeal of the Biden-era Public Lands Rule, advanced proposed reforms to BLM grazing regulations, and announced a major oil and gas lease sale in New Mexico and Texas that generated more than $4 billion in bids and revenue. Together, these actions signal a clear shift toward expanding energy development, increasing management flexibility for ranchers, and emphasizing active use of federal lands. Pearce has emphasized the importance of listening to state and local leaders, farmers, ranchers, and rural communities, arguing that public land decisions are most effective when informed by those who live and work on the landscape.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 119TH CONGRESS

14. Reconciliation 2.0…and 3.0???

Congress continues to focus heavily on budget reconciliation and appropriations as Republicans worked through a second reconciliation package focused on immigration enforcement funding while simultaneously laying the groundwork for a potential third reconciliation bill later this year. Early discussions around a "Reconciliation 3.0" package center on defense, energy, fraud reduction, affordability measures, and potentially additional natural resource and public lands provisions, although significant questions remain about whether Congress can assemble the votes necessary to move another major partisan package. At the same time, Senate appropriators have begun to advance FY2027 spending bills, including the Agriculture-FDA appropriations measure, while bipartisan permitting reform discussions continue. Looking ahead, both parties are increasingly positioning themselves for the 2026 midterm elections, with House Democrats already signaling plans for aggressive oversight of Trump Administration energy, public lands, and natural resource policies should they regain the majority.

15. Farm Bill (still, maybe)!!!

Farm Bill activity is beginning to accelerate in the Senate, with Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman John Boozman indicating that draft legislative text could be released soon and that committee action may occur later this summer. While bipartisan support remains for advancing a new Farm Bill, negotiations continue around several contentious issues, including pesticide liability protections, SNAP reforms, and budget constraints. Of particular interest to Western agriculture, the bipartisan CREP Improvement Act—which would expand drought-focused conservation options, support dryland farming, and increase incentives for water conservation in arid regions—was left out of the House bill but remains under consideration in the Senate. Meanwhile, the House-passed bill includes provisions supported by ranching groups that would streamline permitting for routine grazing infrastructure improvements on federal lands, helping producers better manage livestock, drought conditions, watershed health, and rangeland stewardship. Overall, the coming months will be critical as Senate leaders work to assemble a bill capable of attracting the bipartisan support needed for passage.

16. Senate ENR Markup on 30+ bills

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) Committee held a legislative markup on June 10 to consider more than 30 bills covering public lands, energy, wildfire management, and water resources. Several water-related measures are on the agenda. The committee considered legislation from Sen. John Hickenlooper (D-CO) to reauthorize and expand federal snowpack monitoring and forecasting programs, a key tool for improving water supply forecasting across the West. Senators also reviewed Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto's (D-NV) bill to extend the Large-Scale Water Recycling Program, which helps fund large water reuse projects, and legislation requiring additional reporting on hydropower relicensing applications before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Additionally, the committee considered Sen. Lisa Murkowski's (R-AK) FLOWS Act to streamline licensing for small hydrokinetic energy projects and a bill from Chairman Mike Lee (R-UT) directing the Department of the Interior to study opportunities to improve hydropower performance at Glen Canyon Dam.

Other water-related bills include legislation to authorize additional funding for the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act (Padilla, D-CA); the Urban Canal Modernization Act (Risch, R-ID) to support rehabilitation and modernization of segments of aging Bureau of Reclamation canals that run through urbanized areas of the West; the Navigators Act (Hickenlooper, D-CO); and amendments and reauthorization of parts of the WIIN Act (Gallego, D-AZ). Beyond water issues, the committee dealt with legislation aimed at increasing forest management and wildfire prevention activities, advancing critical minerals development, reauthorizing the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund, and addressing numerous public lands priorities across the West.

17. Permitting reform – a bipartisan struggle

Congress continues to struggle to reach a bipartisan agreement on comprehensive permitting reform, despite broad recognition that lengthy federal reviews are slowing construction of critical infrastructure, including energy, water, transmission, and natural resource projects. Negotiations have been complicated by disagreements over renewable energy policies, environmental review requirements, and concerns about executive branch actions affecting previously permitted projects. While lawmakers in both parties generally agree that the current permitting system is too slow and unpredictable, the path to a comprehensive reform package remains uncertain. For western water interests, the ongoing debate is significant because permitting delays remain one of the biggest obstacles to developing and modernizing the water storage, conveyance, and resilience projects needed to address drought, population growth, and long-term water security.

18. Public lands policy shifts continue

Public lands policy remained a major focus in Washington this month, with the Trump Administration and congressional Republicans advancing several proposals aimed at expanding active management of federal lands. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Chairman Mike Lee is pursuing legislation that would repeal the longstanding Roadless Rule, potentially opening millions of acres of national forest lands to road construction, forest management, and timber harvest activities as part of broader wildfire prevention efforts. At the same time, the Administration finalized the repeal of the Biden-era Public Lands Rule and proposed updates to Bureau of Land Management grazing regulations intended to provide greater flexibility for livestock producers and reinforce multiple-use management principles. Supporters argue these changes will improve forest health, wildfire mitigation, grazing management, and rural economic opportunities, while critics contend they could reduce conservation protections and increase development pressures on public lands. Given the importance of federal lands to many western agricultural producers, ranchers, watersheds, and rural communities, these policy changes will continue to draw significant attention in the months ahead.

IN THE COURTS

19. United States files brief in Nebraska v. Colorado urging court to take the case

The Trump Administration's Solicitor General has urged the United States Supreme Court to hear Nebraska's claims that Colorado is violating the 1923 South Platte River Compact by overusing water that should flow downstream. The Solicitor General argued that disputes over interstate water allocations are precisely the type of cases the Supreme Court is designed to resolve and recommended that the matter be referred to a special master for fact-finding. The case highlights the growing pressure on Western water supplies and serves as another reminder that competition over scarce water resources is likely to intensify as states work to meet agricultural, municipal, industrial, and environmental demands in an increasingly water-constrained future. The United States position was long awaited and, to many, unsurprising given the issues in play.

20. <u>Supreme Court Did NOT Take Up Key WOTUS Wetlands Question</u>

The U.S. Supreme Court has declined to review another challenge related to the definition of "Waters of the United States" (WOTUS), leaving lower court rulings in place and continuing the post-Sackett regulatory landscape. The decision means that, for now, the Supreme Court is not revisiting the scope of federal Clean Water Act jurisdiction after its 2023 ruling in Sackett v. EPA, which significantly narrowed federal authority over wetlands and rejected the broader "significant nexus" test previously used by regulators. For agricultural producers, landowners, and water users, the Court's refusal to take up the dispute provides additional certainty that the narrower Sackett standard will remain the controlling framework in the near term. The ongoing legal and regulatory battles over WOTUS continue to be closely watched across the West because they directly affect permitting requirements, land use decisions, water infrastructure projects, and the extent of federal oversight of wetlands and other water features. We also continue to await a new WOTUS rule out of EPA, on which regulatory comments were due from the public last December.

21. <u>ESA Litigation</u>

A few days ago the Center for Biological Diversity filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon (Portland) for missing a legally required deadline to determine whether the western ridged mussel should receive protection under the Endangered Species Act. The freshwater mussel, which is found in rivers and streams across the Pacific Northwest and parts of the Interior West, has declined due to habitat fragmentation, dams, degraded water quality, drought, and invasive species. Conservation groups argue that the species plays an important role in maintaining healthy river systems by naturally filtering water and supporting aquatic ecosystem health. The lawsuit seeks to compel the federal government to issue a formal listing decision and highlights the continued intersection of endangered species policy, river management, water quality, and aquatic habitat conservation in the West. This case could have broad implications for Alliance members and we will keep an eye on it as it proceeds.

22. <u>NM and TX ranchers get big win shepherded by big energy</u>

A federal court ruling and settlement tied to litigation in Texas has resulted in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agreeing to remove Endangered Species Act protections for the dunes sagebrush lizard in the Permian Basin, resolving a lawsuit brought by Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton. The lizard, listed as endangered in 2024 due to alleged habitat loss from oil and gas development and related land uses, has been at the center of long-running disputes between conservation groups and energy interests over federal species protections in West Texas and southeastern New Mexico. The silent party in all of that were the ranchers who also scored a big win with this ruling.

Environmental organizations have criticized the decision as weakening ESA safeguards, while industry and state officials have argued that existing voluntary conservation efforts are sufficient and that the listing imposed unnecessary constraints on energy production. The case reflects broader, ongoing legal and policy battles over how endangered species protections are applied in energy-producing regions of the West. The case also has broad implications for the use of voluntary conservation efforts in place of forced regulatory measures in a wide range of ESA cases.

ALLIANCE INITIATIVES

23. Colorado River Basin crisis continues

The Colorado River system is moving deeper into a policy and legal standoff as Congress signals it will no longer remain passive in the ongoing deadlock among basin states. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Chair Mike Lee (Utah) warned that federal lawmakers are prepared to intervene as the seven states remain unable to agree on long-term operating rules. He emphasized congressional authority over interstate compacts and indicated that federal funding—particularly drought and conservation dollars—may be conditioned on state behavior, including discouraging litigation among states. The debate is increasingly split along basin lines, with Upper Basin states (Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico) pressing for recognition of their hydrologic constraints while Lower Basin states (Arizona, California, Nevada) face the most immediate delivery cuts under proposed federal frameworks. At the same time, Congress is considering whether to provide additional drought funding, with proposals ranging from $2 billion in conservation support to much larger infrastructure investments, even as Interior officials note that most existing Inflation Reduction Act drought funds are nearly exhausted.

Federal agencies are preparing to take a more direct role as the Bureau of Reclamation moves toward issuing a new interim management plan expected by mid-to-late summer, potentially imposing mandatory cuts if states fail to reach agreement. Current discussions include short-term, two-year operating cycles within a broader 10-year framework, alongside emergency actions already underway such as reservoir releases to stabilize Lake Powell and protect hydropower generation at Hoover Dam. In parallel, Reclamation and major water agencies in California, Nevada, and Arizona have signed a memorandum of understanding to explore desalination and water recycling exchanges across state lines, signaling a shift toward expanding supply-side tools in addition to demand reductions. System conditions remain severe, with Colorado River reservoirs at roughly a third of capacity and record-low inflows threatening both water deliveries and hydropower reliability, intensifying pressure for either federal intervention or a negotiated basin-wide settlement before current operating rules expire.

24. Drought and Wildfire – a connected conversation

Wildfire risk across the West is rising alongside worsening drought conditions, creating a compounding stress on landscapes already weakened by record-low snowpack and prolonged heat. Recent studies and forecasts show that wildfire ignitions remain above average across much of the region, while drought-stressed vegetation is increasing the likelihood of fast-moving, high-severity fires. States including Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming are all experiencing significant drought impacts, with many areas already under state-level drought emergency declarations. In Colorado, Governor Jared Polis has issued a statewide drought emergency—along with similar long-standing or renewed declarations in Arizona and New Mexico—which unlocks state funding for farmers, ranchers, and water systems. Utah has also declared a drought emergency, while Nevada, Wyoming, and California continue to report widespread drought conditions affecting agriculture, municipal supplies, and rangeland health.

These drought emergencies are already triggering operational responses and financial relief mechanisms across the West. In Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, emergency declarations are enabling access to drought response funds, technical assistance, and support for agricultural producers facing reduced irrigation deliveries and rising input costs. Arizona's long-standing drought declarations dating back decades remain in effect, reflecting persistent water scarcity, while New Mexico's emergency declaration is tied to both drought and wildfire conditions. Across the region, officials warn that low snowpack, earlier runoff timing, and prolonged high temperatures are reducing reservoir storage and streamflows, with some irrigation districts preparing for curtailments or reduced allocations. These conditions are further complicated by the potential influence of a developing El Niño pattern, which could bring episodic moisture but is not expected to fully offset long-term drying trends.

Looking ahead, drought and wildfire risks are expected to remain closely linked through the peak summer season. While some forecasts suggest intermittent monsoon or El Niño-influenced precipitation may provide localized relief, broad uncertainty persists, particularly in the Rocky Mountain and Southwest regions where many areas require sustained precipitation to recover. Federal and state agencies are increasingly emphasizing adaptive land and water management strategies, including crop switching, improved irrigation efficiency, fuel reduction practices, and emergency funding programs tied to drought declarations. However, with large portions of the West—including Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California, and Wyoming—already in active drought conditions, the combination of water shortages and heightened wildfire potential continues to place significant pressure on agricultural systems, rural communities, and natural resource infrastructure.

25. <u>AI and Data Centers continue to dominate the conversation</u>

AI and data center development is increasingly colliding with water availability concerns across the western United States, prompting growing attention from federal, state, and local policymakers. The Trump administration has signaled support for expanding AI infrastructure while acknowledging public concern over water use, with EPA officials encouraging industry adoption of recycled and nontraditional water sources such as treated wastewater. At the same time, a United Nations University report underscores the scale of the issue, estimating that global data centers already consume vast amounts of electricity, water, and energy-related emissions—levels comparable to major industrialized nations—and projecting that resource use could double within four years as AI demand accelerates.

Across the West, scrutiny is intensifying as proposed and existing data center projects raise questions about water rights, environmental impacts, and transparency. States including Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico are actively debating or studying data center water use, with some local governments imposing moratoriums, requiring disclosure, or reviewing environmental impacts tied to large-scale developments. In Utah and Idaho in particular, major proposed AI projects have sparked public opposition and legislative interest due to concerns over water consumption during ongoing drought conditions. In response, Congress is beginning to explore regulatory and efficiency frameworks, including bipartisan proposals to improve water recycling at industrial facilities and emerging discussions about federal oversight of data center energy and water efficiency. Overall, the policy landscape is still early and fragmented, but momentum is building toward greater regulation, transparency, and efficiency requirements as AI infrastructure expands. While federal agencies are framing AI growth as strategically important, state-level responses are increasingly shaped by water scarcity concerns, especially in drought-prone regions where competing demands from agriculture, cities, and industry are already strained.

26. <u>Affordability and Food Security topics intersect in the news this past month</u>

The past month saw a ton of press coverage on prices at the grocery store. Rising grocery prices are increasingly being driven by a convergence of global shocks — including geopolitical disruptions, energy price spikes, and weather-related production constraints — all of which are feeding inflation pressures that ultimately show up at the checkout counter. As recent inflation data shows consumer prices accelerating again, with early indicators pointing to continued upward pressure on food costs, the underlying vulnerability of the food system becomes more apparent. For Western states in particular, this reinforces a core reality: without sustained investment in water infrastructure, storage, and drought resilience, producers are left increasingly exposed to volatility in supply and input costs. Over time, underinvestment in water systems doesn't just strain farmers and ranchers — it translates directly into tighter supplies, higher production risk, and ultimately a more persistent food affordability crisis for consumers nationwide.

27. <u>Food Security conversation continues to grow</u>

Concerns over the future of agricultural research and pollinator health received increased attention this month. A widely discussed opinion piece highlighted growing concerns about pollinator declines and the potential implications for crop production, food security, and agricultural sustainability, emphasizing the important role bees and other pollinators play in supporting agricultural productivity. Scientists continue to warn that pollinator losses could have significant consequences for both food production and rural economies if not addressed through habitat conservation and improved management practices. At the same time, New Mexico Senators Martin Heinrich and Ben Ray Luján raised concerns about USDA's ongoing reorganization of its research mission, seeking answers about potential impacts on agricultural research programs that support farmers, ranchers, and rural communities. Those concerns were echoed by reports from USDA scientists and researchers who worry that staffing reductions and organizational changes could affect the agency's ability to conduct the long-term research that has historically improved agricultural productivity, animal health, and food production efficiency.

28. <u>Focus on groundwater amplifies</u>

The past month has seen ample news highlights regarding how new groundwater regulations and court decisions across the West are increasingly reshaping agricultural operations as states respond to declining aquifer levels and long-term overdraft. News has highlighted California's implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), evolving groundwater restrictions in Arizona, implementation of the TX v. NM Settlement Agreement in the Lower Rio Grande, and growing concerns over the Ogallala Aquifer and other heavily used groundwater systems. For agriculture, the implications are significant and consistent regardless of which state or aquifer is in focus: producers may face pumping restrictions, increased costs, new compliance requirements, and greater pressure to improve water-use efficiency. This underscores a broader trend that many Alliance members are already experiencing—groundwater management is becoming a central water policy issue alongside surface water discussions, reinforcing the need for balanced approaches that pair conservation with investments in storage, recharge, and alternative water supplies.

WESTERN WATER “HOT SPOTS”

29. <u>There’s something in the water – Golden Mussels</u>

Golden mussels, a rapidly spreading invasive species recently detected at drinking water treatment facilities in San Jose, are prompting growing federal concern due to their potential to clog infrastructure and disrupt water delivery systems across the U.S. West. In response, lawmakers including Sen. Alex Padilla and Rep. Josh Harder have introduced the Golden Mussel Eradication and Control Act, which would establish a federal demonstration program for prevention, eradication, monitoring, and early detection, along with grant funding for state and local response efforts. The legislation reflects escalating concern that the species could spread quickly through interconnected waterways, threatening reservoirs, canals, and drinking water infrastructure if not contained early. Concern continues to grow over the spread of golden mussels in California, including their detection in and around Lake Oroville, where officials are monitoring and inspection efforts continue as boating season begins.

30. <u>Renewed spotlight on dam removal</u>

The past month has brought renewed attention to dam removal efforts both in the U.S. and internationally, with a growing emphasis on ecosystem restoration and river connectivity. International reporting highlighted a record number of dams and river barriers being removed across Europe, while in the West, attention continues to focus on the aftermath of the historic Klamath River dam removals and new discussions surrounding the future of the Potter Valley Project on California’s Eel River. Recent research out of Oregon State University suggests that even historically opposed stakeholders — including farmers and conservation groups — are finding more common ground around collaborative river management and restoration approaches. At the same time, ongoing regulatory and political debates over the Eel River dams underscore the increasing scrutiny facing aging water infrastructure projects nationwide.

31. <u>Oregon State University research regarding Klamath Dam removal</u>

A recent study by researchers at Oregon State University found that the Klamath Basin is not defined solely by conflict between agriculture and conservation interests following the historic

Klamath dam removals. Through interviews with farmers, ranchers, and conservation groups, researchers identified several areas of common ground, including concerns about drought and climate uncertainty, a desire for greater collaboration and trust, support for ecosystem-based management approaches, and openness to innovative solutions. The findings suggest that even in highly contentious water disputes, stakeholders often share more priorities than commonly assumed, offering a potential roadmap for more collaborative water and natural resource management efforts in the future.

32. Texas and New Mexico explore produced water reuse

As Texas moves aggressively toward large-scale investment in water reuse — including the potential treatment and reuse of oilfield produced water — New Mexico is continuing to wrestle with the challenges and risks associated with managing the enormous volumes of wastewater generated by energy production in the Permian Basin. A recent incident involving a 70-foot geyser of produced water from a failed injection line near Loving, New Mexico, highlighted both the scale of the issue and the urgency surrounding long-term disposal and reuse strategies. While the spill itself was relatively small by industry standards, the event renewed debate over how produced water can be safely handled, treated, and potentially repurposed in increasingly water-scarce regions. Produced water reuse, while also a focal point in Texas, has been a priority of the New Mexico Governor for the last several years. The geyser incident underscores why western states are placing growing emphasis on developing science-based regulatory frameworks and advanced treatment technologies as they explore produced water reuse as part of broader drought resilience and water supply strategies.

33. PFAS regulations shifting

Federal PFAS policy is shifting as the EPA under the Trump administration moves to revise Biden-era approaches to regulating "forever chemicals" in drinking water and sewage sludge. The agency is expected to propose rolling back some existing PFAS drinking water limits while simultaneously issuing new guidance on PFAS in land-applied biosolids used as fertilizer, with officials saying prior federal assessments caused confusion and did not adequately reflect real-world exposure scenarios. PFAS chemicals—linked to cancer, thyroid disease, and other serious health impacts—are widely found in sewage sludge applied to farmland, rangeland, and recreational areas, raising concerns about soil and water contamination across multiple states. While EPA acknowledges risks in certain exposure contexts, it is not moving toward mandatory federal testing requirements, prompting criticism from advocates and affected communities who argue stronger national standards are needed.

34. Evapotranspiration research and use in decision-making

a. OpenET update

OpenET is continuing to expand the use of remote sensing technology beyond agricultural applications and into watershed and forest management. Working with the University of Wyoming, Wyoming state leaders, and several Family Farm Alliance members, OpenET has launched a new study in the Battle Creek watershed to evaluate whether forest thinning and other management activities can produce measurable changes in evapotranspiration (ET) and streamflows. The project will compare pre- and post-treatment conditions using satellite-based data and stream gage information to help determine whether forest management can meaningfully increase water yield. The effort complements similar work underway in Wyoming's High-Savery-Baggs region and represents an important step toward developing better science and data to evaluate watershed restoration investments. OpenET also recently expanded its ET data coverage into the eastern United States, further broadening access to tools that support water management and planning nationwide.

b. Kansas State University research

Researchers at Kansas State University are testing irrigation scheduling methods that rely on evapotranspiration (ET) data to help producers make more precise water management decisions. By using real-time information on crop water use and environmental conditions, ET-based irrigation management can improve water-use efficiency, reduce unnecessary applications, and help maintain crop yields during periods of limited water supply. The research reflects a broader trend across Western agriculture toward data-driven irrigation tools that allow farmers to optimize every acre-foot of water while adapting to increasingly variable weather and drought conditions.

35. More on new technologies to help with watershed management

New advances in virtual fencing technology are creating additional opportunities for more adaptive pasture and watershed management across the West. Companies such as Halter are now deploying direct-to-satellite systems that allow ranchers to remotely monitor and manage livestock movements in real time, even across large and rugged landscapes where traditional infrastructure has been difficult to implement. The technology allows producers to respond more dynamically to changing forage, weather, and watershed conditions while also reducing labor demands and improving grazing efficiency. Importantly, one of our board members, Ea'mon O'Toole, has recently begun using the technology successfully on his operation, providing a practical example of how emerging tools can support both agricultural productivity and resource stewardship.

36. California weather and water supply

a. Water Supply update – general

California’s water system is seeing short-term allocation increases even as long-term supply uncertainty and ecological concerns persist. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has boosted Central Valley Project deliveries to about 25% for south-of-Delta agricultural contractors (up from 20%), along with modest increases for cities and industrial users, citing improved reservoir conditions after spring storms. Federal officials also signaled stronger delivery support from Shasta Lake and related systems, while framing recent hydrology as “modest improvement” rather than full recovery. However, environmental and fishing groups warn that increased withdrawals—especially from Shasta—could reduce cold-water flows needed to protect endangered Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River later in the season.

Despite these near-term gains, California's broader water picture remains mixed and highly dependent on volatile climate patterns. Lake Oroville and other major reservoirs are currently near or above historical averages, but the state's unusually low snowpack raises concerns that supplies will not be fully replenished through summer melt, increasing risk for late-season shortages. At the same time, groundwater sustainability remains a growing issue, with state agencies highlighting continued overdraft in some basins and calls for improved metering and data transparency. Meanwhile, climate forecasts show a high likelihood of a developing El Niño, which could bring either beneficial rainfall or damaging extreme precipitation, adding further uncertainty to water planning across the state's urban and agricultural systems.

b. Increased focus on desalination and reuse technologies

Southern California water agencies are increasingly turning to water reuse, recycling, and desalination as core drought-response strategies, reflecting a broader shift away from reliance on imported water supplies. According to recent reporting, agencies across the region are accelerating investment in advanced treatment projects that convert wastewater into potable and non-potable supplies, including large-scale "toilet-to-tap" systems and groundwater recharge projects designed to create more drought-resilient local supplies. At the same time, desalination of seawater and brackish sources is gaining renewed attention as a complementary tool, particularly as imported Colorado River and State Water Project supplies become more variable and constrained. Together, these investments reflect a structural pivot toward diversified, locally controlled water portfolios that aim to stabilize supplies in the face of aridification and weather-driven uncertainty.

c. Solar over canals

California recently completed a pilot project in the Central Valley that places solar panels directly over irrigation canals to test whether the concept can simultaneously conserve water and generate renewable energy. Researchers will evaluate whether the canal-top solar arrays reduce evaporation, improve water quality, lower maintenance costs, and enhance the resilience of water infrastructure in drought-prone agricultural regions. Previous studies suggest that if deployed more broadly across California's canal network, the technology could conserve as much as 63 billion gallons of water annually while generating significant renewable energy without taking farmland out of production. The project is being closely watched as a potential example of the kind of innovative, multi-benefit infrastructure solutions needed to address growing water and energy challenges in the West. Oregon has also developing floating solar projects. Oregon's first-ever floating solar project installed in Jackson County | Your Oregon News

d. Subsidence in the San Joaquin Valley

This entire article is worth the read: https://andthewest.stanford.edu/2026/in-search-of-water-farmers-undermined-the-san-joaquin-valley-can-collective-effort-raise-their-fields-canals-and-prospects/

37. Columbia, Snake and Yakima River Basins (ID/OR/MT/WA)

a. Idaho farmers relying on groundwater reach agreement to keep pumping

The Idaho Surface Water Coalition announced significant irrigation curtailments for the upcoming season, reflecting one of the worst water outlooks on record as low snowpack and reduced runoff leave water supplies well below demand across the Snake River Basin. Water managers and irrigation districts warned that junior water users will face substantial cutbacks in deliveries to protect senior water rights and meet minimum flow requirements, a move that is expected to hit farms and ranches hardest during peak irrigation season. Officials pointed to persistent drought conditions, historically poor reservoir recharge, and ongoing groundwater–surface water imbalances as key drivers of the shortage. While some short-term mitigation tools and prior agreements have helped avoid even more severe shutoffs in recent years, this year's hydrology is pushing the system back into crisis territory, raising concerns about crop losses and long-term reliability for Idaho agriculture.

b. Klamath Irrigation water use reduction programs

Interest in Klamath Basin irrigation reduction programs is strong as farmers respond to continued water scarcity and regulatory pressure following recent drought and operational constraints. The "no-irrigation" and "low-irrigation" programs, designed to compensate producers for voluntarily reducing or eliminating water use, are seeing significant enrollment as growers weigh economic tradeoffs against uncertain and limited water supplies. These programs are part of broader efforts to stabilize the basin by reducing demand on an already stressed system while providing financial relief to agricultural producers facing repeated water shortages and curtailments.

c. Yakima hydrology improves, somewhat

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's June 2026 forecast for the Yakima Basin indicates continued water supply shortfalls driven primarily by low snowpack and reduced natural runoff, despite relatively strong reservoir storage levels heading into the irrigation season. Senior water rights are expected to receive full (100%) allocations, but junior water users are constrained to 52% of their normal entitlements, reflecting a basin-wide effort to balance limited supplies across competing demands. Reservoir storage has been above average, but snow water equivalent remains significantly below normal, meaning natural inflows from snowmelt will not be sufficient to meet total irrigation demand during the April–September period.

38. Colorado River Basin (AZ/CA/CO/NV/NM/UT/WY)

a. Arizona groundwater woes continue

Arizona's efforts to address groundwater shortages in the rapidly growing Phoenix region continue to face significant legal challenges. In the second major ruling against the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) in just two months, a Maricopa County judge struck down a state program that would have allowed new development to proceed if a portion of groundwater use was offset with alternative supplies. The decision follows an earlier ruling overturning ADWR's restrictions on new groundwater-dependent housing developments. In both cases, the court found that the agency exceeded the authority granted to it under Arizona's 1980 Groundwater Management Act. The rulings create additional uncertainty around Arizona's groundwater management strategy and highlight the growing tension between water supply limitations, rapid population growth, and the legal frameworks states are using to address long-term aquifer sustainability.

b. Reclamation made money available to CO River District for Shoshone water rights

In a major victory for Western Colorado water users, the Trump administration released $40 million in previously delayed federal funding to support the Colorado River District's landmark effort to secure the historic Shoshone water rights on the Colorado River. The funding brings the project to within approximately $2 million of its $99 million acquisition cost. The project, widely viewed as one of the most important long-term water security efforts in the basin, will preserve critical in-stream flows that support agriculture, recreation, endangered fish habitat, water quality, and municipal reliability across both the Western Slope and Front Range. By acquiring the senior water rights tied to the Shoshone Power Plant and ensuring they remain permanently connected to river flows, the Colorado River District and its broad coalition of partners are helping provide long-term certainty and stability for Colorado River operations while preventing future risks associated with ownership changes or retirement of the aging hydropower facility.

c. Colorado's Northern Water's storage project still hitting speedbumps

Northern Water's proposed Northern Integrated Supply Project (NISP) continues to move forward, but not without significant challenges. In recent months, several participating communities have withdrawn from the project due to rising costs, prompting Northern Water to scale back portions of the original plan, including delaying construction of the Galeton Reservoir component and reducing the overall project footprint. At the same time, other communities remain committed, and the utility is exploring new partnerships, including potential participation by the City of Fort Collins. Despite the setbacks, Northern Water has succeeded in keeping the core project alive and preserving momentum on what remains one of the largest new water storage and supply projects under development in the West. The situation serves as a continual reminder of both the growing need for new water infrastructure and the increasing financial, regulatory, and political hurdles facing major water projects nationwide.

39. Rio Grande Basin (CO/NM/TX)

a. New Mexico's Drought Emergency Declaration

New Mexico Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham recently issued Executive Order 2026-026 declaring statewide drought and severe fire conditions amid historically low snowpack, record-low runoff, and worsening wildfire risk across the state. The order directs state agencies to coordinate drought response efforts, urges local governments to implement water conservation measures and firework bans, and expands public access to drought monitoring and preparedness information through a new statewide drought portal. The action reflects growing concern throughout the Southwest over deteriorating hydrologic conditions, declining river flows, and the increasing need for coordinated drought resilience planning at both the state and local level.

b. Texas Senator Cornyn introduced legislation to protect South Texas Farmers

U.S. Senator John Cornyn (R-TX) has introduced the Water Assurance and Treaty Enforcement for the Rio Grande Farmers Act (WATER for Farmers Act) to address ongoing water shortages tied to Mexico's under-delivery under the 1944 Rio Grande water treaty. The bill would strengthen enforcement by authorizing U.S. tariffs or other penalties on Mexican goods if treaty obligations are not met, and would use resulting revenues to compensate U.S. farmers and ranchers harmed by reduced water deliveries. Supporters argue that repeated shortfalls have created significant economic instability for South Texas agriculture, making it difficult for producers to plan planting, irrigation, and livestock operations. The proposal also expands federal reporting and diplomatic pressure mechanisms, requiring regular assessments of Mexico's compliance and enabling escalation if deliveries remain insufficient. Cornyn and other supporters frame the measure as a way to ensure predictable water supplies for agriculture, stabilize rural economies, and reinforce accountability under long-standing international water-sharing agreements that allocate Rio Grande flows between the two countries

c. US Supreme Court approves settlement in TX v. NM

After nearly two decades of litigation, the U.S. Supreme Court formally brought the long-running Texas v. New Mexico Rio Grande dispute to a close on May 26, 2026 by entering the final decree and discharging the Special Master. The case, which began with predecessor Federal Court litigation in 2005–2006, a settlement there that led to another predecessor case in Federal Court in 2011, and ultimately consumed hundreds of millions of dollars and years of legal and political conflict, underscores both the importance and limitations of water litigation in the modern West. While the settlement largely preserves existing water operations and avoided major losses for New Mexico irrigation interests despite years of trying by the State of Texas, the underlying challenges of drought and water scarcity remain unresolved — particularly in a year where there is simply very little water in the Rio Grande system to allocate regardless of legal outcomes. The case serves as a powerful reminder for other basins, including the Colorado River, that prolonged legal battles alone cannot create new water supplies or replace the need for long-term infrastructure, management, and drought resilience solutions.

MISCELLANEOUS

- A controversy is emerging around the planned closure of the USDA's bee research lab at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center in Maryland. The facility has long served as a key national resource for diagnosing honeybee diseases and supporting pollinator health research, particularly as U.S. beekeepers face record colony losses tied to mites, viruses, pesticides, and climate stress. Researchers and beekeepers warn that shutting down the lab could weaken the nation's ability to respond to future pollinator crises, with potential impacts on crop production and food security given the critical role bees play in agricultural pollination. The closure is part of a broader USDA restructuring and cost-cutting effort that has drawn concern from agricultural stakeholders and research groups.
- House Agriculture Chairman G. T. Thompson is circulating draft legislation that would significantly expand access to the H-2A agricultural guest worker program in response to ongoing farm labor shortages. A key provision would broaden the definition of

"temporary" agricultural work to include contracts under 350 days, even for year-round operations such as dairies — a major priority for agricultural producers. Supporters argue the proposal would provide farmers with a more stable and legal workforce amid tightening immigration policies and persistent labor challenges across the agricultural sector.

- Federal officials are increasing efforts to address growing conflicts between Wyoming sheep producers and golden eagles after reports of significant lamb losses on western rangelands. Following direction from both the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior, wildlife officials are now focusing on capturing and relocating golden eagles away from active lambing areas in an effort to reduce predation pressure while longer-term nonlethal deterrent research continues. The issue highlights the ongoing challenges of balancing wildlife conservation with agricultural production across the West, particularly as ranchers and land managers continue navigating predator-related losses on working landscapes.
- Check out this blog on oxygen in streams during wildfire: As Wildfires Burn, Rainfall Can Strip Oxygen From Rivers, Killing Fish | U.S. Geological Survey
- This is an interesting article about the use of glyphosate by the Federal Government: Federal government set to spray 'devastating' herbicide in Tahoe Basin
- The livestock industry is closely monitoring the first confirmed U.S. cases of New World Screwworm (NWS), which USDA has now identified in a dog from Lea County, New Mexico, and a goat in Gillespie County, Texas. While the pest poses a serious threat to livestock, wildlife, pets, and occasionally humans, industry experts emphasize that the outbreak is expected to be a localized animal health challenge rather than a broader cattle market or food supply issue. NWS does not affect meat safety, is not expected to significantly impact beef production, and should have limited effects on national cattle markets. USDA and state agencies have launched surveillance, fly trapping, outreach efforts, and are preparing sterile insect releases if necessary to contain the pest. Ranchers are encouraged to inspect animals regularly for wounds, maggots, or unusual lesions and report suspected cases immediately.

ADMINISTRATIVE

- Last month the Alliance was busy on the Hill. We not only testified before Congress for the second time in just over 4 months, we also gave a staff briefing to staff for the members of the Congressional Western Caucus. Thanks to the Alliance Advisory Committee Members who joined us for that briefing and made it such a success! I also attended the Getches-Wilkinson Annual Conference on the CO River where I spoke about strategic planning for resolving the West's water woes, rather than solely fallowing.
- This coming month I'll be on the road again – a lot. I'm taking a week long trip through Colorado's West Slope to meet with members. I'll also be completing the planning for the Board's upcoming Summer Retreat and America 250 Celebrations.

*This is a quick summary of just a few of the issues the Alliance has been engaged in, some of which has come directly from other authors, such as Alliance Contractors. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 575-202-2705 or **samantha@familyfarmalliance.org** if you have specific questions or would like further information about what the Alliance is doing to protect water for Western irrigated agriculture.*

CFWC Activity Report

TO: San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Board of Directors
FROM: Michelle Paul, Executive Director
DATE: July 6, 2026
SUBJECT: CFWC Activity Report, June 2026

Summary
The summer kicked off with our team officially saying goodbye to former Executive Director Mike Wade, who had been supporting the Coalition on a part-time basis following the leadership transition on March 1. Mike served as a great partner and leader throughout the transition, and we wish him the very best in his retirement.

Last month our team focused on responding to a media landscape dominated by groundwater, SGMA, water infrastructure and drought-related coverage, while continuing targeted outreach to reporters, partners and opinion outlets. We continued to use our platform to highlight key messages through earned media, podcast participation, opinion placements, and ongoing digital storytelling tied to water supply, food production, and agricultural affordability.

Media Landscape and Response
In June, nearly 320 California agriculture-related articles were published. Coverage was mostly neutral, although for those that carried a sentiment, negative stories outnumbered positive ones nearly two to one. Groundwater and SGMA dominated, followed by stories focused on water infrastructure, drought and supply, ecosystems and the environment, the Colorado River, and water law and policy. Groundwater stories focused on the Central Valley and SGMA costs, in addition to new or proposed fees in Napa and Tehama counties and a proposed state oversight application fee of up to $250,000.

Colorado River coverage focused on post-2026 negotiations, upper-basin rancher testimony and a data center lawsuit against the Imperial Irrigation District. Infrastructure stories highlighted Sites Reservoir funding and more than $131 million for Valley water upgrades, while articles covering desalination appeared across drought, groundwater and infrastructure reporting.

Ecosystem coverage centered on invasive species, especially the golden mussel, and water quality coverage followed EPA's decision to shelve drinking-water microplastics testing.

Editorial Outreach and Placement

Media outreach remained focused on refining our reporter database, engaging with reporters, and responding to timely opportunities, including an NBC inquiry on almond water use. I also joined the Western Growers podcast for a California water overview and continued relationship-building with select reporters at Agri-Pulse and Monterey County Now.

Two opinion pieces were published in June, the first of which ran in the Desert Sun and highlighted California's conservation achievements and concerns over the stalled post-2026 operating guidelines for the Colorado River. The second piece was placed in Capitol Weekly and emphasized the need for long-term surface water conveyance infrastructure, groundwater storage and affordability for agricultural producers.

Outreach

Last month, our team developed water education materials for youth-focused exhibits which debuted at the Merced County Fair. The materials help younger audiences understand the water systems behind local food production and the role water plays in bringing food to their plates. We continue to refresh and expand CFWC's youth outreach materials with regional and county-level content.

In June, we supported the Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley and the Unified Water Plan (UWP) by working with partners to review feedback and respond to commenters. We also reviewed and published the Blueprint blog, "A Plan Shaped by Many Voices," which highlights how broad participation strengthened the plan and encourages continued readership and engagement. The UWP is expected to be submitted to Congress later this month.

Food Grows where Water Flows Signage

We continue to seek partners to display our Food Grows Where Water Flows sign. Custom sizes are available and provide an opportunity for dual branding with your organization. We have a preference for high-visibility locations. More information is available here.

Digital Engagement and Storytelling

In June, we began sharing behind-the-scenes reels from our recent content trip to the Friant area, offering an authentic look at California agriculture and the issues that farmers are currently facing. These videos will continue to roll out throughout the summer as part of our ongoing storytelling efforts.

We also shared recap videos from our recent Salinas influencer tour, which received strong, positive engagement from our target audience. The response reinforced the value of these tours in introducing agriculture to new audiences in a positive and engaging way.

Across our California Farm Water Coalition channels, we also promoted our recent op-eds highlighting [California's leadership in conserving Colorado River water] and [the importance of investing in a reliable water future for the state's farms, communities, and food supply.]

Cultivate California Performance

Totals for Cultivate California	Activity year-to-date
Posts	76
Views	5,996,609
Reach	2,082,385
Interactions	133,148
Follows	38,814
Profile Visits	84,849
Click through rate (CTR)*	2.41%

Top-performing posts in June:

Farming and Community
Interactions: 4.2k
Views: 101.7k

Behind the Scenes Raisin Grapes
Interactions: 1.9k
Views: 71.6k

Diversification in Farming
Interactions: 2k
Views: 87.1k

CFWC Activity Report

TO: San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Board of Directors
FROM: Michelle Paul, Executive Director
DATE: June 5, 2026
SUBJECT: CFWC Activity Report, June 2026

Summary

May kicked off with a bang, as the full CFWC team spent the first week of the month hosting our booth at the ACWA Spring conference, making connections, and participating in break-out session. The event was a great opportunity for me to build relationships and continue to build my understanding of California water policy. The rest of the month was equally active we traveled around the state for meetings on SB72 and the California Water Plan, a member agency district tour, the California Water Institute and a Cultivate California social media influencer tour.

Media Landscape and Response

During the month of May, we saw just over 300 California agriculture-related articles published, with messaging mostly negative and focusing on crisis. The Colorado River once again dominated the news, closely followed by drought and water supply, water quality and contamination, ecosystems and the environment, water infrastructure, fisheries and salmon, and water law and policy. SGMA and groundwater was also regularly mentioned in regional and statewide media, while drought and supply coverage centered on Western states and the Colorado River. Fisheries' coverage noted the opening of several salmon runs, and heavy water quality coverage stemmed from continued attention to a widely distributed PFAS study.

Editorial Outreach and Placement

Overall, the elections crowded out Opinions, Letters, and Editorials, which limited opportunity for messages on ag water. We were successful, however, in placing an editorial in [Sacramento Bee] urging the state to pay for the cost to mitigate damages from the golden mussel invasions. This piece was picked up by all McClatchey media group markets in California including Fresno, Modesto, Merced, and San Luis Obispo.

We continue to develop and seek placement for a number of editorial pieces focused on increasing the State's water supply, the success of Imperial County farmers to meet conservation goals, and letters to the editor highlighting how a major Los Angeles articles piece that negatively reflected agriculture was not balanced and lacked an ag perspective.

I continue to create opportunities to build relationships with reporters focused on writing about water and agriculture in the state. Over the summer, we will put additional focus on this as we look to increase our impact and fulfill our mission of being the spokesperson for irrigated agriculture in the state.

SJV Blueprint and CAP Support

We also continued our support for the Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley and its Unified Water Plan (UWP). Brandon Souza authored a blog and continued production of its weekly e-blasts. We developed a LinkedIn outreach program and developed an Introduction reader guide, a supply step-down ledger, an evaluation of DWR's groundwater report compared to UWP findings, a crop acreage impact summary with supporting water volume workbook, refreshed Blueprint graphics, and updated fact sheet two-pagers. We continue to participate with the Ag Caucus on the CAP, supporting where we can be helpful.

Outreach

When we weren't in our Sacramento office building out our media outreach strategy, digital presence, and approach to engage with members, we were out and about in the state, participating in several high-profile meetings with agency staff as work kicked-off on the California Water Plan and the state's compliance with SB 72. We also participated in the SJV Water Resilience Seminar hosted by the Water Institute in Fresno last month and the Groundwater Resources Association of California's SGMA seminar focusing on the impacts of implementation. We left this series of meetings fully aware that our role going forward will be to highlight stories from boots on the ground, connecting regulators with the impacts of these policies as they develop California's future water policy.

Food Grows where Water Flows Signage

We are looking for partners to display our iconic Food Grows Where Water Flows Sign. A letter with additional information on how to partner with us was recently sent out, please contact us for more information.

Digital Engagement and Storytelling

In May, we traveled to the Friant area to interview local farmers about their experiences growing in the Central Valley, focusing on the importance of water, the community aspect of agriculture, and the impressive scope of agriculture in the area. These interviews will form the basis of a new video series releasing over the coming months on Cultivate California channels going behind the scenes with the people behind California agriculture. On our CFWC channels, we highlighted our Op Ed on the California golden mussel infestation.

At the end of the month, we hosted a three-day Spring Farm Tour in the Salinas Valley with two food and recipe creators, where they toured farms, learned about regional water challenges, and gained a deeper appreciation for the innovation and water stewardship behind California's produce system. This tour will generate content to be shared with their audiences to widen our reach and create empathy for the hard work and challenges being faced in California agriculture.

Cultivate California Performance

Totals for Cultivate California	Activity year-to-date
Posts	54
Views	4,812,873
Reach	1,725,704
Interactions	113,711
Follows	33,398
Profile Visits	68,500
Click through rate (CTR)*	2.37%

Top-performing posts in May:

Importance of Exports
Interactions: 2.5k
Views: 82.5k

Peach Tarte Tatin Recipe
Interactions: 3.5k
Views: 43.5k

Salinas Valley Water Sustainability
Interactions: 2.1k
Views: 98.3k