

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING | Agenda

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 2022

CLOSED SESSION – 8:30 A.M. /OPEN SESSION – 10:00 A.M.

**VISALIA CONVENTION CENTER, 303 E ACEQUIA AVE, VISALIA, CA 93291
SEQUOIA ROOM**

At the discretion of the Board of Directors, all items appearing on this agenda, whether or not expressly listed for action, may be subject to action by the Board. The order of agenda items is subject to change.

Here is the meeting link for members of the public that would like to access the Board meeting via Teams at 10:00 a.m.

Join on your computer or mobile app

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Meeting ID: 277 774 822 912

Passcode: PwBiLs

Or call in (audio only)

[+1 209-800-2813,,427723094#](#) United States, Stockton

Phone Conference ID: 427 723 094#

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL – (LOEFFLER)

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA – (LOEFFLER)

PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION ITEMS – (DAVIS)

ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

1. CLOSED SESSION

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION (Government Code section 54956.9(d)(1))

1. *California Natural Resources Agency v. Raimondo*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:20-CV-00426-DAD-EPG
2. *Tehama Colusa Canal Authority v. California Dept. of Water Resources*, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-80003665-CU-WM-GDS

3. *NRDC v. Rogers*, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California (Sacramento Division), Case No. 88-CV-1658-JAM-GGH.

4. *Friant Water Authority v. Kyte & County Line Farms LLC*, Tulare County Superior Court, Case No. VCU288546

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
(Government Code section 54956.9(d)(2))

Significant Exposure to Litigation: Five potential matters.

C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL-INITIATION OF LITIGATION
(Government Code section 54956.9(d)(4))

Initiation of Litigation: Two potential cases.

D. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS
(Government Code section 54956.8)

Property: Friant-Kern Canal facilities and right-of-way

Agency negotiator: CEO, COO, CFO, General Counsel

Negotiating parties: United States (Bureau of Reclamation)

Under negotiation: Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project Cost Share Agreement
(price and terms of payment)

RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION (10:00 AM) (ANNOUNCE ANY REPORTABLE CLOSED SESSION ACTION.) - (LOEFFLER)

PUBLIC COMMENT / PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS – (LOEFFLER)

Public comment is welcome at this time on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board that is not on the agenda. Under the State's open meeting law - the Brown Act - no action may be taken on any item not on the agenda. Public comment on items on the agenda will be allowed at the time the Board considers the item.

2. CONSENT CALENDAR – (5 MINUTES)

The following routine matters will be acted upon by one vote, unless a Board Member requests separate consideration of the item.

A. Approval of the Minutes – Board of Directors Meeting of June 23, 2022. (Loeffler)

B. Approval of the Minutes – Board of Directors Meeting of July 28, 2022. (Loeffler)

C. Ratify August 2022 Bills and Accept the Cash Activity Reports for July 2022. (Orvis)

3. ACTION ITEMS (20 MINUTES)

A. FY 2023 General Membership Budget – Approval of Proposed 2023 General Membership Budget (Orvis)

4. GENERAL UPDATES & REPORTS (60 MINUTES)

- A. FKC Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project Update - Construction Progress Report and Financial Summary (Stantec Atkinson)/Amaral/Davis/Orvis/Phillips) (10 minutes)
- B. Water Operations Update (Buck-Macleod) (10 minutes)
- C. External Affairs Activities. (Biering/Amaral) (10 minutes)
- D. O&M Report. (Hickernell) (5 minutes)
- E. San Joaquin Valley Blueprint Update. (Ewell) (10 minutes)
- F. San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Update. (Phillips/Orvis) (5 minutes)
- G. CEO Report. (Phillips) (10 minutes)

5. PRESENTATION - SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION PROGRAM (SJRRP) STATUS – Don Portz, SJRRP Program Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, will provide an update on the SJRRP program. (60 minutes - during lunch)

6. ADJOURNMENT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INFORMATION

Agenda reports and other disclosable public records related to each Open Session agenda item are available on FWA's website under "Calendar" at Friantwater.org and at FWA's main office, 854 N. Harvard Ave., Lindsay, CA 93247, during regular business hours. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you require a disability-related modification or accommodation to participate in this meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact Vivian Garcia at 559-562-6305 or vgarcia@friantwater.org at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING | Minutes

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2022

CLOSED SESSION – 8:30 A.M. /OPEN SESSION – 10:00 A.M.

**VISALIA CONVENTION CENTER, 303 E ACEQUIA AVE, VISALIA, CA 93291
SEQUOIA ROOM**

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Chairman Cliff Loeffler called to order the noticed meeting of the Board of Directors of the Friant Water Authority at 8:30 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Chief Executive Officer, Jason R. Phillips noted that a quorum of the Board of Directors was present.

ATTENDANCE:

Directors Present:

Jeff Giumarra	Arvin-Edison W.S.D. (AEWSD)
Brock Buche	City of Fresno (CofF)
George Porter	Fresno I.D. (FID)
Loren Booth	Hills Valley I.D. (HVID)
Chris Tantau	Kaweah Delta W.C.D. (KDWCD)
Kent Stephens	Kern-Tulare W.D. (KTWD)
Michael Brownfield	Lindmore I.D. (LID)
Cliff Loeffler	Lindsay-Strathmore I.D. (LSID)
Josh Pitigliano	Lower-Tule River I.D. (LTRID)
Jim Erickson	Madera I.D. (MID)
Arlen Miller	Orange Cove I.D. (OCID)
Eric Borba	Porterville I.D. (PID)
Steve Kisling	Saucelito I.D. (SID)
Matthew Leider	Teapot Dome W.D. (TPWD)
Edwin Wheaton	Terra Bella I.D. (TBID)
Rick Borges	Tulare I.D. (TID)

Directors Absent: Chowchilla W.D. (CWD); Lindmore I.D. (LID)

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The Board approved the agenda as presented.

M/S/C – Motion by Director Borges, seconded by Director Erickson, to approve the agenda as noticed. The motion carried. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, CofF, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TPWD, TBID, TID; Nays – 0; Absent – CWD, LID)

PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION ITEMS

There was no public comment on any closed session items.

ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

1. CLOSED SESSION

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION (Government Code section 54956.9(d)(1))

1. *California Natural Resources Agency v. Raimondo*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:20-CV-00426-DAD-EPG
2. *Tehama Colusa Canal Authority v. California Dept. of Water Resources*, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-80003665-CU-WM-GDS
3. *NRDC v. Rogers*, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California (Sacramento Division), Case No. 88-CV-1658-JAM-GGH.

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION (Government Code section 54956.9(d)(2)) Significant Exposure to Litigation: Four potential matters.

C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL-INITIATION OF LITIGATION (Government Code section 54956.9(d)(4)) Initiation of Litigation: Two potential cases

D. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS (Government Code section 54956.8) Property: Friant-Kern Canal facilities and right-of-way Agency negotiator: CEO, COO, CFO, General Counsel Negotiating parties: United States (Bureau of Reclamation) Under negotiation: Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project Cost Share Agreement (price and terms of payment)

RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION

ANNOUNCE ANY REPORTABLE CLOSED SESSION ACTION

There was no reportable action taken during closed session.

PUBLIC COMMENT / PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

Chairman Loffler opened the meeting with an Invocation.

2. CONSENT CALENDAR

The following routine matters will be acted upon by one vote, unless a Board Member requests separate consideration of the item.

A. Approval of the Minutes – Board of Directors Meeting of May 26, 2022. (Loeffler)

B. Ratify June 2022 Bills and Accept the Cash Activity Reports for May 2022. (Orvis)

M/S/C – Motion by Director Porter, seconded by Director Leider, to approve the consent calendar as presented. The motion carried. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, Coff, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TPWD, TBID, TID; Nays – 0; Absent – CWD, LID)

3. ACTION ITEMS

A. FY 2023 OM&R Budget – Approval to release the DRAFT FY 2023 OM&R Budget for 60-day contractor review – The Board reviewed, discussed and approved release of the Budget for a 60-day comment period. Both the O&M Committee and Executive Committee recommended that the Board proceed with the 60-day review period. The Board also authorized staff to order the recommended motor grader and loader identified in the budget so as to secure a better price.

M/S/C – Motion by Director Borba, seconded by Director Buche, to approve the proposed FY 2023 Budget and direct staff to send the draft out for a 60-day review. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, Coff, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TBID, TID, TPDWD; Nays – 0; Absent – CWD, LID). Secondly, motion by Director Borges, seconded by Director Pitigliano, to authorize staff to proceed with issuing purchase order(s) for the motor grader and loader as identified in the FY 2023 Budget. Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TBID, TID; TPDWD; Nays – 0; Abstain – Coff; Absent – CWD, LID).

B. Purchasing Policy – Approval of Resolution 2022-02, which adopts an updated Purchasing Policy for Goods and Services – CFO Orvis provided an overview on the Purchasing Policy. The updated Purchasing Policy was discussed during the Finance Committee meeting on June 20, 2022. They found the update to be comprehensive and supported the proposed updates. The Finance Committee did recommended changes to purchase authorization levels which now include (1) revising the delegated limit to the Chief Executive Officer to \$100,000 and (2) revising the change order threshold from \$50,000 to \$10,000.

M/S/C – Motion by Director Pitigliano, seconded by Director Borba, to adopt Resolution 2022-02, A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Friant Water Authority approving an updated policy for the procurement of goods and services (Purchasing Policy). The motion carried. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, Coff, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TBID, TID; Nays – 0; Absent – CWD, LID, TPDWD)

C. 25-Year Rolling Average Cost Allocation Correction – Implementation of a correction to the

25-year rolling average cost allocation for the purposes of allocating costs to Friant Division Contractors – CFO Orvis provided an overview of the 25-Year Rolling Average Cost Allocation Correction saying that staff discovered that the calculation used to implement and derive the allocation percentages for OM&R costs in FY 2020 and FY 2021 to all contractors used a methodology that appeared to differ from the wording and intent of the 2019 updated policy. Based upon feedback after several meetings with Friant Division Contractors as well as the Finance Committee, staff has calculated the true-up impacts by Contractor for costs allocated from October 1, 2019, through May 31, 2022.

M/S/C – Motion by Director Pitigliano, seconded by Director Tantau, to approve the 25-year rolling average cost allocation correction, subject to: (1) no interest on outstanding amounts through December 31, 2022; (2) interest at the 2-Year Treasury Rate for outstanding balances between January 1, 2023 and September 30, 2023; and (3) interest at the 2-Year Treasury Rate plus 200 basis points (2.0%) on outstanding amounts October 1, 2023 and forward. The motion carried. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, CofF, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TBID, TID; Nays – FID - 0; Absent – CWD, LID, TPDWD)

4. GENERAL UPDATES & REPORTS

- A. FKC Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project Update - Construction Progress Report and Financial Summary – Janet Atkinson, Stantec provided an update as outlined in the agenda report. She also reported that mobilization activities that included setting up the concrete batch plant at the Terra Bella I.D. staging area is now complete; Prewet systems installation and operation continue; compacting canal embankments occurred; and completed approximately 350,000 cubic yards (cy) of earthwork for the month.
- B. Water Operations Update
 - 1. Friant Water Operations Update – WRM Buck-Macleod provided an update on the Friant operations as outlined in the agenda report. Most recent CVO forecasts estimate an end to releases from Friant to meet the Exchange Contract in early July – it is anticipated that Jones Pumping Plant will go to 2-3 units starting on July 1. The Class 1 allocation remains 15%, however, FWA estimates that it could increase as high as 30% if Delta operations occur as forecasted.
 - 2. Bureau of Reclamation Water Operations Update – Michael Jackson provided an update on current activities within the Bureau of Reclamation and said that Ian's report was consistent with Bureau reporting. Michael stated that Folsom releases are increasing to support the increase in Delta pumping in early July. CEO Phillips asked about an increase in allocation given current forecast and canal shutdown due to the Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project (MRCCP) starting in mid-November. Michael's responded that SCCAO would be evaluating the Friant allocation in early July once Delta operations are more certain. FKC Water Quality Guidelines Update – WRM Buck-Macleod gave an FKC Water Quality Guidelines update as outlined in the agenda report. The Draft Guidelines and Cooperative Agreement were provided to Reclamation Management and Solicitors for review and plan to meet with Reclamation in mid-July to discuss comments. FWA staff has prepared and is set to release a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) seeking

environmental firms qualified to analyze the Guidelines under the California Environmental Quality Act and to prepare the requisite documentation as part of the Board consideration of the Guidelines and the Cooperative Agreement. The Ad Hoc Committee will meet again in late July to discuss comments received on the Guidelines, Cooperative Agreement, coordination with Reclamation, and environmental compliance proposals.

- C. External Affairs Activities – GAC Biering and COO Amaral reported on current external affairs activities as outlined in the agenda report. GAC Biering also noted that the Governor’s budget was passed last week; and AB 2639 (Quirk): Would require that the SWRCB to adopt a final update of the Bay Delta WQCP by December 31, 2023 and prohibit any new water rights permits from being approved until this occurs, Failed.

COO Amaral reported on the Federal side noting that gun control legislation dominated the agenda today; conducted a tour of the MRCCP for Congressman Valadao and others; was named Vice-Chair of ACWA Region 7 and will be hosting a Water Forum in October; and provided a staff update that Julian Griljalva, Friant’s Sr. Engineer has left Friant and wanted to congratulate him on his new position.

- D. O&M Report – Superintendent Hickernell gave the O&M update as outlined in the agenda report. He also said that Friant Staff has worked 2,168 days without a lost-time injury accident; continued work with Stantec on the Water Quality monitoring program; and managed system leaks in the construction zone and met with Bureau and Contractor representatives on system tie-ins.
- E. San Joaquin Valley Blueprint (SJVB) Update – Austin Ewell gave an update on SJVB’s current activities. He reported that the Blueprint prepared and is transmitting a letter with a SJV funding flyer to highlight and identify needs for state elected and policy makers; and a draft drinking water feasibility study proposal has been prepared to identify 20 spots that are technically and financially feasible for groundwater recharge that have multiple benefits and specifically DACs with no other options but groundwater.
- F. San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Update – CFO Orvis reported that SLDMWA continue to work on the Transmission Project; however, rising interest rates and other drivers have slowed the Project’s progress.
- G. CEO Report – CEO Phillips reported that he had signed the Voluntary Agreement MOU.

5. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 1:34 p.m.

Jason R. Phillips, Chief Executive Officer
Friant Water Authority

Toni Marie, Recording Secretary
Friant Water Authority

Others in Attendance:

Jeevan Muhar	Arvin-Edison W.S.D.
Brandon Tomlinson	Chowchilla W.D.
Bill Stretch	Fresno I.D.
Nick Keller	Hills Valley I.D.
Mark Larsen	Kaweah-Delta W.C.D.
Mike Hagman	Lindmore I.D.
Chris Hunter	Lindmore I.D.
Craig Wallace	Lindsay-Strathmore I.D.
Tom Barcellos	Lower Tule River I.D.
Eric Limas	Lower Tule River I.D., Tea Pot Dome W.D.
Tommy Greci	Madera I.D.
Fergus Morrissey	Orange Cove I.D.
Roger Paine	Orange Cove I.D.
Sean Geivet	Porterville I.D., Saucelito I.D., Terra Bella I.D.
Aaron Fukuda	Tulare I.D.
Kuyler Crocker	
Don Davis	FWA General Counsel
Jason Phillips	FWA
Chris Hickernell	FWA
Mia Swenson	FWA
Jocelyn Bean	FWA
Johnny Amaral	FWA
Wilson Orvis	FWA
Ian Buck-Macleod	FWA
Alex Biering	FWA
Vivian Garcia	FWA
Maggie Suarez	FWA
Janet Atkinson	Stantec
Bill Luce	Consultant
Steve Ottemoeller	Consultant
Brian Thomas	Consultant
Michael Jackson	Reclamation
Rufino Gonzalez	Reclamation
Alan Doud	Counsel
Joe Hughes	Counsel
Austin Ewell	SJV Blueprint
Don Wright	Waterwrights.com

John Bezdek
Doug DeFlitch
Eric Quinley
Geoff Vanden Heuvel
John Cullins

Counsel

Delano-Earlimart I.D.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING | Minutes

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 2022

CLOSED SESSION – 8:30 A.M. /OPEN SESSION – 10:00 A.M.

**VISALIA CONVENTION CENTER, 303 E ACEQUIA AVE, VISALIA, CA 93291
SEQUOIA ROOM**

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Chairman Cliff Loeffler called to order the noticed meeting of the Board of Directors of the Friant Water Authority at 8:30 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Chief Executive Officer, Jason R. Phillips noted that a quorum of the Board of Directors was present.

ATTENDANCE:

Directors Present:

Tito Martinez	Arvin-Edison W.S.D. (AEWSD)
Roger Schuh	Chowchilla W.D. (CWD)
Brock Buche	City of Fresno (CofF)
George Porter	Fresno I.D. (FID)
Chris Tantau	Kaweah Delta W.C.D. (KDWCD)
Kent Stephens	Kern-Tulare W.D. (KTWD)
Cliff Loeffler	Lindsay-Strathmore I.D. (LSID)
Tom Barcellos	Lower-Tule River I.D. (LTRID)
Jim Erickson	Madera I.D. (MID)
Arlen Miller	Orange Cove I.D. (OCID)
Eric Borba	Porterville I.D. (PID)
Steve Kisling	Saucelito I.D. (SID)
Ron Castro	Teapot Dome W.D. (TPWD)
Edwin Wheaton	Terra Bella I.D. (TBID)
Rick Borges	Tulare I.D. (TID)

Directors Absent: Hills Valley I.D. (HVID); Lindmore I.D. (LID)

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The Board approved the agenda as presented.

M/S/C – Motion by Director Barcellos, seconded by Director Erickson, to approve the agenda as noticed. The motion carried. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, Coff, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TPWD, TBID, TID; Nays – 0; Absent – CWD, LID)

PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION ITEMS

There was no public comment on any closed session items.

ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

1. CLOSED SESSION

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION

(Government Code section 54956.9(d)(1))

1. *California Natural Resources Agency v. Raimondo*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:20-CV-00426-DAD-EPG
2. *Tehama Colusa Canal Authority v. California Dept. of Water Resources*, Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2021-80003665-CU-WM-GDS
3. *NRDC v. Rogers*, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California (Sacramento Division), Case No. 88-CV-1658-JAM-GGH
4. *Friant Water Authority v. Kyte & County Line Farms LLC*, Tulare County Superior Court, Case No. VCU288546

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

(Government Code section 54956.9(d)(2))

Significant Exposure to Litigation: Four potential matters.

C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL-INITIATION OF LITIGATION

(Government Code section 54956.9(d)(4))

Initiation of Litigation: Two potential cases.

D. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS

(Government Code section 54956.8)

Property: Friant-Kern Canal facilities and right-of-way

Agency negotiator: CEO, COO, CFO, General Counsel

Negotiating parties: United States (Bureau of Reclamation)

Under negotiation: Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project Cost Share Agreement (price and terms of payment)

RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION – There was no reportable action taken during closed session.

PUBLIC COMMENT / PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

Chairman Loffler opened the meeting with an Invocation. He went on to thank Michael Jackson, Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, for getting additional water increases for the Friant contractors at this difficult time.

2. CONSENT CALENDAR

The following routine matters were be acted upon by one vote, unless a Board Member requested separate consideration of the item. It was requested that the June 23rd minutes be removed from the agenda as new information needed to be added to them.

- A. Approval of the Minutes – Board of Directors Meeting of June 23, 2022. (not presented)
- B. Ratify July 2022 Bills and Accept the Cash Activity Reports for June, 2022.

M/S/C – Motion by Director Tantau, seconded by Director Barcellos, to ratify the bills and accept the cash activity reports for June, 2022. The motion carried. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, CWD, CofF, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TPWD, TBID, TID; Nays – 0; Absent – LID)

3. ACTION ITEMS

- A. Review and acceptance of the Financial Statements and Independent Audit Report for Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2021 – The Board of Directors reviewed and accepted the Financial Statements and Independent Audit Report for Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2021.

M/S/C – Motion by Director Borba, seconded by Director Borges, to accept the Financial Statements and Independent Audit Report for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2020. The motion carried. (Roll Call Vote: Ayes – AESWD, CWD, CofF, FID, KDWCD, KTWD, LSID, LTRID, MID, OCID, PID, SID, TPWD, TBID, TID; Nays – 0; Absent – LID)

4. GENERAL UPDATES & REPORTS (55 MINUTES)

- A. FKC Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project (MRCCP) Update - Construction Progress Report and Financial Summary – Janet Atkinson provided the FKC MRCCP update as outlined in the agenda report that included completion of mobilization activities in the TBID staging area; prewet installation and operation also continued in the TBID borrow area; completed excavation for the roadway crossing siphon at Avenue 88; and started excavation for the roadway crossing siphon at Avenue 112.
- B. Water Operations Update – WRM Buck-Macleod provided a water operations update as outlined in the agenda report. He reported that the Bureau of Reclamation increased Friant Class 1 allocation to 30% on July 20th; all other CVP allocations have remained the same. Releases from Friant for the Exchange Contractors began on April 1st and ended on July 15th. The most recent recommendation from the Restoration Administrator has Restoration Flows resuming in October. The recapture permit has been withdrawn, however, Reclamation plans on resubmitting the recapture permit in November.

Bureau Report – Rufino Gonzalez, Reclamation, reported similarly as Ian’s report. Additionally, the River will be coming back on in early October; another potential block of water may be available at the end of February; contractors are urged to get their schedules into Rufino.

- C. External Affairs Activities – GAC Biering provided an external affairs update as outlined in the agenda report. She reported that Legislature is on a summer break and will reconvene on August 1 to handle the remaining policy and budget bills for the 2021/2022 session; the second \$100 million for SB 559 projects was included in the 2022/2023 budget California passed last month; COO Amaral is planning to restart Friant’s podcast and GAC Biering was interviewed on the SacTown Talks podcast on water.

COO Amaral provided his report on the Federal side as outlined in the agenda report. He also said that the House last week passed a \$402 billion, omnibus appropriations bill, H.R. 8294, which contains the FY 2023 Interior-EPA, Energy-Water, Transportation-Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture-Rural Development, Financial Services-General Government, and Military Construction-Veterans Affairs spending bills; the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act, H.R. 5118, a package of 48 bills related to wildfire, forest management and drought has moved to the House floor; and a trip is being planned to DC for December. Chuck Schumer and Joe Manchin’s Reconciliation bill was released last night and is currently being reviewed.

- D. O&M Report – Superintendent Hickernell provided the O&M report as outlined. He also reported that Friant staff has worked 2167 days without a lost-time injury accident; Copper Sulfate application is on-going; and staff continues embankment maintenance to upper and lower embankments and around structures such as blockhouses, turnouts, and bridge abutments.
- E. San Joaquin Valley Blueprint (SJVb) Update – CEO Phillips provided an update on the SJVB as outlined in the agenda report saying that he encourages anyone interested to attend a monthly Board meeting.
- F. San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA) Update – CFO Orvis provided an update on the SLDMWA as outlined in the agenda report. He said that SLDMWA continues to address concerns about impact the San Luis Transmission Project will have on rates. SLDMWA is also exploring alternative financing for the Project; Reclamation began releasing flows that bypass Friant Dam down the San Joaquin River to the Mendota Pool to meet Exchange Contractor demand; and FWA and SLDMWA are continuing to have discussions regarding how these releases are to be treated under the Memorandum of Understanding between FWA and SLDMWA.
- G. CEO Report – CEO Phillips reported on the Water Quality AdHoc group saying that a meeting will be held directly after the Board meeting; submitted a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to conduct a CEQA/NEPA review of the Water Quality Guidelines and expects a contract to be awarded in the next month or two; and the Friant Board of Directors Retreat will be held from November 14th – 17th.

5. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 11:37 a.m.

Jason R. Phillips, Chief Executive Officer
Friant Water Authority

Toni Marie, Recording Secretary
Friant Water Authority

Others in Attendance:

Jeevan Muhar	Arvin-Edison W.S.D.
Brandon Tomlinson	Chowchilla W.D.
Bill Stretch	Fresno I.D.
Mark Larsen	Kaweah-Delta W.C.D.
Skye Grass	Kern-Tulare W.D.
Mike Hagman	Lindmore I.D.
Craig Wallace	Lindsay-Strathmore I.D.
Tom Barcellos	Lower Tule River I.D.
Eric Limas	Lower Tule River I.D., Tea Pot Dome W.D.
Tommy Greci	Madera I.D.
Dina Nolan	Madera I.D.
Fergus Morrissey	Orange Cove I.D.
Sean Geivet	Porterville I.D., Saucelito I.D., Terra Bella I.D.
Aaron Fukuda	Tulare I.D.
Kris Lawrence	Shafter Wasco I.D.
Gene Kilgore	Exeter I.D., Stone Corral I.D., Ivanhoe I.D.
Eric Quinley	Delano-Earlimart I.D.
Don Davis	FWA General Counsel
Jason Phillips	FWA
Chris Hickernell	FWA
Mia Swenson	FWA
Johnny Amaral	FWA
Wilson Orvis	FWA
Ian Buck-Macleod	FWA
Alex Biering	FWA
Vivian Garcia	FWA
Maggie Suarez	FWA
Janet Atkinson	Stantec
Bill Luce	Consultant
Brian Thomas	Consultant
Rufino Gonzalez	Reclamation

Don Wright
Brian Henderson
Johnny Galey
Travis Millwee
Matt Vickery
Diana Zegarra
Doug Gosling

Waterwrights.com

Agenda Report

No. 2.C

DATE: August 25, 2022

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Wilson Orvis, CFO

SUBJECT: Approve Bills for the Month of August and Accept the Financial Reports for Month Ending July 31, 2022

SUMMARY:

The Finance Committee met on August 22, 2022 and reviewed the bills for August 2022 and the financial reports for month ending July 31, 2022. There was a quorum at the meeting.

FINANCE COMMITTEE ACTION:

At the August 22, 2022 meeting the Finance Committee acted to recommend that Board of Directors approve payment of the August 2022 bills in the amount of \$5,385,707.09, and accept the Financial Reports for month ending July 31, 2022.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

The Board of Directors approve payment of the August bills in the amount of \$5,385,707.09 and accept the Financial Reports for month ending July 31, 2022.

BUDGET IMPACT:

- \$1,788,779.52 (expenses) and \$60,670.86 (payroll) is chargeable to the FY 2022 Operations, Maintenance, and Replacement (OM&R) Budget;
- \$67,692.96 (expenses) and \$60,670.86 (payroll) is chargeable to the FY 2022 General Membership Budget;
- \$179,377.63 is to be recovered under existing grant agreements;
- \$2,137,560.69 to San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority for forecasted Exchange Contractor deliveries for the month of September; and
- \$840,383.52 is chargeable to Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project, Phase 1

ATTACHMENTS:

Friant Water Authority Bills to be Paid, Budget-to-Actuals, and Cash Activity Reports

FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY EXPENDITURES TO BE APPROVED, AUGUST 2022

	<u>PAYEE</u>	<u>O&M FUND</u>	<u>GM FUND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
BILLS PAID AUGUST 12, 2022					
1	ACWA / JPIA	\$ 74,937.72	\$ 6,561.03	\$ 81,498.75	Medical, Dental, & Vision insurance
2	ACWA / JPIA	18,615.20	-	18,615.20	Property Insurance-Annual Renewal
3	ADT COMMERCIAL	510.57	-	510.57	Alarm Services-Delano, OC Yard
4	AMARAL, JOHNNY	456.31	-	456.31	Expense Claim Reimbursement
5	AMAZON CAPITOL SERVICES, INC.	2,095.24	-	2,095.24	Office & Kitchen Supplies, Computer Accessories
6	ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT	187,664.00	-	187,664.00	FY 2021 Refund & Conveyance Exchange
7	AT&T	231.38	-	231.38	Utilities-Telephone
8	AUTO ZONE, INC.	83.18	-	83.18	Parts & Supplies-Delano Yard
9	AWARDS & SIGNS UNLIMITED	70.52	-	70.52	Office Supply-Name Plate
10	BANK OF AMERICA	13,955.70	885.96	14,841.66	Various Visa Charges
11	BATTERY SYSTEMS INC.	775.76	-	775.76	Parts & Supplies-Delano Yard
12	BENDPAK, INC.	25,413.89	-	25,413.89	Shop Equipment-Rolling Jack and Lift
13	BIG GREEN IT, LLC	1,860.00	-	1,860.00	Microsoft 365 License & Support
14	BILL LUCE CONSULTING	3,102.00	2,343.00	5,445.00	Consulting Services-June, July
15	BLANKINSHIP & ASSOCIATES, INC.	3,433.33	-	3,433.33	Consulting Services-June
16	BOOT BARN INC.	542.57	-	542.57	Safety Boots- 3 Pair
17	BORBA, ERIC L.	900.00	-	900.00	Finance/Board Meeting Stipend
18	BRIAN G. THOMAS	3,500.00	-	3,500.00	Consulting Services-July
19	BUCK-MACLEOD, IAN T.	246.87	-	246.87	Expense Claim Reimbursement
20	CALIF FARM BUREAU FEDERATION	175.00	-	175.00	Annual Membership Dues
21	CENTRAL VALLEY BUSINESS FORMS INC	34.72	-	34.72	Gifts & Awards
22	CENTRAL VALLEY TOOLS & EQUIPMENT INC	1,438.76	-	1,438.76	Shop Supplies 5 Ton Floor Jack
23	CHEVRON AND TEXACO CARD SERVICES	199.49	-	199.49	Fuel For Vehicle-OC Yard
24	CITY OF DELANO	227.91	-	227.91	Utilities
25	CITY OF FRESNO	70,175.11	-	70,175.11	FY 2021 Refund
26	CITY OF LINDSAY	5,898.92	-	5,898.92	FY 2021 Refund & Utilities
27	CITY OF ORANGE COVE	5,695.02	-	5,695.02	FY 2021 Refund & Utilities
28	COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	6,804.50	-	6,804.50	Equipment Rental-Delano Yard
29	COMCAST	166.60	-	166.60	Internet Service-Sacramento
30	CONSTAR SUPPLY	440.53	-	440.53	Parts & Supplies-Steel Bits
31	COUNTY OF FRESNO TREASURER	377.06	-	377.06	Pest Control Supplies
32	CULLIGAN	125.50	-	125.50	Water Service
33	DACO FARM SUPPLY	102.72	-	102.72	Parts & Supplies-Delano Yard
34	DELANO EARLMART IRR. DISTRICT	196,074.28	-	196,074.28	FY 2021 Refund & Optimal Charter flight (\$3,266.81)
35	DINUBA LUMBER COMPANY	409.13	-	409.13	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
36	DOUG DeLEO WELDING	65.61	-	65.61	Welding Services
37	E M THARP INC	216.49	-	216.49	Parts & Supplies-Lindsay Yard
38	EXETER IRRIGATION DISTRICT	21,035.19	-	21,035.19	FY 2021 Refund
39	FASTENAL COMPANY	92.71	-	92.71	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
40	FEDEX	40.35	-	40.35	Shipping Charges
41	FOOTHILL AUTO TRUCK & AG PARTS, INC.	280.29	-	280.29	Shop Supplies-OC Yard
42	FRESNO COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR	423.19	-	423.19	Property Tax-Kings River House
43	FRESNO IRRIGATION DIST.	12,488.56	-	12,488.56	FY 2021 Refund
44	FRONTIER	988.91	-	988.91	Utilities-Telephone

FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY EXPENDITURES TO BE APPROVED, AUGUST 2022

	<u>PAYEE</u>	<u>O&M FUND</u>	<u>GM FUND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
45	FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLY CO	286.35	-	286.35	Parts & Supplies-Lindsay Yard
46	GARFIELD WATER DISTRICT	4,243.82	-	4,243.82	FY 2021 Refund
47	GRAINGER	607.94	-	607.94	Replacement Parts-Lindsay Yard
48	GREG'S PETROLEUM SERVICE	299.83	-	299.83	Oil Tank Recycling
49	GROSSMAYER & ASSOCIATES	540.00	-	540.00	Great Plains Support
50	GSI ENVIRONMENTAL INC.	3,363.50	-	3,363.50	Consulting Services, June-GSA Monitoring (East-Side)
51	HILLS VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT	840.90	-	840.90	FY 2021 Refund
52	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	632.87	-	632.87	Parts & Supplies-Lindsay Yard
53	HUDSON, HENDERSON & CO, INC.	13,473.55	-	13,473.55	FY 21 Audit-Final
54	INTERNATIONAL WATER DISTRICT	1,618.91	-	1,618.91	FY 2021 Refund
55	IVANHOE IRRIGATION DIST	9,254.49	-	9,254.49	FY 2021 Refund
56	JACK GRIGGS INC.	34.99	-	34.99	Propane Fueling
57	JIM'S STEEL SUPPLY	131.68	-	131.68	Steel Supplies-Delano
58	JOHNSON CONTROLS FIRE PROTECTION	2,101.24	-	2,101.24	Fire Safety Equipment
59	KAN VENTURES, INC.	-	4,000.00	4,000.00	Consulting Services-July
60	KAPLAN KIRSCH & ROCKWELL, LLP.	-	12,858.22	12,858.22	Professional Services-March, June
61	KASEYA US LLC	1,190.56	-	1,190.56	IT Service-Dark Web, 365 Backups, phishing training/simulation campaign
62	KAWEAH DELTA WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	2,309.74	-	2,309.74	FY 2021 Refund
63	KERN - TULARE WATER DISTRICT	733.23	-	733.23	FY 2021 Refund
64	LALANNES INC	109.21	-	109.21	Paint Supplies-Lindsay Yard
65	LAWSON PRODUCTS	36.32	-	36.32	Shop Supplies
66	LEWIS CREEK WATER DISTRICT	1,227.76	-	1,227.76	FY 2021 Refund
67	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.	3,523.37	517.51	4,040.88	Survivors Life Insurance
68	LINDMORE IRRIGATION DIST	51,541.38	-	51,541.38	FY 2021 Refund
69	LINDSAY STRATHMORE IRR DISTRICT	35,848.87	-	35,848.87	FY 2021 Refund
70	LINDSAY TRUE VALUE	8.70	-	8.70	Parts & Supplies-Lindsay Yard
71	LOWER TULE RIVER I D	174,194.70	-	174,194.70	FY 2021 Refund
72	MARTENS CHEVROLET	84.25	-	84.25	Replacement Parts
73	MARTIN TERMITE & PEST CONTROL	55.00	-	55.00	Pest Control Service
74	MBK ENGINEERS	14,570.00	-	14,570.00	Consulting Services-June
75	MID VALLEY DISPOSAL	155.11	-	155.11	Waste Pickup Services
76	MID VALLEY DISTRIBUTORS	281.23	-	281.23	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
77	MONARCH FORD	17.41	-	17.41	Replacement Parts
78	MOONLIGHT MAINTENANCE SERVICES	1,979.00	-	1,979.00	Janitorial Services
79	Munoz, Oscar	85.00	-	85.00	Expense Claim Reimbursement
80	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	51,993.70	-	51,993.70	Cheetah Pro-Round Up Pro-1060 gallons
81	ODP BUSINESS SOLUTIONS, LLC	959.32	-	959.32	Office Supplies
82	ORANGE COVE IRR DISTRICT	58,893.97	-	58,893.97	FY 2021 Refund
83	ORANGE COVE TIRE SERVICE	2,453.73	-	2,453.73	Parts & Service-OC Yard
84	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	6,659.03	-	6,659.03	Utilities-Electricity-June & July
85	PAESANO FARMS	10,481.83	-	10,481.83	Targeted Grazing-17.470 acres
86	PAPE KENWORTH	1,455.46	-	1,455.46	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
87	PBW DISTRIBUTOR INC	455.99	-	455.99	Parts & Service-Delano Yard
88	PORTERVILLE IRR DISTRICT	30,571.66	-	30,571.66	FY 2021 Refund

FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY EXPENDITURES TO BE APPROVED, AUGUST 2022

	<u>PAYEE</u>	<u>O&M FUND</u>	<u>GM FUND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
89	POWER BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY	41.90	-	41.90	Office Supplies-Printer Ink
90	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	-	1,313.47	1,313.47	Life Insurance
91	PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY	2,037.26	-	2,037.26	Uniform Services-Lindsay Yard
92	QUILL CORPORATION	995.16	-	995.16	Office & Kitchen Supplies
93	QUINN COMPANY	8,422.02	-	8,422.02	Equipment Rental-Delano Yard April & July
94	REEDLEY LUMBER COMPANY	20.74	-	20.74	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
95	ROBERT V. JENSEN, INC.	17,386.16	-	17,386.16	Unleaded Fuel-OC Yard
96	SAN JOAQUIN PAINT & GLASS	108.16	-	108.16	Paint Supplies-Delano Yard
97	SAN JOAQUIN PEST CONTROL	94.00	-	94.00	Pest Control Services
98	SAUCELITO IRRIGATION DIST	40,849.27	-	40,849.27	FY 2021 Refund
99	SC INDUSTRIES / CONTEC HOIST& RIGGING	72.43	-	72.43	Replacement Parts
100	SEVIERS AUTO SUPPLY	742.59	-	742.59	Parts & Supplies-Delano Yard
101	SHAFTER WASCO IRRIGATION	80,817.55	-	80,817.55	FY 2021 Refund
102	SO CAL GAS	237.29	-	237.29	Utilities-Natural Gas June & July
103	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON	6,375.06	-	6,375.06	Utilities-Electricity
104	SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN	142,241.76	-	142,241.76	FY 2021 Refund
105	SP PLUS CORPORATION-HYATT	40.00	400.00	440.00	Parking Toll-Sacramento
106	SPARKLETTS	390.37	-	390.37	Water Service
107	STANDARD INSURANCE CO	6,396.72	1,890.07	8,286.79	Medical & Disability Insurance
108	STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.	57,236.73	-	57,236.73	Consulting Services-May, June; Includes Upper Reach Capacity
109	STOEL RIVES LLP	-	5,021.99	5,021.99	Professional Services-June
110	STONE CORRAL IRR DISTRICT	15,252.31	-	15,252.31	FY 2021 Refund
111	Suarez, Margarita	43.13	-	43.13	Expense Claim Reimbursement
112	TEA POT DOME WATER DISTRICT	9,113.03	-	9,113.03	FY 2021 Refund
113	TECHNOFLO SYSTEMS	811.85	-	811.85	Water Ops Replacement Parts
114	TERRA BELLA IRRIGATION DISTRICT	39,277.43	-	39,277.43	FY 2021 Refund
115	TF TIRE & SERVICE	4,196.03	-	4,196.03	Tire Service-Lindsay Yard
116	THE FERGUSON GROUP, LLC	-	3,447.33	3,447.33	Consulting services-June
117	THE REDESIGN GROUP	7,803.04	-	7,803.04	Help Desk & Azure subscription, Server Rack move
118	THE WILSON BOHANNAN CO	1,472.54	-	1,472.54	Padlocks-Check Structures For Canal
119	THOMAS HARDER & CO.	8,340.00	-	8,340.00	Consulting Services, July-GSA Monitoring (West-Side)
120	TOSHIBA FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,312.02	-	1,312.02	Office Equipment Lease-Sacramento
121	TRI-VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	90.51	-	90.51	FY 2021 Refund
122	TULARE COUNTY FARM BUREAU	400.00	-	400.00	Annual Membership Dues
123	TULARE IRRIGATION DISTRICT	91,047.08	-	91,047.08	FY 2021 Refund
124	UNWIRED BROADBAND, INC.	299.98	-	299.98	Internet Service-Delano
125	URBAN WATER INSTITUTE INC	-	575.00	575.00	Urban Water Conference
126	VALLEY PACIFIC PETROLEUM SERVICES, INC.	10,286.35	-	10,286.35	Unleaded Fuel-Delano Yard
127	VAST NETWORKS	800.00	-	800.00	Internet Service-Lindsay
128	VERIZON WIRELESS	5,579.37	-	5,579.37	SCADA mobile to mobile, June Cellphones
129	VILLINES GROUP, LLC	-	3,240.00	3,240.00	Consulting Services-July
130	VISALIA CONVENTION CENTER	2,257.95	-	2,257.95	Water Quality-Ad Hoc Meeting
131	WATER AND POWER LAW GROUP PC	-	18,689.32	18,689.32	Professional Services-July
132	WEISENBERGERS	319.57	-	319.57	Parts & Supplies-Lindsay Yard

FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY EXPENDITURES TO BE APPROVED, AUGUST 2022

	PAYEE	O&M FUND	GM FUND	TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
133	WORLD OIL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	135.94	-	135.94	Hazardous Waste Disposal
134	XEROX FINANCIAL SERVICES	3,352.12	-	3,352.12	Office Equipment Lease
135	ZENITH INSURANCE COMPANY	9,459.00	-	9,459.00	Worker's Comp. Insurance
	SUB-TOTAL SPENDING	\$ 1,727,830.81	\$ 61,742.90	\$ 1,789,573.71	
	CHECKS TO BE RECOVERED VIA GRANT(S)	137,832.33		137,832.33	Mid-Month Grants
	PAYROLL FOR FWA	163,897.13	28,089.54	191,986.67	Mid-Month Payroll
	TOTAL FOR FWA O&M	\$ 2,029,560.27	\$ 89,832.44	\$ 2,119,392.71	
<i>Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project, Phase 1</i>					
136	BRIAN G. THOMAS	\$ 1,300.00	\$ -	\$ 1,300.00	Consulting Services-July
137	Chivo Nuevo, LLC	21,640.00	-	21,640.00	Land Purchase - Quitclaim Deed
138	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE COMPANY	2,092.00	-	2,092.00	Land Purchase - Title Transfer Fees
139	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE COMPANY	1,697.00	-	1,697.00	Land Purchase - Title Transfer Fees
140	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE COMPANY	1,349.00	-	1,349.00	Land Purchase - Title Transfer Fees
141	FLS Enterprises, LLC	11,749.00	-	11,749.00	Land Purchase - Quitclaim Deed
142	KAN VENTURES, INC.	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	Consulting Services-July
143	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	Land Purchase - Quitclaim Deed
144	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	780,989.28	-	780,989.28	Utility Relocation Costs - 2nd Invoice
145	STANLEY M PROCTOR COMPANY	2,707.24	-	2,707.24	Government Furnished Products
146	THE FERGUSON GROUP, LLC	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	Consulting services-June
147	VILLINES GROUP, LLC	4,860.00	-	4,860.00	Consulting Services-July
	Subtotal - MRCCP Phase 1	\$ 840,383.52	\$ -	\$ 840,383.52	
GRAND TOTALS - Mid-month		\$ 2,869,943.79	\$ 89,832.44	\$ 2,959,776.23	

BILLS TO BE PAID AUGUST 25, 2022					
148	ACWA / JPIA	\$ 6,461.00	\$ -	\$ 6,461.00	Annual Cyber Liability Insurance
149	AMAZON CAPITOL SERVICES, INC.	294.50	-	294.50	Office Supplies
150	BARNES WELDING SUPPLY INC	182.99	-	182.99	Shop Supplies-Lindsay Yard
151	BOOT BARN INC.	200.00	-	200.00	Safety Boots - 1 Pair
152	BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP	12,670.00	3,625.00	16,295.00	Professional Services - June
153	C & H FENCE & PATIO, INC.	876.28	-	876.28	Fencing Supplies- Lindsay Yard
154	CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATI	-	1,285.00	1,285.00	Rental- Sacramento Office Sept
155	CASHIER, DPR	190.00	-	190.00	QAC Certification
156	CENTRAL VALLEY BUSINESS FORMS INC	398.52	-	398.52	Gifts & Awards-Winter Celebration
157	CITY OF LINDSAY	332.54	-	332.54	Utilities-Lindsay Office
158	CITY OF ORANGE COVE	454.29	-	454.29	Utilities-Orange Cove Office
159	CONSTAR SUPPLY	268.86	-	268.86	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
160	CRAIGS AUTO PARTS	866.72	-	866.72	Parts & Supplies-Vise Grip
161	DINUBA LUMBER COMPANY	29.39	-	29.39	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
162	DONALD M. DAVIS	2,619.95	1,040.06	3,660.01	Professional Services-April, May, July
163	DOUG DeLEO WELDING	43.91	-	43.91	Parts & Supplies-Lindsay Yard
164	FOOTHILL AUTO TRUCK & AG PARTS, INC.	670.72	-	670.72	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard
165	FRONTIER	55.95	-	55.95	Telephone Service-Lindsay Office
166	FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLY CO	121.70	-	121.70	Parts & Supplies-OC Yard

FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY EXPENDITURES TO BE APPROVED, AUGUST 2022

	PAYEE	O&M FUND	GM FUND	TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
167	FUSION CLOUD SERVICES, LLC	232.78	-	232.78	Telephone Service
168	GROSSMAYER & ASSOCIATES	270.00	-	270.00	Great Plains Support
169	JACK GRIGGS INC.	32.40	-	32.40	Propane Fueling-Lindsay Yard
170	LEE'S SERVICE, INC.	416.21	-	416.21	Parts & Service-OC Yard
171	LINDSAY TRUE VALUE	50.83	-	50.83	Parts & Supplies-Lindsay Yard
172	MONARCH FORD	435.36	-	435.36	Parts & Service-Delano Yard
173	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	70.89	-	70.89	Electricity Service Along Canal
174	PETTY CASH - LINDSAY	234.83	-	234.83	Petty Cash Lindsay Office
175	PETTY CASH CHECKING	74.67	-	74.67	Petty Cash Checking
176	PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY	514.06	-	514.06	Uniform Services-All Yard
177	RED WING SHOE STORE	230.55	-	230.55	Safety Boots - 1 Pair
178	ROBERT V. JENSEN, INC.	6,468.55	-	6,468.55	Unleaded Fuel - Lindsay Yard
179	SAN JOAQUIN PAINT & GLASS	330.80	-	330.80	Paint Supplies- Delano Yard
180	SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA	21,284.55	-	21,284.55	Replacement Motor Panel Starters for Shafter Reservoir Check Pumps
181	SEVIERS AUTO SUPPLY	123.16	-	123.16	Parts & Supplies-Delano Yard
182	SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO.	461.09	-	461.09	Paint Supplies-OC Yard
183	SO CAL GAS	26.37	-	26.37	Utilities-Natural Gas
184	VERIZON WIRELESS	2954.29	-	2954.29	Cell Phone Service
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	BILLS TO BE PAID AUGUST 25, 2022	\$ 60,948.71	\$ 5,950.06	\$ 66,898.77	
	BILLS PAID AUGUST 12, 2022	2,869,943.79	89,832.44	2,959,776.23	
	SUB-TOTAL SPENDING FOR AUGUST 2022	\$ 2,930,892.50	\$ 95,782.50	\$ 3,026,675.00	
	CHECKS TO BE RECOVERED VIA GRANT(S)	41,545.30	-	41,545.30	End of Month Grants
	ALLOCATION CORRECTION - TRUE UP	70,204.79	-	70,204.79	
	EOM - PAYROLL FOR FWA	147,344.78	32,581.32	179,926.10	Estimated EOM Payroll
	TOTAL FOR FWA O&M	\$ 3,078,237.28	\$ 169,909.12	\$ 3,248,146.40	
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San Luis Delta-Mendota Canal:					
185	O&MR CHARGES WY2022 - PAID VIA WIRE	2,137,560.69	-	2,137,560.69	September 2022 Estimate
	Subtotal - SLDMWA	\$ 2,137,560.69	\$ -	\$ 2,137,560.69	
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GRAND TOTALS FOR MONTH OF JULY 2022 \$ 5,215,797.97 \$ 169,909.12 \$ 5,385,707.09					

FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY EXPENDITURES TO BE APPROVED, AUGUST 2022

GRANTS

		6221	6225		
PAYEE		Pump Back	Winn/SJRRP	TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
1	BENDER ROSENTHAL INCORPORATED		\$ 27,314.47	\$ 27,314.47	Consulting Services-March & June to July
2	STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.	89,177.33	21,340.53	110,517.86	Consulting Services-May, June
BILLS PAID AUGUST 12, 2022		\$ 89,177.33	\$ 48,655.00	\$ 137,832.33	
3	BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP		41,435.30	41,435.30	Professional Services, GSA Engagement-June
4	PETTY CASH CHECKING		110.00	110.00	Notary Services for Grant Deeds
BILLS TO BE PAID AUGUST 25, 2022		\$ -	\$ 41,545.30	\$ 41,545.30	
GRAND TOTALS		\$ 89,177.33	\$ 90,200.30	\$ 179,377.63	

Water Delivery Report

25 Year Allocation Correction - True Up

Vendor_ID	Vendor_Name	Document_Date	Document_Type	Account_Number	Invoiced	Paid 8/25/22
41625	DELANO EARLIMART IRR. DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	\$ 1,240,474.08	\$ 24,332.69
59500	EXETER IRRIGATION DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	95,511.860	1,873.530
70950	GARFIELD WATER DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	21,134.620	414.570
82929	HILLS VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	33,417.170	655.500
94325	INTERNATIONAL WATER DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	10,060.720	197.350
98000	IVANHOE IRRIGATION DIST	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	55,339.140	1,085.510
122410	LEWIS CREEK WATER DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	1,578.220	30.960
123600	LINDMORE IRRIGATION DIST	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	142,915.030	2,803.370
125800	LINDSAY STRATHMORE IRR DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	179,694.840	3,524.830
36225	CITY OF LINDSAY	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	193,454.670	3,794.740
36325	CITY OF ORANGE COVE	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	203,714.490	3,995.990
155600	ORANGE COVE IRR DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	714,288.050	14,011.210
195300	SHAFTER WASCO IRRIGATION	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	63,841.760	1,252.300
198075	SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN MUD	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	54,152.630	1,062.240
199350	STONE CORRAL IRR DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	208,342.230	4,086.770
200975	TEA POT DOME WATER DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	22,927.200	449.730
202600	TERRA BELLA IRRIGATION DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	261,047.890	5,120.620
906915	TRI-VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	586.860	11.510
130530	MADERA IRRIGATION DISTRICT	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	69,973.650	1,372.580
65400	FRESNO COUNTY WATER WORKS	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	4,849.170	95.120
130522	MADERA COUNTY ENGINEERING	8/17/2022	Invoice	1990-010-00-00-000	1,716.730	33.670
GRAND TOTALS					\$ 1,240,474.08	\$ 70,204.79

FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY

CASH ACTIVITY BALANCE MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 2022

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
FKC Operations & Maintenance	\$ 19,513,232	\$ 9,437,028	\$ (928,907)	\$ 28,021,353
SLDMWA	\$ 960,637	\$ 1,206,409	\$ (3,611,451)	\$ (1,444,404)
Total	\$ 20,473,870	\$ 10,643,437	\$ (4,540,358)	\$ 26,576,949
General Member	\$ 914,677	\$ -	\$ (145,399)	\$ 769,277
			Total	\$ 27,346,226

BANK ACTIVITY BALANCE MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 2022

Local Agency Investment Fund	\$ 18,929,274	\$ 10,300,000	\$ (2,600,000)	\$ 26,629,274
Bank of the Sierra	\$ 2,459,272	\$ 343,437	\$ (2,085,757)	\$ 716,952
			Total	\$ 27,346,226

NOTE: Cash on deposit with LAIF represents the consolidation of available balances held by all FWA funds. Most Current Interest Rate: For month ended July 31, 2022 , effective yield, 1.090%
Total LAIF fund as of July 31, 2022: \$32,961,942,415.86
The Authority's investments are in compliance with its Statement of Investment Policy dated July 22, 2004.
Management believes it is fully able to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months.

**FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY
O&M FUND
CASH ACTIVITY REPORT
MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 2022**

	<u>Checking & Investments</u>	<u>Payroll Checking</u>	<u>Petty Cash</u>	<u>Total</u>
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2022	\$ 20,473,069	\$ -	\$ 801	\$ 20,473,870
Increases:				
District O&M receipts	1,145,301			1,145,301
SLDMWA receipts	1,206,409			1,206,409
Revenue from ETGSA	3,098			3,098
Revenue from MRCCP	8,109,777			8,109,777
Interest from Bank of Sierra	175			175
Miscellaneous deposits	159,435			159,435
Administration Allocation	19,242			19,242
Payroll deposits		325,725		325,725
Total Increases	<u>10,643,437</u>	<u>325,725</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,969,162</u>
Decreases:				
O&M Expenditures	476,855			476,855
Subsidence Project Expenditures	32,595			32,595
MRCCP	43,585			43,585
Wire to SLDMWA - Estimated O&MR Charges - August Estimate	2,902,444			2,902,444
Wire to SLDMWA - JPP Rewind Project - 5th & Final Payment	709,007			709,007
Retirement Matching	49,921			49,921
Bank charges	227			227
Payroll Cash Outlays	325,725	325,725		651,450
Total Decreases	<u>4,540,358</u>	<u>325,725</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,866,083</u>
CASH BALANCE BEFORE INTERFUND ACTIVITY	<u>26,576,148</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>26,576,949</u>
Interfund transfer from O&M	-			-
CASH BALANCE JULY 31, 2022	<u>\$ 26,576,148</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 801</u>	<u>\$ 26,576,949</u>

**FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY
GENERAL MEMBERS FUND
CASH ACTIVITY REPORT
MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 2022**

CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2022	\$ 914,677
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Increases:

Member Assessments	-
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Total Cash Receipts	\$ -
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Decreases:

Annual membership dues	25,200
Consulting	8,781
Meetings	3,782
Other Payroll Benefits	8,969
Professional Services	29,851
Rent & Facility Expense	16,940
	93,522

Reimburse O&M:

Current Month Payroll & Benefits	81,469
Current Month Payroll & Benefits to O&M	(48,834)
Administration Allocation	19,242

Less Total Cash Disbursements	\$ 145,399
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CASH BALANCE BEFORE INTERFUND ACTIVITY	\$ 769,277
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Interfund transfer from O&M	\$ -
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CASH BALANCE JULY 31, 2022	\$ 769,277
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FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY
MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 2022
CASH ACTIVITY REPORT
LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (L.A.I.F.)
(FUNDS ON DEPOSIT WITH STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
CASH ACTIVITY REPORT

CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2022 \$ 18,929,274

Increases:

Transfer from checking	\$	10,300,000			
Interest		53,858	\$	10,353,858	

Decreases:

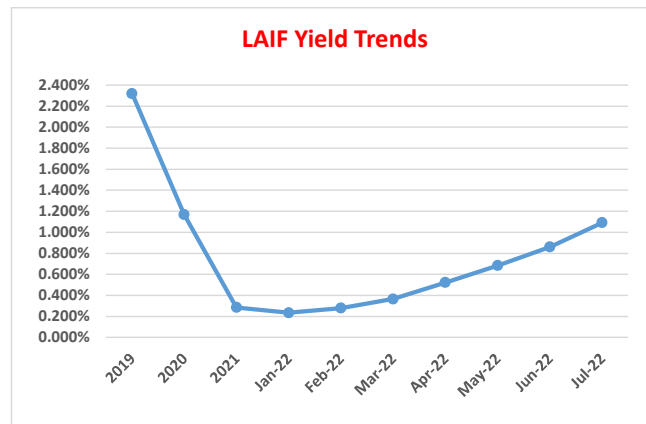
Transfer to checking			\$	2,600,000	
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CASH BALANCE JULY 31, 2022 \$ 26,629,274

Balance ascribed to:

O&M Fund	\$	25,880,165			
General Member Fund		\$ 749,109			
		<u>\$ 26,629,274</u>			

NOTE: Cash on deposit with LAIF represents the consolidation of available balances held by all FWA funds. Most Current Interest Rate: For month ended July 31, 2022 , effective yield, 1.090%
Total LAIF fund as of July 31, 2022: \$32,961,942,415.86
The Authority's investments are in compliance with its Statement of Investment Policy dated July 22, 2004.
Management believes it is fully able to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months.



2019	2.320%
2020	1.168%
2021	0.284%
Jan-22	0.234%
Feb-22	0.278%
Mar-22	0.365%
Apr-22	0.523%
May-22	0.684%
Jun-22	0.861%
Jul-22	1.090%

FWA Budget Presentation

FY 2021 - 2022

Budget year:

83.3%

Completed

Operations & Maintenance

**FY 2022
Budget**

**07/31/2022
Year to Date**

**Budget
Remaining**

**Budget
Spent %**

Operations Dept

Employee Salaries/Pay

781,755

650,660

131,095

83.2%

Employee Benefits

411,777

375,742

36,035

91.2%

Supplies & Services

658,425

240,044

418,381

36.5%

Total Operations

1,851,956

1,266,446

585,510

68.4%

Maintenance Dept

Employee Salaries/Pay

2,200,917

1,873,647

327,270

85.1%

Employee Benefits

1,117,473

1,060,961

56,512

94.9%

Supplies & Services

2,516,393

1,680,355

836,038

66.8%

Total Maintenance

5,834,783

4,614,963

1,219,820

79.1%

Administration Costs

2,170,693

1,585,497

585,196

73.0%

Administration Costs allocated to GM

(239,477)

(128,248)

(111,228)

53.6%

Total Operations & Maintenance

9,617,955

7,338,658

2,279,298

76.3%

Special Projects

Cost Recovery

-

-

-

Spending

387,204

370,294

16,910

95.6%

Total Special Projects

387,204

370,294

16,910

95.6%

Total O&MR

10,005,159

7,708,952

2,296,208

77.0%

FWA Revenue Presentation

FY 2021 - 2022

Budget year:

83.3%

Completed

Operations & Maintenance

	FY 2022 Budget	07/31/2022 Year to Date	Budget Remaining	Budget Spent %
Revenue				
Interest Income	40,000	14,281	25,719	35.7%
Miscellaneous Income	-	33,958	(33,958)	
Reverse Pumping Fee	-	41,967	(41,967)	
Conveyance Fees		144,941	(144,941)	
O & M Revenue	10,005,159	8,337,632	1,667,526	83.3%
Water Supply Cord./Monitoring Revenue		100,483	(100,483)	
Total Revenue	10,045,159	8,673,263	1,371,896	86.3%
Expenses				
Total Operations	1,851,956	1,266,446	585,510	68.4%
Total Maintenance	5,834,783	4,614,963	1,219,820	79.1%
Administration Costs	1,931,216	1,457,249	473,968	75.5%
Special Projects	387,204	370,294	16,910	95.6%
Total O&MR Expenses	10,005,159	7,708,952	2,296,208	77.0%

Friant Water Authority
Budget vs Actual Expenses
YTD - 07/31/2022

Budget year: 83.3% Completed

Total					Labor				Materials			
	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Of Bud	Projected Remaining	Budget	YTD Actual		Projected Remaining	Budget	YTD Actual		Projected Remaining
MAINTENANCE												
1 Vehicle & Equipment Service	\$ 632,630	\$ 498,061	78.7%	\$ 134,569	\$ 217,971	\$ 127,027	58.3%	\$ 90,944	\$ 414,659	\$ 371,034	89.5%	\$ 43,625
2 Maintenance Supervision	322,177	253,082	78.6%	69,095	322,177	253,082	78.6%	69,095	-	-	0.0%	-
3 USBR Inspections	-	15	0.0%	(15)	-	-	0.0%	-	-	15	0.0%	(15)
4 Right-of-Way Management	55,437	53,640	96.8%	1,797	55,437	53,640	96.8%	1,797	-	-	0.0%	-
5 Weed & Pest Control	673,239	548,409	81.5%	124,831	350,719	217,309	62.0%	133,410	322,520	331,100	102.7%	(8,580)
6 Implem Biol. Opinion	21,000	4,667	22.2%	16,333	-	-	0.0%	-	21,000	4,667	22.2%	16,333
7 Road Maintenance	157,909	20,539	13.0%	137,370	36,983	19,567	52.9%	17,416	120,926	972	0.8%	119,954
8 Yard & Building Maintenance	255,603	264,216	103.4%	(8,612)	86,578	158,183	182.7%	(71,606)	169,026	106,032	62.7%	62,993
9 Structure & Gate Maintenance	95,239	37,829	39.7%	57,410	72,322	33,965	47.0%	38,357	22,917	3,863	16.9%	19,053
10 Cleaning Right-of-Way	87,324	38,866	44.5%	48,457	87,324	38,866	44.5%	48,457	-	-	0.0%	-
11 Bargate & Guardrail Maint	56,036	40,867	72.9%	15,169	34,893	37,389	107.2%	(2,497)	21,143	3,477	16.4%	17,666
12 Embankment Maintenance	84,962	181,766	213.9%	(96,804)	70,354	84,430	120.0%	(14,076)	14,608	97,335	666.3%	(82,727)
13 Bridge Maintenance	69,854	49,247	70.5%	20,606	35,351	47,555	134.5%	(12,204)	34,502	1,692	4.9%	32,810
14 Miscellaneous Maintenance	13,165	19,968	151.7%	(6,803)	4,528	8,802	194.4%	(4,273)	8,637	11,167	129.3%	(2,530)
15 Reverse Flow Pumping	-	3,071	0.0%	(3,071)	-	2,478	0.0%	(2,478)	-	593	0.0%	(593)
16 Concrete Lining Maintenance	15,253	5,263	34.5%	9,989	6,651	5,263	79.1%	1,388	8,602	-	0.0%	8,602
17 Drainditch & Channel Maint.	50,576	34,121	67.5%	16,455	50,576	34,121	67.5%	16,455	-	-	0.0%	-
18 Fence Maintenance	50,718	44,840	88.4%	5,878	39,737	40,642	102.3%	(905)	10,980	4,198	38.2%	6,783
19 Mudjacking	18,713	531	2.8%	18,183	17,087	22	0.1%	17,066	1,626	509	31.3%	1,117
20 Painting	44,161	39,616	89.7%	4,545	32,680	17,152	52.5%	15,527	11,481	22,463	195.7%	(10,982)
21 Sump Pump Maintenance	1,053	-	0.0%	1,053	1,053	-	0.0%	1,053	-	-	0.0%	-
22 Cross Drainage Structure Mtce	1,053	-	0.0%	1,053	1,053	-	0.0%	1,053	-	-	0.0%	-
23 Rip-Rapping	936	-	0.0%	936	936	-	0.0%	936	-	-	0.0%	-
24 Finance Charge	-	801	0.0%	(801)	-	-	0.0%	-	-	801	0.0%	(801)
25 Water supply coordination & monitoring	474,536	471,330	99.3%	3,206	94,022	102,158	108.7%	(8,136)	380,514	369,172	97.0%	11,343
26 Water Quality	40,203	-	0.0%	40,203	10,203	-	0.0%	10,203	30,000	-	0.0%	30,000
27 Legal Expense - Direct	-	52,312	0.0%	(52,312)	-	-	0.0%	-	-	52,312	0.0%	(52,312)
28 Safety & First Aid Training	40,862	28,884	70.7%	11,978	21,310	14,511	68.1%	6,800	20,465	14,374	70.2%	6,091
29 Office Admin (Typing etc.)	58,076	51,209	88.2%	6,867	58,076	51,209	88.2%	6,867	-	-	0.0%	-
30 Payroll Preparation	841	880	104.6%	(39)	841	880	104.6%	(39)	-	-	0.0%	-
31 Meetings	319,341	280,324	87.8%	39,018	163,884	203,478	124.2%	(39,593)	155,457	76,846	49.4%	78,611
32 Education & Training	62,209	31,228	50.2%	30,981	36,313	25,540	70.3%	10,773	25,896	5,688	22.0%	20,209
33 Procurement	4,721	-	0.0%	4,721	4,721	-	0.0%	4,721	-	-	0.0%	-
34 Inventory & Property Mgt.	-	521	0.0%	(521)	-	521	0.0%	(521)	-	-	0.0%	-
35 Employee Benefits	1,118,386	1,070,141	95.7%	48,245	274,909	291,450	106.0%	(16,541)	843,478	778,691	92.3%	64,787
36 Travel	29,789	2,066	6.9%	27,724	-	-	0.0%	-	29,789	2,066	6.9%	27,724
37 Personnel Administration	8,851	125	1.4%	8,726	7,908	125	1.6%	7,783	943	-	0.0%	943
38 Workers Comp. Insurance	53,157	31,273	58.8%	21,884	-	-	0.0%	-	53,157	31,273	58.8%	21,884
39 Legal Expense-Indirect	45,000	-	0.0%	45,000	-	-	0.0%	-	45,000	-	0.0%	45,000
40 Utilities	84,793	87,725	103.5%	(2,932)	-	-	0.0%	-	84,793	87,725	103.5%	(2,932)
41 Telephone Expense	-	399	0.0%	(399)	-	-	0.0%	-	-	399	0.0%	(399)
42 Office supplies	-	190	0.0%	(190)	-	-	0.0%	-	-	190	0.0%	(190)
43 Postage	-	47	0.0%	(47)	-	-	0.0%	-	-	47	0.0%	(47)
44 Dues & Subscriptions	18,323	9,681	52.8%	8,642	-	-	0.0%	-	18,323	9,681	52.8%	8,642
45 Budget Preparation	4,536	4,074	89.8%	462	1,386	3,961	285.8%	(2,575)	3,150	112	3.6%	3,038
46 Archiving & Data Storage	4,076	-	0.0%	4,076	2,934	-	0.0%	2,934	1,142	-	0.0%	1,142
47 Vehicle & Equipment Acquisition	760,044	352,821	46.4%	407,223	-	-	0.0%	-	760,044	352,821	46.4%	407,223
TOTAL EXPENSES: MAINTENANCE	5,834,783	4,614,963	79.1%	1,219,820	2,200,917	1,873,647	85.1%	327,270	3,634,779	2,741,316	75.4%	893,463

Friant Water Authority
Budget vs Actual Expenses
YTD - 07/31/2022

Budget year: 83.3% Completed

Total				Labor				Materials			
Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Of Bud	Projected Remaining	Budget	YTD Actual	Projected Remaining	Budget	YTD Actual	Projected Remaining		
\$ 1,084	\$ 773	71.27%	\$ 311	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	\$ 1,084	\$ 773	71.27%	\$ 311
-	90	0.00%	(90)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	90	0.00%	(90)
88,394	23,320	26.38%	65,074	24,590	-	0.00%	24,590	63,805	23,320	36.55%	40,484
272,512	109,238	40.09%	163,274	72,596	49,578	68.29%	23,018	199,916	59,660	29.84%	140,256
1,230	1,516	123.28%	(286)	-	1,277	0.00%	(1,277)	1,230	239	19.46%	991
5,740	-	0.00%	5,740	-	-	0.00%	-	5,740	-	0.00%	5,740
-	33,273	0.00%	(33,273)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	33,273	0.00%	(33,273)
29,744	11,812	39.71%	17,932	-	-	0.00%	-	29,744	11,812	39.71%	17,932
-	69	0.00%	(69)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	69	0.00%	(69)
17,651	5,427	30.75%	12,223	14,810	5,385	36.36%	9,425	2,841	42	1.49%	2,799
293,704	173,370	59.03%	120,334	77,305	41,847	54.13%	35,457	216,399	131,523	60.78%	84,876
147,347	55,369	37.58%	91,979	63,431	26,377	41.58%	37,054	83,916	28,992	34.55%	54,924
274,453	252,057	91.84%	22,396	273,521	252,057	92.15%	21,464	932	-	0.00%	932
59,627	89,566	150.21%	(29,939)	57,283	89,566	156.36%	(32,283)	2,343	-	0.00%	2,343
75,489	69,753	92.40%	5,736	75,489	69,753	92.40%	5,736	-	-	0.00%	-
14,938	7,360	49.27%	7,578	6,986	7,140	102.20%	(154)	7,952	220	2.77%	7,732
9,112	475	5.21%	8,637	-	-	0.00%	-	9,112	475	5.21%	8,637
-	3,529	0.00%	(3,529)	-	1,100	0.00%	(1,100)	-	2,429	0.00%	(2,429)
10,039	5,447	54.26%	4,592	3,074	2,053	66.78%	1,021	6,965	3,394	48.73%	3,571
4,834	298	6.17%	4,536	4,834	298	6.17%	4,536	-	-	0.00%	-
23,961	-	0.00%	23,961	4,052	-	0.00%	4,052	19,910	-	0.00%	19,910
411,777	375,742	91.25%	36,035	103,784	104,228	100.43%	(445)	307,993	271,514	88.16%	36,480
307,993	271,514	88.2%	36,480	-	-	0.0%	-	307,993	271,514	88.2%	36,480
27,646	15,453	55.90%	12,193	-	-	0.00%	-	27,646	15,453	55.90%	12,193
32,093	31,446	97.98%	647	-	-	0.00%	-	32,093	31,446	97.98%	647
-	1,061	0.00%	(1,061)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	1,061	0.00%	(1,061)
50,580	-	0.00%	50,580	-	-	0.00%	-	50,580	-	0.00%	50,580
\$ 1,851,956	\$ 1,266,446	68.4%	\$ 585,510	\$ 781,755	\$ 650,660	83.2%	\$ 131,095	\$ 1,070,202	\$ 615,786	57.5%	\$ 454,416

Friant Water Authority
Budget vs Actual Expenses
YTD - 07/31/2022

Budget year: 83.3% Completed

Total					Labor				Materials			
Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Of Bud	Projected Remaining		Budget	YTD Actual	Projected Remaining		Budget	YTD Actual	Projected Remaining	
ADMINISTRATION												
75 C. & I. Maint (ESI Equipment)	\$ 26,346	\$ 4,951	18.79%	\$ 21,394	\$ 26,346	\$ 4,951	18.79%	\$ 21,394	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
76 Yard & Building Maintenance	-	300	0.00%	(300)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	300	0.00%	(300)
77 Water supply coordination & monitoring	14,425	34,408	238.53%	(19,983)	17,660	34,208	193.70%	(16,548)	(3,235)	200	-6.18%	(3,435)
78 Legal Expense - Direct	31,500	40,734	129.31%	(9,234)	-	-	0.00%	-	31,500	40,734	129.31%	(9,234)
79 Administrative Supervision	13,173	3,599	27.32%	9,574	13,173	3,599	27.32%	9,574	-	-	0.00%	-
80 Safety & First Aid Training	41,781	19,873	47.57%	21,907	2,533	2,945	116.25%	(412)	39,248	16,929	43.13%	22,319
81 Office Admin (Typing etc.)	91,066	123,648	135.78%	(32,582)	91,066	112,570	123.61%	(21,504)	-	11,079	0.00%	(11,079)
82 Payroll Preparation	9,211	10,155	110.24%	(943)	9,211	10,155	110.24%	(943)	-	-	0.00%	-
83 Meetings	110,985	27,473	24.75%	83,512	74,327	24,788	33.35%	49,539	36,658	2,685	7.32%	33,973
84 Offsite Planning Board of Directors	-	6,176	0.00%	(6,176)	-	5,622	0.00%	(5,622)	-	554	0.00%	(554)
85 Education & Training	43,389	20,204	46.57%	23,184	15,630	14,388	92.05%	1,242	27,758	5,816	20.95%	21,942
86 Miscellaneous Administrative	291	5,464	1875.73%	(5,173)	291	617	211.81%	(326)	-	4,847	0.00%	(4,847)
87 Inventory & Property Mgt.	12,851	1,805	14.04%	11,046	12,851	1,805	14.04%	11,046	-	-	0.00%	-
88 Employee Benefits	516,511	420,390	81.39%	96,121	111,874	93,767	83.81%	18,108	404,637	326,624	80.72%	78,013
89 Data Processing	235,986	165,733	70.23%	70,253	25,940	17,751	68.43%	8,189	210,046	147,981	70.45%	62,064
90 Travel	58,787	40,284	68.53%	18,503	-	-	0.00%	-	58,787	40,284	68.53%	18,503
91 Accounting & Auditing	355,301	305,544	86.00%	49,757	328,301	260,218	79.26%	68,083	27,000	45,326	167.88%	(18,326)
92 Personnel Administration	136,555	67,320	49.30%	69,235	66,066	58,757	88.94%	7,309	70,489	8,564	12.15%	61,925
93 Retirement, Health Ins, PR Taxes	373,710	303,261	81.15%	70,448	-	-	0.00%	-	373,710	303,261	81.15%	70,448
94 Liability Insurance	162,146	149,356	92.11%	12,790	-	-	0.00%	-	162,146	149,356	92.11%	12,790
95 Workers Compensation Insurance	8,757	1,901	21.70%	6,856	-	-	0.00%	-	8,757	1,901	21.70%	6,856
96 Finance Charge	-	323	0.00%	(323)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	323	0.00%	(323)
97 Utilities	120,364	45,943	38.17%	74,421	-	-	0.00%	-	120,364	45,943	38.17%	74,421
98 Telephone Expense	-	2,299	0.00%	(2,299)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	2,299	0.00%	(2,299)
99 Office Supplies	35,288	21,685	61.45%	13,603	-	-	0.00%	-	35,288	21,685	61.45%	13,603
100 Employee Incentives & Awards	30,927	23,363	75.54%	7,565	-	-	0.00%	-	30,927	23,363	75.54%	7,565
101 Postage	5,287	4,983	94.26%	304	-	-	0.00%	-	5,287	4,983	94.26%	304
102 Dues & Subscriptions	59,765	1,956	3.27%	57,809	-	-	0.00%	-	59,765	1,956	3.27%	57,809
103 Budget Preparation	6,181	25,195	407.63%	(19,014)	6,181	25,195	407.63%	(19,014)	-	-	0.00%	-
104 Achieving & Data Storage	11,064	-	0.00%	11,064	11,064	-	0.00%	11,064	-	-	0.00%	-
105 Lease office equipment	35,138	33,794	96.18%	1,344	-	-	0.00%	-	35,138	33,794	96.18%	1,344
106 Vehicle & Equipment Acquisition	28,547	-	0.00%	28,547	-	-	0.00%	-	28,547	-	0.00%	28,547
107 Admin Reimb - GM Fund	(239,477)	(128,248)	53.55%	(111,228)	-	-	0.00%	-	(239,477)	(128,248)	53.55%	(111,228)
TOTAL EXPENSES: ADMINISTRATION	\$ 1,931,216	\$ 1,457,249	75.5%	\$ 473,968	\$ 812,514	\$ 671,334	82.6%	\$ 141,180	\$ 1,118,702	\$ 785,915	70.3%	\$ 332,788

O&M 93% \$ 1,734,011
Administration Total Allocated out GM 7% \$ 128,248

BUDGET ITEM	FYE 9/30/21	CURRENT YTD	REMAINING	NON-LABOR
CARRY OVER ITEMS FY 2021				
108 GSA Engagement	462,939	-	462,939	n/a
109 SCADA Alarm Project	20,000	20,000	-	n/a
110 Tree-Trimming	7,525	7,325	200	n/a
111 Embankment Management-Grazing Pilot	42,000	42,000	-	n/a
112 Gate Actuators	36,388	33,462	2,926	n/a
113 Utility Tractor	104,205	100,656	3,549	n/a
TOTAL CARRY OVER ITEMS FY 2021	673,057	203,443	469,613	n/a

Friant Water Authority
 Budget vs Actual Expenses
 YTD - 07/31/2022

Budget year:		83.3%		Completed							
Total				Labor				Materials			
Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Of Bud	Projected Remaining	Budget	YTD Actual		Projected Remaining	Budget	YTD Actual		Projected Remaining
\$38,238	\$0	0.0%	\$38,238	\$28,238	\$0	\$0	\$28,238	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	10,000
58,265	147,958	253.9%	(89,693)	13,306	-	0.0%	13,306	44,959	147,958	329.1%	(102,999)
207,820	164,371	79.1%	43,449	46,820	-	0.0%	46,820	161,000	164,371	102.1%	(3,371)
82,881	57,965	69.9%	24,916	30,043	22,029	73.3%	8,015	52,838	35,936	68.0%	16,901
387,204	370,294	95.6%	16,910	118,408	22,029	18.6%	96,379	268,797	348,266	129.6%	(79,469)

BUDGET TO ACTUALS REPORT

					% of Budget YTD
Consultants	FY 2022 Approved Budget	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Projected	Surplus /(Shortage)	83.33%
General Counsel					
Burke, Williams & Sorenson, LLC	6,000	3,000	3,600	2,400	50.00%
			-		
Special Counsel					
Water & Power Law Group	200,000	188,944	226,733	(26,733)	94.47%
Burke, Williams & Sorensen, LLC	49,800	14,875	17,850	31,950	29.87%
Somach Simmons	119,000	50,763	60,916	58,084	42.66%
BiOps Litigation (Kaplan & Kirsch)	156,000	61,258	73,509	82,491	39.27%
CEQA Litigation (Stoel Rives)	126,000	65,486	78,583	47,417	51.97%
Additional Special Counsel (TBD)	55,500		-		
Special Counsel Subtotal	706,300	381,326	457,591	193,209	53.99%
Professional Support - Operations					
General Consulting - as needed (Luce, Steve O. & MBK)	192,820	30,344	36,412	156,408	15.74%
Kan Ventures	48,000	40,402	48,482	(482)	84.17%
Additional Legal/Operations Consultant (TBD)	96,000	-	96,000	0	
Professional Support - Operations Subtotal	336,820	70,746	195,672	141,148	21.00%
Professional Support - Communications & Outreach					
External Affairs - Federal (Ferguson Group)	40,000	31,883	40,000	0	79.71%
External Affairs - State (Villines)	40,000	34,650	40,000	0	86.63%
Media & Materials - (Commuter Industries)	40,500	2,633	3,160	37,340	6.50%
Professional Support - Comm. & Outreach Subtotal	120,500	69,166	83,160	37,340	57.40%
Consultants Subtotal	1,169,620	524,238	740,024	429,596	44.82%
Staff					
Leadership	657,758	641,290	769,548	(111,790)	97.50%
Staff Subtotal	657,758	641,290	769,548	(111,790)	97.50%
Other Activities					
CDTFA - State Water Resources Control Board	67,500	56,249	56,249	11,251	83.33%
Family Farm Alliance	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	100.00%
CVPWA dues	50,000	24,623	24,623	25,377	49.25%
SJV Blueprint	15,000	25,000	25,000	(10,000)	166.67%
Misc Organizational Contributions	15,000	3,422	3,422	11,578	
Dues & Fees Subtotal	162,500	124,294	124,294	26,628	76.49%
Other Supplies & Services					
Travel	60,000	9,343	29,343	30,657	15.57%
Hotel	37,500	16,187	19,424	18,076	43.17%
Meals	35,000	26,375	31,650	3,350	75.36%
Miscellaneous visa receipts	10,000	10,155	12,186	(2,186)	101.55%
Meeting expenses -	55,000	34,167	41,000	14,000	62.12%
Other Supplies & Services Subtotal	197,500	96,227	133,604	63,896	48.72%
Admin Allocation	175,000	137,905	165,486	9,514	78.80%
Direct Expenses (including rent, mileage)					
Mileage	27,500	12,000	14,400	13,100	43.64%
Rent	73,000	50,093	60,112	12,888	68.62%
Office Expenses	10,000	226	271	9,729	2.26%
Office Supplies	7,500	1,991	2,389	5,111	26.54%
Utilities	6,500	82	98	6,402	1.26%
Direct Expenses Subtotal	124,500	64,392	77,270	47,230	51.72%
Other Activities Subtotal	659,500	422,818	500,654	147,268	64.11%
Subtotal Base Budgets	2,486,878	1,588,346	2,010,226	465,074	63.87%
Special Projects					
BiOps Science Funding	10,000		10,000	0	
Total Special Projects	10,000	0	10,000	0	0.00%
Total Budgets	2,496,878	1,588,346	2,020,226	465,074	63.14%

Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project, Phase 1
Bureau of Reclamation and Friant Water Authority
Monthly Financial Status Report - Budget to Actual Spending
Expenditures through July 31, 2022

Sources of Funds	Federal Funding		FWA Spending Plan Funds	Friant Water Authority Funding						
	SJRRP funds	WIIN funds	Advance Payments for Construction Costs	FWA Contractors	Eastern Tule GSA	Pixley GSA	Delano GSA	State Funding-DWR	Total FWA funds	
Anticipated Funding	\$41M-\$46.9M	\$ 210,550,000	\$ 118,645,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$125M-\$200M	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 29,792,000		
Funds Secured/Received to date	\$ 41,000,000	\$ 210,550,000	\$ 18,289,000	\$ 34,024,215	\$ 4,736,341	\$ 11,000,000	In progress	\$ 6,092,100	\$ 55,852,656	
Expenditures to date	(37,991,033)	(50,939,564)	\$ (12,007,505)	(16,873,705)	(4,733,243)	(11,000,000)	-	-	(32,606,948)	
Remaining Funding Available	\$ 3,008,967	\$ 159,610,436	\$ 6,281,495	\$ 17,150,510	\$ 3,098	\$ -	In progress	\$ 6,092,100	\$ 23,245,708	

Project Cost Category	Budget Estimate (2022)			Prior Period Expenditures (Cumulative)		July 31, 2022 Expenditures		Total Expenditures through July 31, 2022		Remaining Budget	
	Reclamation	FWA (Non-Federal)	Total	Reclamation Expenditures	FWA Expenditures	Reclamation Expenditures	FWA Expenditures	Reclamation Expenditures	FWA Expenditures	Reclamation	FWA (Non-Federal)
Prior-Period Preconstruction Costs (thru September 30, 2021)	\$ 23,081,048	\$ 3,525,733	\$ 26,606,781	\$ 23,081,048	\$ 3,525,733			\$ 23,081,048	\$ 3,525,733	\$ -	\$ -
ROW & Land Acquisition	\$ 8,288,108	\$ 14,013,460	\$ 22,301,568	\$ 6,856,089	\$ 10,350,172	\$ 9,681	\$ 38,783	\$ 6,865,770	\$ 10,388,955	\$ 1,422,338	\$ 3,624,505
Legal & Administration (Facilitating Services) & IT Services	\$ 517,667	\$ 506,000	\$ 1,023,667	\$ 267,531	\$ 156,248	\$ 38,891	\$ 12,900	\$ 306,422	\$ 169,148	\$ 211,245	\$ 336,852
Permitting, NEPA/CEQA, Cultural Resources, & Environmental Monitoring	\$ 1,176,106	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,676,106	\$ 740,731	\$ 101,908	\$ 199		\$ 740,930	\$ 101,908	\$ 435,176	\$ 398,092
Project Management	\$ 2,360,302	\$ 1,987,500	\$ 4,347,802	\$ 651,333	\$ 124,305	\$ 24,398	\$ 7,898	\$ 675,731	\$ 132,204	\$ 1,684,571	\$ 1,855,296
Construction Management	\$ 12,000,000	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 1,530,489	\$ -	\$ 41,287		\$ 1,571,776	\$ -	\$ 10,428,224	\$ -
Design & Specifications	\$ 1,785,380	\$ -	\$ 1,785,380	\$ 1,344,184	\$ -	\$ 624		\$ 1,344,808	\$ -	\$ 440,572	\$ -
Construction Support	\$ 13,561,832	\$ -	\$ 13,561,832	\$ 3,343,233	\$ -	\$ 18,655		\$ 3,361,888	\$ -	\$ 10,199,945	\$ -
Construction Contract - Phase 1 Replacement Pump Stations	\$ 8,629,262	\$ 8,629,262	\$ 17,258,525	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,629,262	\$ 8,629,262
Construction Contract - MRCCP Phase 1	\$ 68,226,273	\$ 110,464,022	\$ 178,690,295	\$ 45,257,587	\$ 18,289,000	\$ 5,724,637		\$ 50,982,224	\$ 18,289,000	\$ 17,244,048	\$ 92,175,022
Construction Contract Contingency	\$ 6,624,022	\$ 6,624,022	\$ 13,248,044	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,624,022	\$ 6,624,022
Total	\$ 146,250,000	\$ 146,250,000	\$ 292,500,000	\$ 83,072,225	\$ 32,547,367	\$ 5,858,372	\$ 59,581	\$ 88,930,597	\$ 32,606,948	\$ 57,319,403	\$ 113,643,052

% Cost-Share

50%

50%

73%

27%

Please Note:

Actual cost-share percentages:72%28%

The difference is due to timing of when the FWA Spending Plan Funds are being expended by BOR.

Agenda Report

No.3.A

DATE: August 25, 2022

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Wilson Orvis, CFO

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 General Membership Budget Review

SUMMARY:

The Board of Directors will review, discuss, and potentially act on the proposed FY 2023 General Membership Budget. The budget has been previously reviewed, discussed, and recommended for adoption at the Executive Committee (August 15th) and the Finance Committee (August 22nd). The total anticipated budget largely remains unchanged from FY 2022 (~.5% decrease).

DISCUSSION:

Staff has developed a draft of the anticipated General Membership (GM) Budget needs for FY 2023 (**Attachment 1**). The FY 2023 GM Budget, as presently drafted, reflects a total budget need of \$2,484,897, which is an approximate .5% decrease over the FY 2022 GM Budget.

Comparisons & Drivers. The following is a summary of major changes between this proposed budget and the FY 2022 GM Budget.

Category	FY 2022	FY 2023	Delta
Special Counsel (Water Policy/Rights/Defense)	\$712,300	\$728,500	\$16,200
Consultants (Water Policy/Rights/Defense)	\$224,820	\$127,950	(\$96,870)
Regulatory Engagement & Advocacy	\$141,500	\$267,500	\$126,000
Consultants (Outreach & Engagement)	\$168,500	\$190,000	\$21,500
External Affairs	\$105,000	\$95,000	(\$10,000)
Leadership	\$657,758	\$635,327	(\$22,431)
Administration/Direct Expenses	\$487,000	\$440,620	(\$46,380)
Total	\$2,496,878	\$2,484,897	(\$11,981)

Major Changes include:

- With the exception of minor revisions to reflect FY 2022 actuals, Special Counsel level of effort remains relatively consistent with the FY 2022 budget.

- Revised Consultant Support (Water Rights) to reflect FY 2022 actuals and anticipated FY 2023 needs.
- Regulatory Engagement & Advocacy is increasing for FY 2023. In the FY 2022 budget, these activities were budgeted under environmental consultant, legal consultant, and science funding. The activities anticipated for FY 2023 are associated with engagement in working groups focused on science in the Delta including, but not limited to, the Collaborative Science and Adaptive Management Program (CSAMP) and the Collaborative Adaptive Management Team (CAMT), engagement on studies related to the Biological Opinions and the current reconsultation, as well as studies related to the San Joaquin River Restoration Program. Funding would be provided on a cost-share basis with other partners.
- Consultants and Outreach costs increased slightly due to a slight increase in the level of effort anticipated in support of GM activities.
- Administrative/Direct Expenses are anticipated to decrease largely due to staff finding more economical office space in Sacramento for FY 2023 as well as aligning some admin cost categories with FY 2022 actual trends.

Call for Funds

In FY 2022, Friant Water Authority initiated only **one** quarterly call for funds (Second Quarter, billing sent out in December 2021). The other quarterly calls (including fourth quarter, FY 2021) were deferred due to sufficient cash balances available in the GM fund and less than anticipated budget expenditures.

Based upon the status of collections and projected expenditures through the end of FY 2022, staff is recommending that the first quarter, FY 2023 call for funds be deferred as well. Staff will continue to monitor the cash balance and expenditures and discuss status with the Finance Committee on a monthly basis and will make a recommendation in December regarding the second quarter call for funds.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Executive Committee met on August 15th and the Finance Committee met on August 22nd and both committees recommended that the Board of Directors approve the proposed FY 2023 General Membership Budget as presented.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

The Board of Directors approve the proposed FY 2023 General Membership Budget as presented.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

A motion that the Board of Directors approve the proposed FY 2023 General Membership Budget.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1 – DRAFT FY 2023 General Membership Budget and Year-over-Year (FY 2022 vs. FY 2023) Comparison

Counsel/Consultant/Staff	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2022 Projected Actuals	FY 2023 Proposed Budget	Delta
Water Rights Permit	\$67,500	\$56,249	\$67,500	\$0
Regulatory Engagement & Advocacy	\$74,000	\$102,553		\$126,000
CSAMP/CAMT			\$75,000	
BiOps			\$75,000	
SJR Restoration Program			\$50,000	
Burke, Williams, & Sorrenson	\$55,800	\$18,867	\$42,000	(\$13,800)
Water & Power Law Group	\$200,000	\$227,007	\$230,000	\$30,000
Somach, Simmons, & Dunn	\$119,000	\$67,685	\$119,000	\$0
Stoel Rives	\$126,000	\$80,619	\$126,000	\$0
Kaplan & Kirsch	\$156,000	\$64,532	\$156,000	\$0
Add'l Special Counsel (TBD)	\$55,500	\$0	\$55,500	\$0
Steve Ottemoeller	\$21,920	\$16,419	\$13,700	(\$8,220)
Luce Consulting	\$42,900	\$20,913	\$21,450	(\$21,450)
MBK Engineers	\$128,000	\$0	\$76,800	(\$51,200)
Stantec	\$32,000	\$0	\$16,000	(\$16,000)
Leadership	\$657,758	\$775,740	\$635,327	(\$22,431)
Kan Ventures	\$48,000	\$48,536	\$60,000	\$12,000
Ferguson Group	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$10,000
Villines Group	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$10,000
Commuter Industries	\$40,500	\$3,511	\$30,000	(\$10,500)
Meeting Facilitator	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	(\$10,000)
Family Farm Alliance	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
Central Valley Project Water Users Assoc.	\$50,000	\$24,623	\$40,000	(\$10,000)
SJV BluePrint	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
Public Policy Institute of California	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Misc Organizational Contributions	\$15,000	\$4,563	\$15,000	\$0
Travel	\$60,000	\$21,720	\$60,000	\$0
Hotel	\$37,500	\$21,283	\$37,500	\$0
Meals	\$35,000	\$33,259	\$35,000	\$0
Misc. Visa Receipts	\$10,000	\$13,397	\$15,000	\$5,000
Meeting Expenses	\$45,000	\$44,617	\$45,000	\$0
Other Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mileage	\$27,500	\$0	\$27,500	\$0
Rent	\$73,000	\$65,618	\$34,620	(\$38,380)
Office Expenses	\$10,000	\$0	\$2,500	(\$7,500)
Office Supplies	\$7,500	\$2,368	\$7,500	\$0
Utilities	\$6,500	\$109	\$1,000	(\$5,500)
Admin Allocation	\$175,000	\$158,216	\$175,000	\$0
Totals	\$2,496,878	\$1,992,403	\$2,484,897	-0.48%



Begin Phase 1 Project

Avenue 136

LTRID

TPDWD

Porterville
Municipal
Airport

Avenue 128

Siphon 4

T

SID

Avenue 120

Avenue 112

Siphon 5

T

T

DCTRA

SID

Avenue 104

Deer Creek Check/Siphon

T

TBID

Siphon 6

Siphon 7

Road 208

T

SID

Avenue 88

Siphon 8

Avenue 80

Siphon 9

T

SID

T

DEID

Siphon 10

Avenue 64

FRIANT-KERN CANAL MIDDLE REACH CAPACITY CORRECTION PROJECT PHASE 1

Construction Progress Report: July 2022

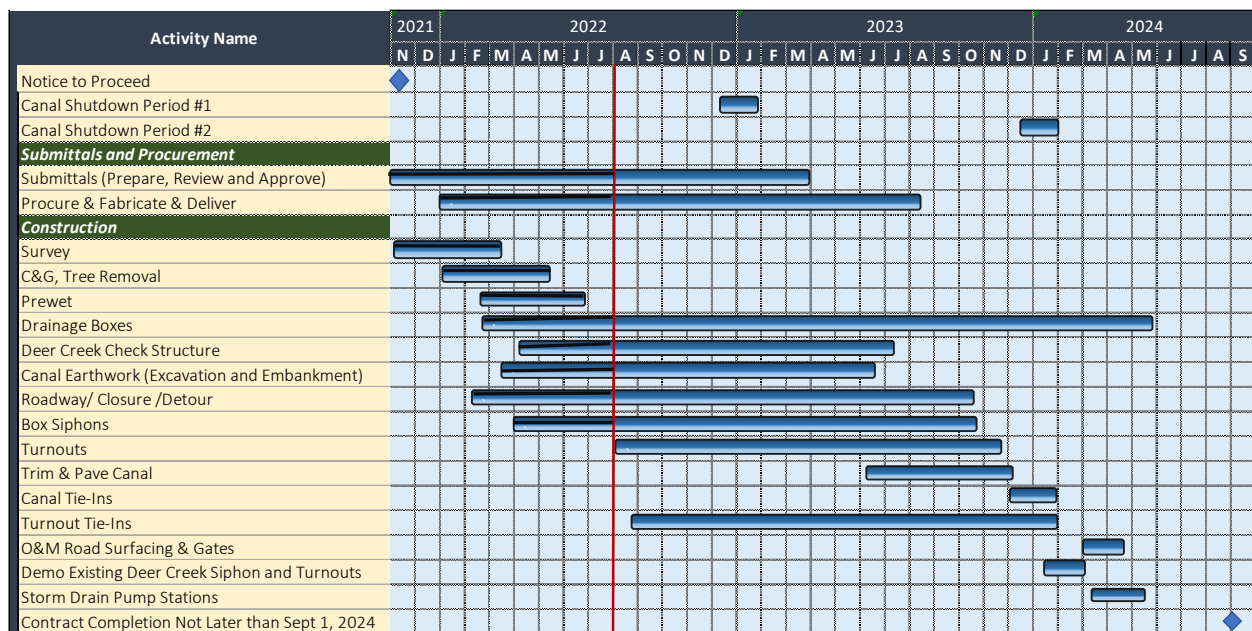


End Phase 1 Project

Summary of Work Accomplished

- The Contractor has worked 211 calendar days as of July 30th.
- Prewet systems installation and operation continued at the TBID borrow area.
- Continued canal excavation and embankment placement along the new alignment. The majority of the new canal prism has been excavated to invert between Avenue 136 and Terra Bella Avenue, and the alignment between Terra Bella Avenue to the end is partially excavated to invert.
- Work in the Deer Creek check/siphon area included concrete formwork installation, waterstop installation, and reinforcing bar steel placement.
- Work for the roadway crossing siphon at Avenue 88 included concrete formwork placement, waterstop installation, and reinforcing bar steel placement.
- Completed excavation for the roadway crossing siphon at Avenue 112.
- Road closures for roadway siphons at Avenue 88 and 112 are in effect.
- The grading and paving for the Road 192 temporary shoofly was started.
- Work continued on the irrigation and drainage box extensions at six locations.

Schedule Progress



Work completed to-date (based on cost) is approximately 33.2 percent of the original contract amount, and the elapsed time (through July) represents approximately 26.5 percent of the total contract time

Construction Narrative

Canal excavation and embankment placement continued, with work being performed between Avenue 136 and Deer Creek and between Road 208 and Avenue 80. The daily earthwork production rate ranged from approximately 12,000 cubic yards (cy) to 17,000 cy per shift. Materials from the TBID borrow source continued to be placed in the canal embankments, and compaction tests performed with all areas passing compaction tests prior to the placement of the next lift. Equipment used for the canal embankment fill included a CAT 14 motor grader or D6 dozer equipped with GPS to spread the materials on the embankments. Compaction was done by two CAT 825 soil compactor (39-ton) or CAT 834 rubber tire compactor (52-ton) with water trucks applying water for moisture conditioning as needed.

At the Deer Creek area, work continued to install the concrete formwork. The Contractor also installed waterstops for the slab and wall joints and started placing the reinforcement for the two slab sections, the wall dowels and sloped transitions. Groundwater levels declined and the dewatering wells were turned off. At the new roadway siphon in Avenue 88, the Contractor continued placing concrete formwork panels, installed waterstops and started placing the reinforcement. Excavation for the new roadway siphon at Avenue 112 was completed, then inspected and approved by the project geotechnical engineer. A temporary roadway, or “shoofly” was required by Tulare County for the Road 208 siphon construction. The shoofly foundation was prepared, aggregate base placed and the majority of the asphalt paving constructed this month. The existing pavement was also milled for the shoofly transition.

Work on the irrigation and drainage extensions at five locations continued this month. The Contractor placed the slab and wall concrete for the 5-ft by 4-ft drainage extension box south of Avenue 128, however, it was discovered that the concrete compressive strength for the previous pours was deficient. As a result, the Contractor has planned to remove the deficient concrete and correct the concrete mix issues. Work continued to compact the pipe backfill for the 48-inch pipes at north of Avenue 88 and north of Terra Bella Avenue. The Contractor started concrete formwork installation and reinforcing bar placement for the drainage box south of Road 208.

Environmental

Biological construction monitoring in areas of active construction continued. To-date, no evidence has been found to indicate the presence of kit fox or burrowing owls within the work area. Reduced buffer areas for nesting birds are currently in place at five locations and buffers are being removed as birds are leaving the area.

Change Orders

There were no change orders this month.

Construction Progress Photographs¹



5x4 Irrigation and Drainage Siphon Box south of Avenue 128



Avenue 88 Siphon Slab Reinforcement in Progress



Road 192 Shoofly Paving



Compaction Around the 48-inch RCP south of Avenue 88



48-inch RCP Installation south of Avenue 88



Installation of Siphon Formwork at Deer Creek

¹ Photographs courtesy of Reclamation



Deer Creek Siphon Construction



Avenue 88 Siphon



Avenue 112 Siphon



Road 192 Shoofly Construction

Progress Map



Continued on Next Page

Progress Map continued



Financial Summary

Expenditures through July 31, 2022

Sources of Funds	Federal Funding		FWA Spending Plan Funds		Friant Water Authority Funding					
	SJRRP funds	WIIN funds	Advance Payments for Construction Costs		FWA Contractors	Eastern Tule GSA	Pixley GSA	Delano GSA	State Funding-DWR	Total FWA funds
Anticipated Funding	\$41M-\$46.9M	\$ 210,550,000	\$ 118,645,000		\$ 50,000,000	\$125M-\$200M	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 29,792,000	
Funds Secured/Received to date	\$ 41,000,000	\$ 210,550,000	\$ 18,289,000		\$ 34,024,215	\$ 4,736,341	\$ 11,000,000	In progress	\$ 6,092,100	\$ 55,852,656
Expenditures to date	(37,991,033)	(50,939,564)	(12,007,505)		(16,873,705)	(4,733,243)	(11,000,000)			(32,606,948)
Remaining Funding Available	\$ 3,008,967	\$ 159,610,436	\$ 6,281,495		\$ 17,150,510	\$ 3,098	\$ -	In progress	\$ 6,092,100	\$ 23,245,708

Project Cost Category	Budget Estimate (2022)			Prior Period Expenditures (Cumulative)		July 31, 2022 Expenditures		Total Expenditures through July 31, 2022		Remaining Budget	
	Reclamation	FWA (Non-Federal)	Total	Reclamation Expenditures	FWA Expenditures	Reclamation Expenditures	FWA Expenditures	Reclamation Expenditures	FWA Expenditures	Reclamation	FWA (Non-Federal)
Prior-Period Preconstruction Costs (thru September 30, 2021)	\$ 23,081,048	\$ 3,525,733	\$ 26,606,781	\$ 23,081,048	\$ 3,525,733			\$ 23,081,048	\$ 3,525,733	\$ -	\$ -
ROW & Land Acquisition	\$ 8,288,108	\$ 14,013,460	\$ 22,301,568	\$ 6,856,089	\$ 10,350,172	\$ 9,681	\$ 38,783	\$ 6,865,770	\$ 10,388,955	\$ 1,422,338	\$ 3,624,505
Legal & Administration (Facilitating Services) & IT Services	\$ 517,667	\$ 506,000	\$ 1,023,667	\$ 267,531	\$ 156,248	\$ 38,891	\$ 12,900	\$ 306,422	\$ 169,148	\$ 211,245	\$ 336,852
Permitting, NEPA/CEQA, Cultural Resources, & Environmental Monitoring	\$ 1,176,106	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,676,106	\$ 740,731	\$ 101,908	\$ 199		\$ 740,930	\$ 101,908	\$ 435,176	\$ 398,092
Project Management	\$ 2,360,302	\$ 1,987,500	\$ 4,347,802	\$ 651,333	\$ 124,305	\$ 24,398	\$ 7,898	\$ 675,731	\$ 132,204	\$ 1,684,571	\$ 1,855,296
Construction Management	\$ 12,000,000	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 1,530,489	\$ -	\$ 41,287		\$ 1,571,776	\$ -	\$ 10,428,224	\$ -
Design & Specifications	\$ 1,785,380	\$ -	\$ 1,785,380	\$ 1,344,184	\$ -	\$ 624		\$ 1,344,808	\$ -	\$ 440,572	\$ -
Construction Support	\$ 13,561,832	\$ -	\$ 13,561,832	\$ 3,343,233	\$ -	\$ 18,655		\$ 3,361,888	\$ -	\$ 10,199,945	\$ -
Construction Contract - Phase 1 Replacement Pump Stations	\$ 8,629,262	\$ 8,629,262	\$ 17,258,525	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,629,262	\$ 8,629,262
Construction Contract - MRCCP Phase 1	\$ 68,226,273	\$ 110,464,022	\$ 178,690,295	\$ 45,257,587	\$ 18,289,000	\$ 5,724,637		\$ 50,982,224	\$ 18,289,000	\$ 17,244,048	\$ 92,175,022
Construction Contract Contingency	\$ 6,624,022	\$ 6,624,022	\$ 13,248,044	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,624,022	\$ 6,624,022
Total	\$ 146,250,000	\$ 146,250,000	\$ 292,500,000	\$ 83,072,225	\$ 32,547,367	\$ 5,858,372	\$ 59,581	\$ 88,930,597	\$ 32,606,948	\$ 57,319,403	\$ 113,643,052

% Cost-Share

50%

50%

73%

27%

Please Note:		
Actual cost-share percentages:	72%	28%
The difference is due to timing of when the FWA Spending Plan Funds are being expended by BOR.		

Agenda Report

No. 4.B

DATE: August 25, 2022

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Ian Buck-Macleod, Water Resources Manager

SUBJECT: Water Operations Update

SUMMARY:

The Friant Class 1 allocation was increased to 30% on July 20th; all other CVP allocations have remained the same. The most recent CVO forecast was released on July 31st, which showed fairly minimal changes at most locations compared to the June forecast. Releases from Friant for the Exchange Contractors began on April 1st and ended on July 15th. The most recent recommendation from the Restoration Administrator has Restoration Flows resuming in October.

DISCUSSION:

Inflow Forecasts

July and August precipitation was generally near average in most locations throughout the State, although in most areas, average is near zero. The exception has been portions of the Southern and Central Sierra and parts of Southern California that have seen above average monsoonal/thunderstorm activity. Temperatures in August have generally been slightly above average. Precipitation across the State as a percent of normal currently ranges from 59% to 79%. Little to no precipitation is forecasted over the next two weeks, while current temperature forecasts show above average temperatures for most of the State for at least the next week.

Table 1 shows the unimpaired inflow forecasts for Shasta Lake and Millerton Lake from the California Nevada River Forecast Center (CNRFC) and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), respectively, along with a Millerton inflow forecast from the South-Central California Area Office (SCCAO). Forecasts for both Shasta and Millerton have converged across a small range at this point in the water year. Runoff from the recent monsoonal activity in the Upper San Joaquin has resulted in a nearly 30 TAF increase in forecasted unimpaired water year inflow. The June 7 update was the final Bulletin 120 forecast for the year. As a result of the defined shortage criteria, it is a Shasta Critical year; unimpaired inflow to Shasta in WY 2022 needed to be at least 4.0 MAF for this year to be non-critical.

Table 1. Unimpaired Inflow Forecasts for WY 2022

Item	Exceedance		
	90%	50%	10%
CNRFC Shasta Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) ¹	2,900	2,900	2,910
DWR Shasta Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) ²	2,915	2,960	3,030
CNRFC Millerton Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) ¹	1,050	1,050	1,060
DWR Millerton Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) ²	1,007	1,044	1,090
SCCAO Millerton Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) ³	1,060	1,067	1,078

Notes:

¹ As of August 23.

² As of June 7 (final B120).

³ As of August 12 (60%DWR/40%NWS).

CVP NOD Operations

Overall CVP North-of-Delta reservoirs are at mostly below-normal storage levels for this week based on their 15-year average – Trinity, Shasta, and Folsom are 45%, 63%, and 95% of average, respectively; however, there is over 300 TAF more storage compared to this time last year. Releases from all upstream reservoirs have been reduced as demands start to fall off and Delta water quality requirements are relaxed.

In late March, the CVP, various State agencies, and the Sacramento River Settlement Contractors agreed on an approach for Shasta operations for the mid-April through September period to preserve as much coldwater in Shasta for as long as possible. This operation has resulted in only about 18% of supplies available for the Settlement Contractors.

CVO provided updated operations projections at the end of July for the 90% and 50% exceedance level. Figures 1 and 2 show the projected Shasta Lake and Folsom Lake storage through October based off the most recent CVO projections, as compared to actuals to date. Shasta storage has consistently trended above the 90% forecast since late spring, and is currently forecasted to end September over 1.4 MAF, more than 100 TAF higher than forecasted in the Shasta Temperature Management Plan. Folsom storage has also generally trended near or above forecasted.

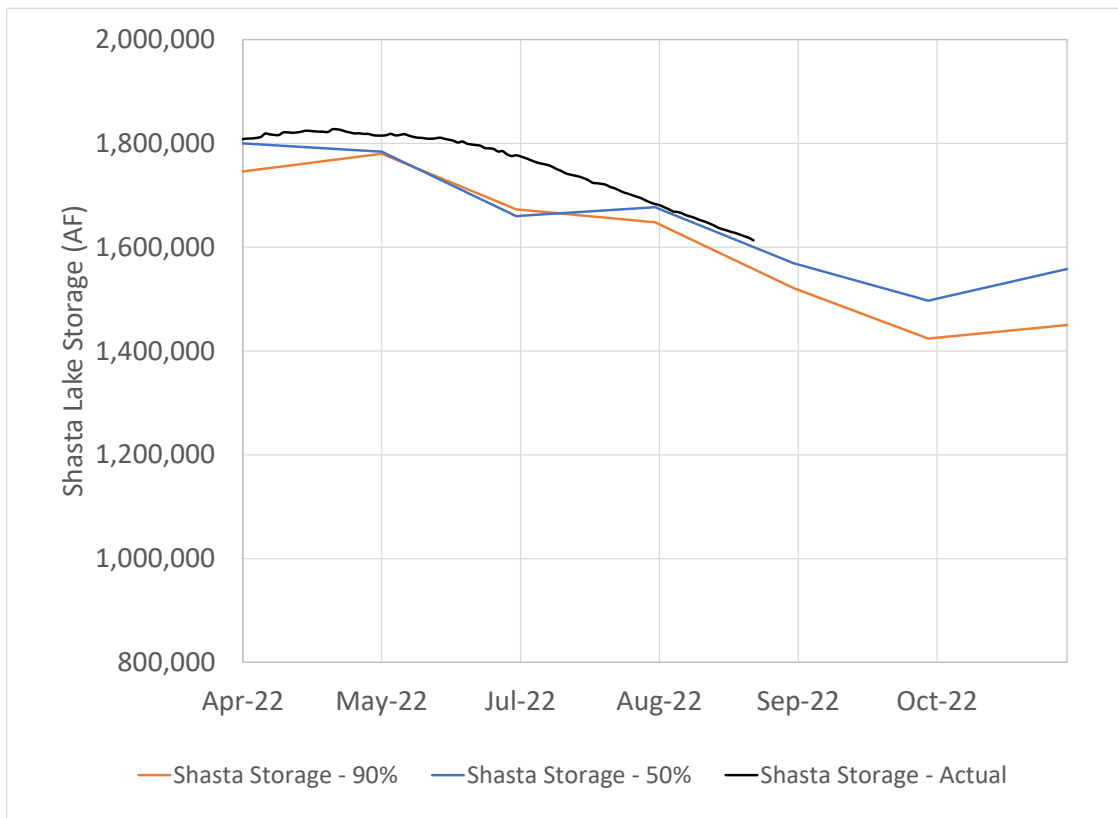


Figure 1. Shasta Lake Storage – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals

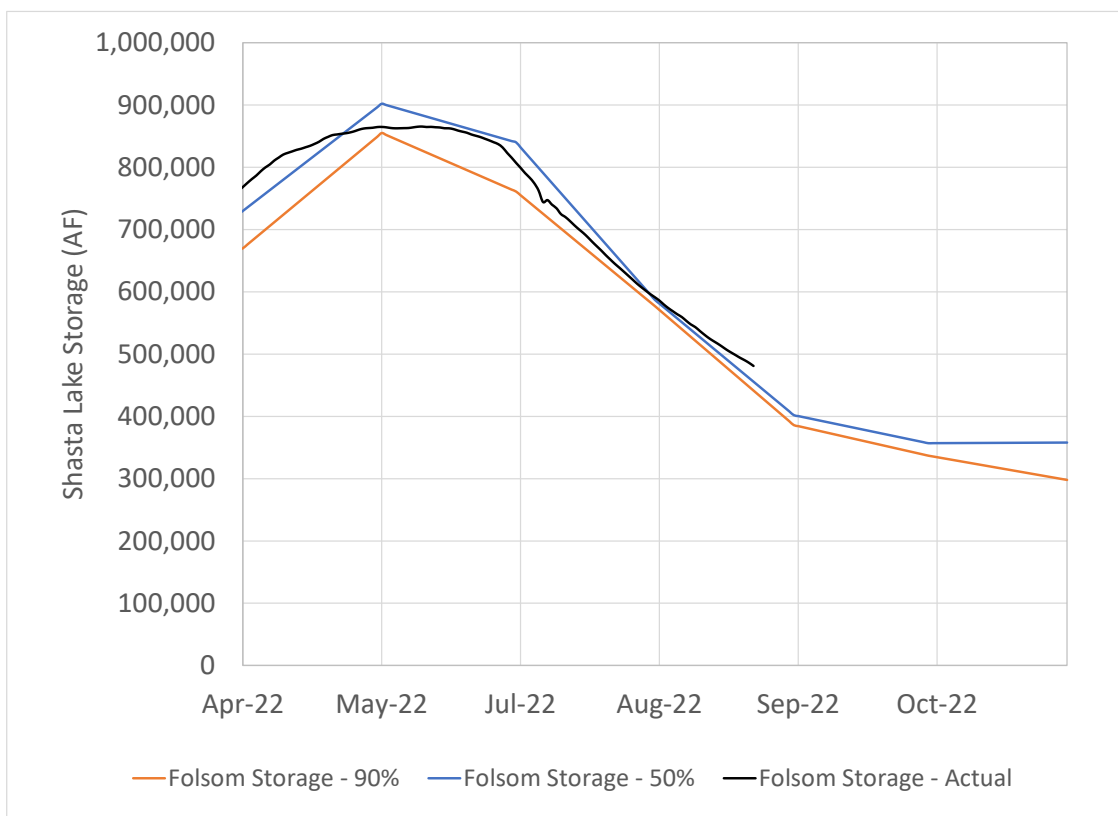


Figure 2. Folsom Lake Storage – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals

CVP SOD Operations

Delta Operations

Jones exports were at a one-unit operation from April until the end of June. Exports had been limited by TUCO limits, overall availability, and the Vernalis 1:1 requirement. On July 1, Jones exports increased to a two-unit operation and then a three-unit operation on July 11. CVO anticipates being able to hold three units at least through the end of August, but operations may be adjusted based on water quality conditions in the Delta. Figure 3 shows the projected daily Jones pumping through October as compared to actuals to date. Of this increased Jones pumping, approximately 175 cfs is considered to be part of north-of-Delta, Yuba River transfers to San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority water contractors, which will total less than 30 TAF when complete.

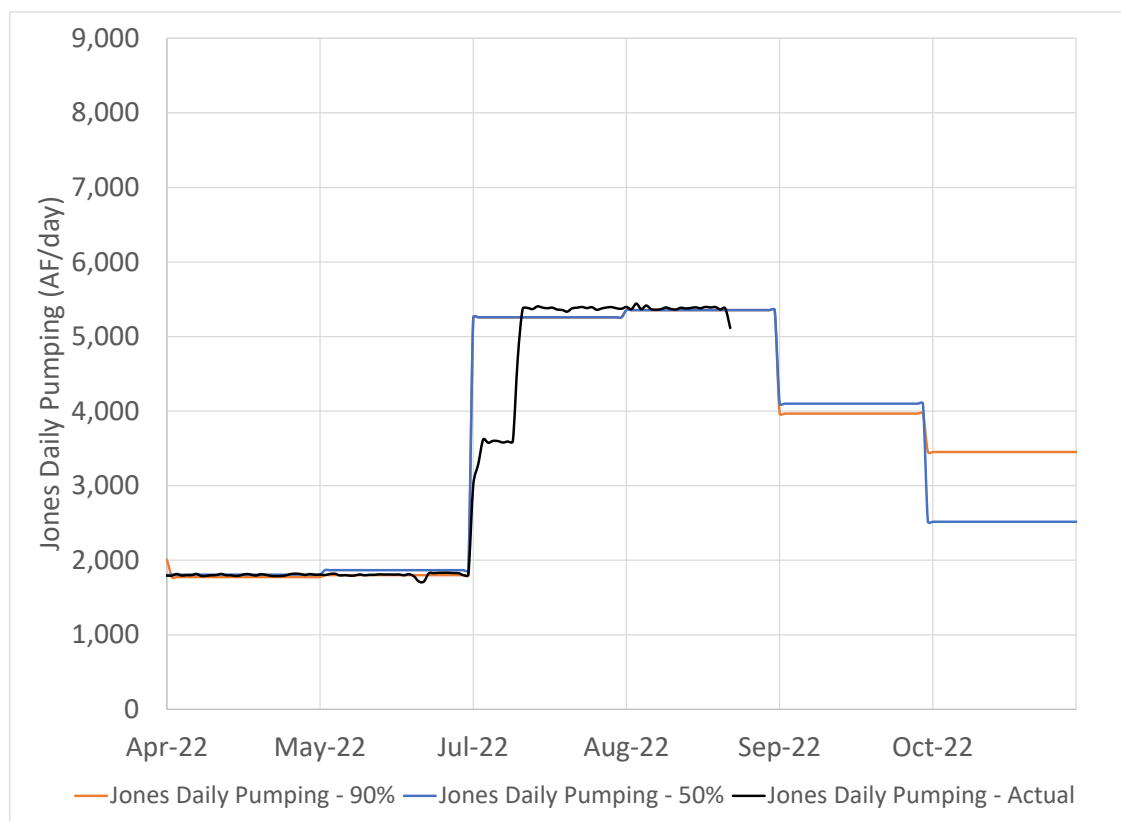


Figure 3. Daily Jones Pumping – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals

As of August 16, water right curtailments were in effect for a number of tributaries in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, with all rights in the San Joaquin watershed being curtailed to at least a 1900 priority, all rights in the Sacramento watershed being curtailed to at least a 1904 priority, and all rights in the Legal Delta being curtailed to a 1920 priority. At this time, the SWRCB anticipates many of these curtailments to remain in effect for most of the summer.

San Luis Operations

CVP San Luis Reservoir storage is at 169 TAF—72% of its 15-year average. At the end of May there was approximately 254 TAF of rescheduled and non-Project water in CVP San Luis, with most contractors expecting to slowly use this throughout the season. This leaves approximately 83 TAF of Project supply currently available. Figure 4 shows the July exceedance projections from CVO for San Luis Federal storage through October as compared to actuals. Please note both projections display actual storage, which currently includes approximately 250 TAF of non-project water at the end of May. The CVO projection currently shows CVP San Luis total physical storage reaching low-point in October, but remaining positive. Internal FWA estimates suggest that project water in CVP San Luis has recently hit low point, with storage currently around 80 TAF.

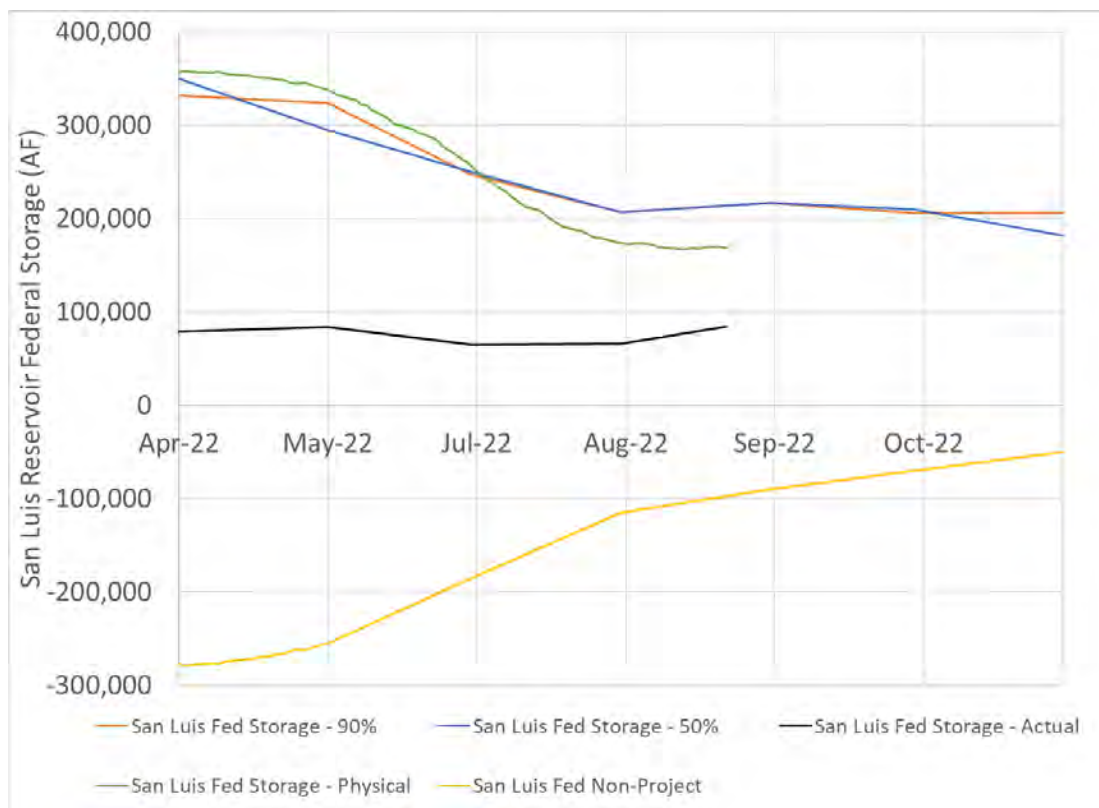


Figure 4. San Luis Federal Storage – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals

Exchange Contract

On April 1st water began being released from Friant to meet Exchange Contractor demands. Releases from Millerton began decreasing on June 22 and are currently about 255 cfs. Delivery of Friant water to Exchange Contractors ceased on July 15, with flows dropping to Holding Contract minimum at Gravelly Ford. Total delivery to Exchange Contractors of Friant supply was 32 TAF in April, 63 TAF in May, 62 TAF in June, and approximately 8 TAF in July, removing losses. It is not anticipated that additional releases from Millerton to meet Exchange Contractor demand will be required in 2022.

Friant Division

Millerton and Friant Allocation

Figure 5 shows the Millerton Lake storage through October based off the most recent SCCAO 90% projection and an internal 75% projection (both of which include the approximately 30 TAF increase in WY runoff), as compared to actuals to date. The projection shows a 30% Class 1 available supply (240 TAF) on top of 37 TAF of carryover supply, and 54 TAF of URFs (note recent change to URF's in next section). This projection includes the approximately 211 TAF that has been released for the Exchange Contractors, with no additional releases for the Exchange Contractors this year. Millerton Lake storage has recently trended near the most recent forecast.

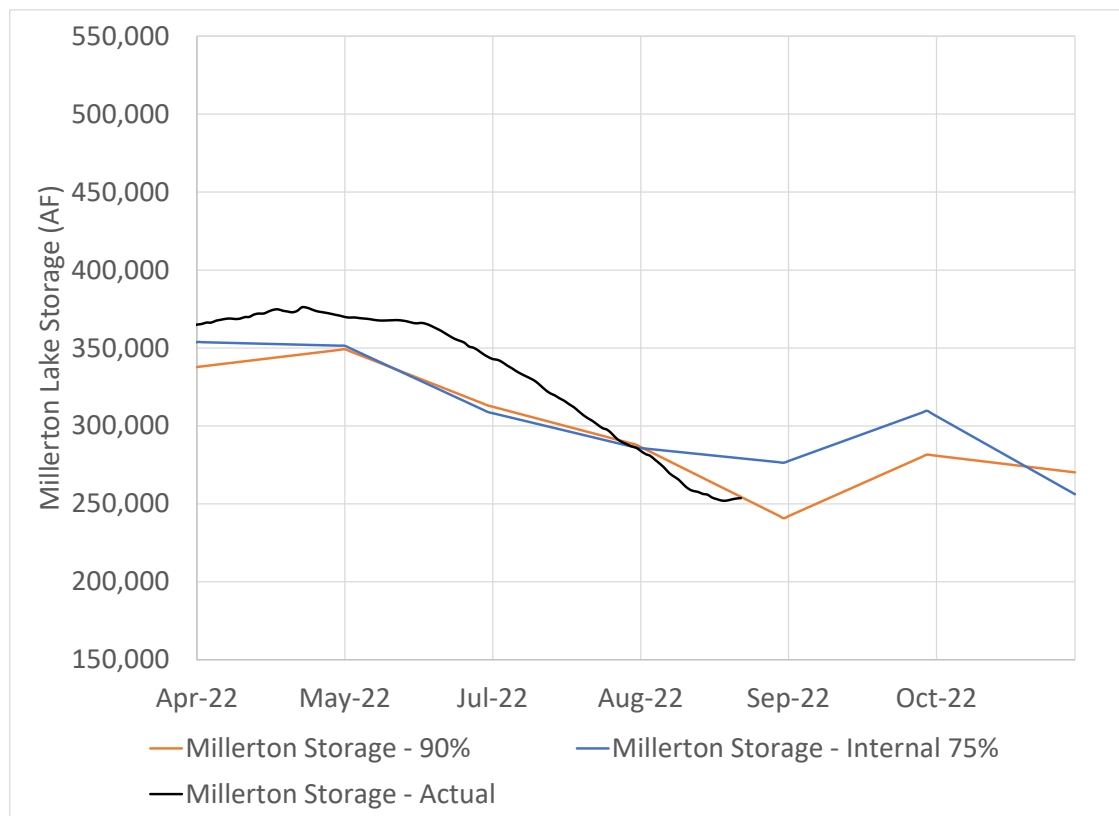


Figure 5. Millerton Lake Storage – SCCAO 90% Exceedance Projection / FWA Internal 75% Exceedance Projection as Compared to Actuals

Friant Division Contractors

The CVP Friant allocation for 2022 was increased to 30% of Class 1 supplies (240 TAF) on July 20. In May, 42 TAF of Gross URFs were sold. Another 26 TAF of Gross URFs were accepted for URF Exchanges (10.5 TAF of which from 2018 agreement) in May through July. Finally, 33 TAF Gross URFs were sold in July, totaling 101 TAF of Gross URFs this year.

SCCAO conducted a Forecast of Millerton Operations meeting on August 12th to update interested parties on the status of hydrology and operations forecasts. The 90% Exceedance operations scenario spreadsheet reflected an unexpected increase in recent runoff due to monsoonal precipitation. The additional actual and forecast runoff appears to be sufficient to increase the Friant Water Supply

allocation by another 5%. Districts impressed on Reclamation the need to increase the allocation as soon as possible to allow some districts to use the water before they have to shut down their systems due to lack of water supply in addition to concerns of canal construction this winter and continue capacity constraints. FWA Staff is strongly advocating the earliest possible allocation increase, but Reclamation notified FWA last week that it would not increase the allocation at this time due to concerns of potentially dry future conditions and 'borrowing' of future water supply, compounded with low upstream storage.

San Joaquin River Restoration Allocation

On May 13th, Reclamation notified the Restoration Administrator (RA) of the final allocation update for WY 2022/23 of 232,470 AF, as measured at Gravelly Ford. On July 12th the RA submitted a revised schedule for the remainder of the restoration year. The recommendation includes no Restoration Flow releases through September in order to preserve coldwater pool in Millerton. The recommendation has been approved by Reclamation following completion of a water supply test related to shifting 19.8 TAF of releases from summer to fall months, which concluded there would be no material reduction to Friant Contractor deliveries as a result of the revised schedule. Restoration flows previously ceased on April 10th due to capacity limitations in Reach 2 and the need for Exchange Contractor supply, which have priority over Restoration flows. The last day of Restoration flows past Sack Dam was April 12th.

San Joaquin River Restoration Recapture

Recapture at Mendota Pool is unlikely this year except for at the beginning and end of Restoration Flow releases in October and February, respectively. The temporary transfer petition for recapture at PID and BCID was delayed due to the uncertainty regarding availability of Restoration Flows due to the releases for the Exchange Contractors. The petition for temporary transfer will be resubmitted this week or next, with the expectation of being able to recapture Restoration Flows at PID and/or BCID when Restoration Flows resume.

AGENDA REPORT

NO. 4.C

DATE: August 25, 2022

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Alex Biering, Government Affairs and Communications Manager
Johnny Amaral, Chief of External Affairs

SUBJECT: External Affairs Update

SUMMARY:

Update on State and Federal affairs and communications activities.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

None; informational only.

SUGGESTED MOTION:

None; informational only.

DISCUSSION:

State Affairs

“California’s Water Supply Strategy” August 2022 Report

On August 11, the Newsom Administration released a document titled “California’s Water Supply Strategy: Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future.” The Strategy is largely focused on regional self-reliance, especially through desalination, water recycling and reuse, and Delta conveyance improvements. Below are bullets that summarize some of the major actions included in the Strategy.

- Expand storage for up to 4 MAF of additional water supply.
 - Expand average annual groundwater recharge by at least 500,000 acre-feet.
 - Streamline permitting for recharge projects funded by DWR’s FloodMAR program.
 - “Pursue legislation to revise the water right application process to deliver decisions more quickly.”
 - SWRCB will “develop permanent regulations for water availability analyses that specify methodologies, data, and alternatives for conducting such analyses.”
 - Work with local sponsors to complete all 7 Prop. 1 WSIP storage projects to increase storage capacity by 2.8 MAF statewide.
 - Implementation steps focus on different types of interagency collaboration.
 - Expand San Luis Reservoir by 135,000 AF.

- Implementation steps are to work with Reclamation to complete the dam safety/expansion project.
 - Address dam safety to increase storage at 41 reservoirs.
 - “DWR will administer the \$100 million in the 2022-23 budget for local dam safety projects and flood management.”
- Recycle/reuse 800,000 AF of water annually by 2030 and 1.8 MAF by 2040.
 - “At roughly \$15,000 an acre-foot, it would require a state, local, and federal investment of approximately \$10 billion to achieve the 2030 goal and \$27 billion to achieve the 2040 goal of recycling an additional 1.8 million acre-feet of water.”
 - SWRCB is tasked to “identify recycled water projects that hold the potential to be operational by 2030 and by no later than 2040” and subsequently help resolve any permitting or regulatory barriers.
- Efficiency upgrades to save up to 500,000 AF of water annually.
 - Continue pushing conservation locally where feasible.
 - SWRCB to develop short-term and long-term “efficiency-based conservation targets” for urban suppliers.
 - Grant programs for turf replacement and local efficiency upgrades.
- Desalination and stormwater capture/treatment.
 - Increase annual supply capacity by at least 250,000 acre-feet by 2030 and 500,000 acre-feet by 2040 via stormwater capture.
 - Unspecified funding and permitting help for locals pursuing projects.
 - SWRCB to hire a consultant to assess statewide progress every 5 years.
 -

Legislative Schedule for Remainder of 2022

- 8/25** Last day to amend bills on the floor.
- 8/31** Last day to pass bills; final recess begins.

Legislation of Interest

Below are bills FWA has flagged for interest or discussed with other groups or members of the Legislature.

- AB 2108 (Rivas): Would require that one of the Governor’s appointees to the SWRCB and to each regional board be qualified in the field of water supply and water quality relating to disadvantaged or tribal communities. *This bill is now on the Assembly Floor.*
- AB 2201 (Bennett): Would prohibit a county, city, or any other water well permitting agency from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to SGMA and classified as medium- or high-priority unless specified conditions are met, including that it obtains a written verification from the GSA that the well is consistent with the GSP. *This bill is now on the Assembly Floor.*
- ACA 13 (Mathis): Would require the Treasurer to annually transfer an amount equal to 2% of all state revenues from the General Fund to the Water Infrastructure Trust Account, which the

measure would create. *This bill was triple-referred to Assembly committees on Water, Parks & Wildlife and Natural Resources but has not moved since.*

- SB 1205 (Allen): Would require the SWRCB to develop and adopt regulations to require more detailed and comprehensive water availability analyses that are submitted by water right permit applicants. *This bill is now on the Assembly Floor.*

Federal Affairs

On Thursday August 18, President Biden signed into law a sweeping health care, tax, and climate bill. After negotiations since the beginning of his presidency, Congress passed a scaled-back Build Back Better plan that makes significant prescription drug changes; generates revenue through various tax increases; and funds energy and climate change programs. The Ferguson Group report on what is included in the “Inflation Reduction Act of 2022” is included in the External Affairs report.

Congress is in recess for the month of August, with the Senate scheduled to return on September 6 and the House returning on September 13. The House is expected to adjourn for the midterm elections on September 30 (only 11 legislative days) , with the Senate scheduled to be in until October 21 if that adjournment date holds.

The House Republican CA Delegation is preparing to introduce a water bill that focuses heavily on Delta operations and regulatory issues impacting water operations throughout the state. It also includes provision related to infrastructure, including a raise of Shasta. They are aiming for introduction prior to returning from the August recess, but it could easily slip until the week they return.

BUDGET IMPACT:

None.

ATTACHMENTS:

“California’s Water Supply Strategy” (Aug. 11, 2022); Family Farm Alliance Executive Director’s Report for August 2022.



AUG 2022 CALIFORNIA'S WATER SUPPLY STRATEGY Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future



Agenda No.4.C.4



Introduction

Our climate has changed. We are experiencing extreme, sustained drought conditions in California and across the American West caused by hotter, drier weather. Our warming climate means that a greater share of the rain and snowfall we receive will be absorbed by dry soils, consumed by thirsty plants, and evaporated into the air. This leaves less water to meet our needs.

This is our new climate reality, and we must adapt.

During his first months in office, Governor Newsom issued an **executive order** calling on State Agencies to create a comprehensive **Water Resilience Portfolio**. The Portfolio prioritized key actions to secure California's water future. *Over the last two years we've **made major progress** that includes:* working to bring our groundwater basins into balance; updating infrastructure to move water throughout the state; restoring river systems, including the nation's largest dam removal effort on the Klamath River; and improving water management through new voluntary agreements and technology investments.

California is investing billions of dollars into these actions to secure the future of California's water supply.

Over the last three years, **state leaders have earmarked more than \$8 billion to modernize water infrastructure and management.** The historic three-year, \$5.2 billion investment in California water systems enacted in 2021-22 has enabled emergency drought response, improved water conservation to stretch water supplies, and enabled scores of projects by local water suppliers to become more resilient to current and future droughts. The 2022-23 budget includes an *additional \$2.8 billion* for drought relief to hard-hit communities, water conservation, environmental protection for fish and wildlife, and long-term projects to permanently strengthen drought resilience.

Over the last two years, scientists and water managers have been alarmed by the accelerating impacts of the warming climate on our water supply. **We now know that hotter and drier weather could diminish our existing water supply by up to 10% by 2040.** So we are ***taking action***.

We have invested billions in securing the future of California's water supply and this focused *Water Supply Strategy* updates state priorities based on new data and accelerating climate change.

To ensure California has the water needed for generations to come, this Strategy includes:

- **Create storage space for up to 4 million acre-feet of water**, allowing us to capitalize on big storms when they do occur and store water for dry periods
- **Recycle and reuse at least 800,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2030**, enabling better and safer use of wastewater currently discharged to the ocean
- **Free up 500,000 acre-feet of water** through more efficient water use and conservation, helping make up for water lost due to climate change
- Make new water available for use by **capturing stormwater and desalinating ocean water and salty water in groundwater basins**, diversifying supplies and making the most of high flows during storm events

To match the pace of climate change, California must move smarter and faster to update our water systems. **The modernization of our water systems will help replenish the water California will lose due to hotter, drier weather, and generate enough water for more than 8.4 million households.**

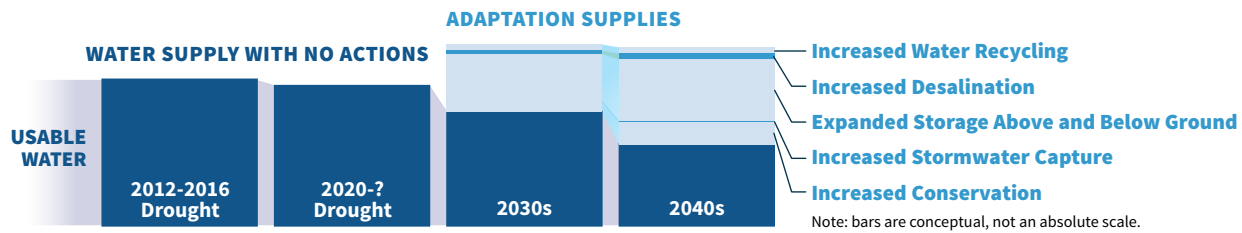
CALIFORNIA'S WATER SUPPLY STRATEGY

Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future

This document outlines California's strategy and priority actions to adapt and protect water supplies in an era of rising temperatures.

Over the next 20 years, California could lose 10 percent¹ of its water supplies.

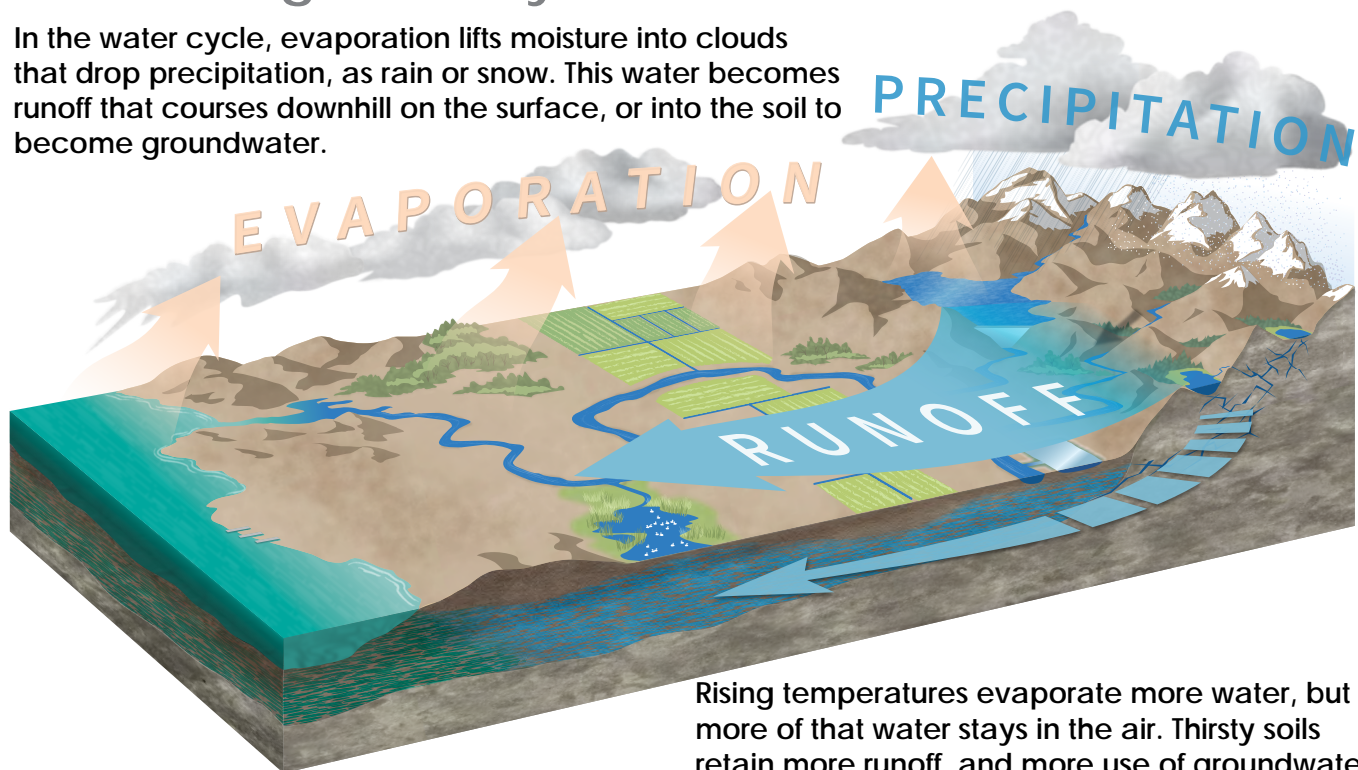
Our climate has changed, and the West continues to get hotter and drier. As it does, we will see on average less snowfall, more evaporation, and greater consumption of water by vegetation, soil, and the atmosphere itself.



In previous droughts the ratio of precipitation to evaporation to runoff has been similar. However, as temperatures rise, evaporation increases, with the consequence of a fall in runoff. As average temperatures continue to increase, the increase in evaporation will continue, with a concurrent drop in runoff.

The coming water cycle: the air claims more

In the water cycle, evaporation lifts moisture into clouds that drop precipitation, as rain or snow. This water becomes runoff that courses downhill on the surface, or into the soil to become groundwater.



Rising temperatures evaporate more water, but more of that water stays in the air. Thirsty soils retain more runoff, and more use of groundwater requires more water for recharging watertables.

¹ DWR estimates a 10% reduction in water supply by 2040. This is a planning scenario that considers increased temperatures and decreased runoff due to a thirstier atmosphere, plants, and soils. According to the California Water Plan Update, California's managed water supply ranges from 60-90 MAF per year so the effect of a drier climate results in a disappearance of about 6-9 MAF of water supply.

California's precipitation always has swung between drought and flood. Those swings are becoming more severe. Regardless of drought or flood, in this changed climate there will be less water available for people to use than there would have been in a cooler climate because of the way plants, soils, and the atmosphere use water as temperatures rise.

The volume of water used by people in California for agriculture, urban, and environmental purposes ranges from 60 million acre-feet per year to 90 million acre-feet per year. A loss of 10 percent of that volume to hotter, drier conditions could mean the disappearance of about six million acre-feet to nine million acre-feet of water supply. For comparison's sake, California's largest reservoir – Shasta – holds 4.5 million acre-feet.

Water underpins much of what we care about as Californians. To thrive and grow as a state, we will have to make up for a loss of supply. We must innovate, conserve, store, reuse, and repurpose water.

This document outlines four sets of actions the State will pursue to prepare California for its new climate reality.

These targeted actions aim to secure supplies for people, so that homes, schools, and businesses do not suffer disruptions, and the state's agricultural economy continues to thrive.

In concert with these actions, the State is working to protect fish and wildlife populations by removing stream barriers, restoring aquatic habitat, bolstering stream flows at ecologically important times, and expanding floodplains and wetlands.

The State also continues to make progress extending clean, safe drinking water to all Californians; in the last three years, the number of people impacted by failing water systems has fallen from 1.6 million to 934,000, and the state has delivered emergency drinking water assistance to 9,456 households and 150 water systems in this drought.

The actions in this strategy aim primarily to support the urban and suburban water systems that serve most Californians and to stabilize water supplies for agriculture. But benefits from these actions will extend to environmental protection and fulfillment of the right of every Californian to safe drinking water, and the State continues to advance those efforts apart from this strategy.

How California is taking action to protect community water supplies

The Water Resilience Portfolio has guided State water policy since July 2020 and will continue to do so. It is a comprehensive suite of actions that support local water resilience. However, the record-breaking temperatures and aridity of the 2012-16 drought, followed so closely by another stretch of similar conditions beginning in the winter of 2020-21, send a strong climate signal that we must heed. These new, more extreme conditions make clear that to secure water supplies, we must double down on a set of actions within the Water Resilience Portfolio, with haste.

Executing this strategy will require coordination with local, tribal, and federal partners to:

- 1) Develop new water through recycling and desalination.

- 2) Capture and save more stormwater, above ground and below ground.
- 3) Reduce use of water in cities and on farms.
- 4) Improve all water management actions with better data, forecasting, conveyance, and administration of water rights.

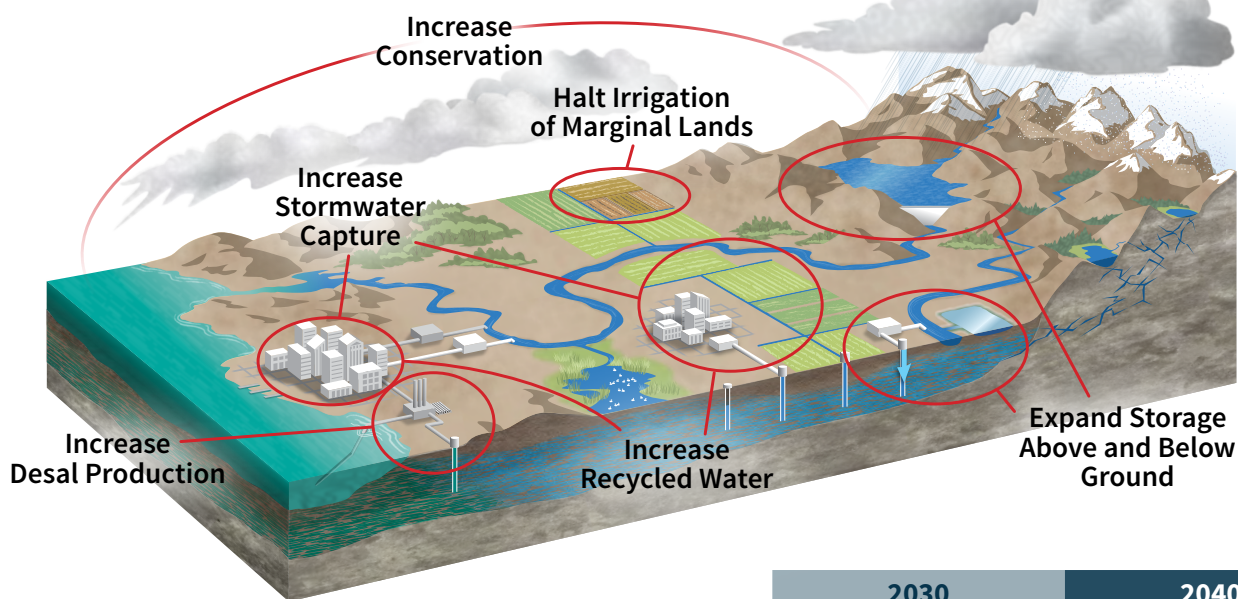
1. Develop New Water Supplies

Investments in wastewater recycling and desalination technology can help drought-proof communities.

- 1.1 Reuse at least 800,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2030 and 1.8 million acre-feet by 2040, with most of that additional recycling involving direct wastewater discharges that are now going to the ocean.

Closing the evaporative gap

To offset increased evaporation tied to warmer average temperatures, California must capture, recycle, de-salt, and conserve more water.



	2030		2040	
Increase Recycled Water	.8 MAF	About 5 MAF	1.8 MAF	About 7 MAF
Increase Desal Production	28,000 AF		84,000 AF	
Increase Stormwater Capture	.25 MAF		.5 MAF	
Increase Conservation	.5 MAF		.5 MAF	
SUBTOTAL FOR RECYCLED, DESAL, STORMWATER AND CONSERVATION	1.6 MAF		2.9 MAF	
Expand Storage Above and Below Ground*	3.7 MAF		4 MAF	
Total	4.8 MAF		6.9 MAF	

*Additional storage capacity does not equate to a similar volume of new water supply. MAF – million acre-feet.

Currently, recycled water offsets about nine percent of the state's water demand, about 728,000 acre-feet per year. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has invested a total of \$1.8 billion in recycled water projects statewide over the last five years that are in various stages of development. Once completed, those projects will generate an additional 124,000 acre-feet of new water supply.

Approximately 1.5 million acre-feet per year of treated wastewater is currently discharged to California's ocean waters. Not all of this can be recycled, as some water is needed to discharge brine, and wastewater in some places provides critical streamflow for fish and wildlife. But in many places, communities can tap this resource to build water supply resilience.

Current regulations enable communities to use recycled water for drinking via a reservoir or aquifer, and in 2023, the State Water Board will establish direct potable reuse regulations that allow suppliers to distribute recycled water without first putting it into a reservoir or aquifer.

Implementation Steps:

- The State will consider greater investments and leverage federal dollars where possible to build on the \$3.2 billion in financing for water recycling projects that the State Water Board has provided to 94 projects since 2012. At roughly \$15,000 an acre-foot, it would require a state, local, and federal investment of approximately \$10 billion to achieve the 2030 goal and \$27 billion to achieve the 2040 goal of recycling an additional 1.8 million acre-feet of water.
- By January 1, 2024, the State Water Board will work with local water and sanitation agencies to identify recycled water projects that hold the potential to be operational by 2030 and by no later than 2040.
- The State Water Board will formalize a process currently underway by convening a strike team to identify and resolve permitting and funding obstacles.
- The State Water Board will track the permitting and funding status of recycled water projects with a public, digital dashboard.
- The State will support local water sustainability plans that include water recycling, including (but not limited to):
 - Operation NEXT/Hyperion 2035 (City of Los Angeles)
 - Pure Water San Diego (City of San Diego)
 - Integrated Water Resources Plan and Climate Action Plan (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California)
 - Water Supply Management Program 2040 (East Bay Municipal Utility District)
- The State Water Board will act on direct potable reuse regulations by December 2023.

1.2 Expand brackish groundwater desalination production by 28,000 acre-feet per year by 2030 and 84,000 acre-feet per year by 2040 and help guide location of seawater desalination projects where they are cost effective and environmentally appropriate.

There are 14 seawater desalination plants across the state, with a combined production capacity of approximately 89,000 acre-feet per year. Some are not operating at full capacity and could be positioned to generate additional water supplies in drought, much as “peaker” power plants operate in short bursts to support electricity reliability at times of peak demand. Another 23 brackish groundwater desalination plants have a combined production capacity of 139,627 acre-feet per year. Brackish groundwater requires significantly less energy to treat than seawater.

Proposals to build desalination projects along the coast must be approved under the Coastal Act, in addition to other regulatory requirements. As California becomes hotter and drier, we must become more resourceful with the strategic opportunity that 840 miles of ocean coastline offer to build water resilience.

Implementation Steps:

- By January 1, 2024, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the State Water Board, in coordination with local agencies, will identify the brackish desalination projects that have the potential to be operational by 2030 and by no later than 2040. The State will consider investing in grants to local agencies for planning and building desalination projects.
- By January 1, 2024, the State Water Board will review groundwater basins impaired by salts and nutrients and determine the volume of water available for brackish groundwater desalination.
- As the State's representative on the U.S. Department of Energy's five-year, \$100 million desalination innovation hub, DWR will continue to guide research investments towards technological breakthroughs that solve California desalination challenges.
- The State will help streamline and expedite permitting to provide better clarity and certainty to further desalination projects. To this end, by June 30, 2023, the State Water Board, Coastal Commission, DWR and other State entities (e.g. State Lands Commission) will develop criteria for siting of desalination facilities along the coast and recommend new standards to facilitate approval.
- Within the following year, these agencies will identify potential available mitigation sites to facilitate the expedited approval of desalination facilities. The State Water Board will consider amendments to the Desalination Policy in its Ocean Plan to streamline permits that meet the recommended siting and design standards for projects located in the identified priority areas.

2. Expand Water Storage Capacity Above and Below Ground by Four Million Acre-Feet.

While creating more space to store water in reservoirs and aquifers does not create more precipitation, and though having enough rain and snowfall to fill storage space is out of our control, we need diversion infrastructure, more places to park runoff, and the conveyance to eventually move the water to where it is needed to take advantage of fast-moving storms. Expanding storage capacity improves the ability to capture runoff

when diversions cause the least harm to the environment. Furthermore, apart from a hotter and drier climate, capturing water runoff is needed to help correct decades of over-pumping of groundwater basins.

2.1 Expand average annual groundwater recharge by at least 500,000 acre-feet.

Vast capacity to store water exists underground in California. Intentional, directed recharge of groundwater is one of the fastest, most economical, and widely available ways to harness the bounty of wet years to cope with dry years. It has the additional advantage of helping to halt or prevent land surface collapse due to over-pumping, which can damage roads, canals, and bridges. Expanding groundwater recharge requires adherence to laws, so that the environment and water users upstream and downstream are not harmed when streamflow is directed underground. With the multi-faceted suite of actions below, the State intends to help local water agencies to accelerate the pace and scale of groundwater recharge. These actions center on helping local agencies understand the best locations for recharge, analyze the impact of their recharge proposals on the environment and other water users, and expeditiously permit their projects.

Local agencies are developing groundwater recharge projects around the state. By the end of next year, the State cumulatively will have invested \$350 million in local assistance for recharge projects. In planning documents, local agencies have proposed more than 340 new recharge projects that, if built, could result in as much as 2.2 million acre-feet of additional stored water in a single wet year by 2030. Until those projects are permitted, it is unclear how much water those projects will have the capacity to divert to underground storage; multiple proposals may rely on the same sources of unappropriated water. But an additional 500,000 acre-feet is a reasonable estimate of the additional average annual recharge volume that may be obtained after these projects are vetted, permitted, and constructed.

California must be ready to respond to future wet winters. Fortunately, several processes already are in place that could be used to divert water from high-flow events to underground storage. Additional outreach, education, and technical assistance will be critical for preparing diverters for a potentially wet winter so that permits can be put in place before the start of the rainy season.

Should local actions become too fragmented or inefficient to maximize recharge opportunities, the state should consider a coordinated, state-level approach to provide for orderly, efficient disbursement of rights to high winter flows.

Implementation Steps: To help achieve this target, DWR and the State Water Board will continue to provide regulatory and technical assistance to local agencies that have received State funds to ensure that groundwater recharge project proponents can successfully navigate the regulatory processes. The State will weigh the following actions. Some would require additional investments and, possibly, regulatory changes.

- **Outreach:**

- DWR and the State Water Board will conduct a series of outreach activities to highlight temporary permitting pathways in advance of winter, to assess the status of

proposed recharge projects, and to better align state and local agencies to advance groundwater recharge. The outreach would focus on the use of an existing 180-day temporary permit process and would note that permit applications should be received no later than October 1 to be ready for diversions in January.

- By December 2022, DWR will evaluate a process whereby it files for 180-day temporary permits in certain watersheds on behalf of local agencies, in order to advance the development of the permit terms and conditions. DWR also would pay the filing fee, which could help facilitate local willingness to participate.

Technical Assistance:

- DWR will provide outreach and assistance to help connect potential diverters with State Water Board permitting staff to answer specific questions and provide information that enables effective permit applications.
- By October 2022, the State Water Board water right permitting staff will prioritize groundwater recharge permits.

Incentives:

- The State will weigh immediate and long-term incentives for recharge project applicants to pursue the State Water Board's streamlined recharge permitting pathway. Incentives could include:
- Waiving of application costs partially or fully for a two-year period.
- Connecting infrastructure funding to applications that use the State Water Board's streamlined underground storage permitting approach.
- Prioritization of State funding for groundwater recharge projects that target high-flow events, which raise fewer concerns about the environment and other water right holders than projects that seek to capture water in "shoulder" seasons of spring, summer, and fall.
- DWR will expand its watershed modeling tools to better assess water available for recharge on a watershed basis.

Regulatory Streamlining:

- The State will streamline water right permits for recharge projects receiving DWR grants or conducted under DWR's Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge Program.
- The State Water Board will develop permanent regulations for water availability analyses that specify methodologies, data, and alternatives for conducting such analyses.
- The Administration will pursue legislation to revise the water right application process to deliver decisions more quickly.

State Administration of Potential Recharge Flows:

- DWR and the State Water Board will develop a mechanism to create a more consistent, economical, and equitable approach for allocation of water rights for groundwater recharge. The initial proposal would focus on the State securing all reasonably available future flood flows in the Central Valley, allowing the State to

then allocate the available water in an orderly, holistic, equitable, and integrated approach. The process would:

- Level the playing field for local agencies, especially those that lack the resources to navigate the water right process.
- Set clear water availability metrics for every potential applicant, allowing for fair comparisons among applicants.
- Address equity concerns, including, for example, the need to protect domestic wells or abate subsidence.
- Leverage other funding opportunities.
- Spur tight coordination between the State Water Board and DWR in the allocation of water rights.

2.2 Work with local proponents to complete the seven Proposition 1-supported storage projects and consider funding other viable surface storage projects.

Seven locally-driven projects are underway to increase the state's overall capacity to store water by 2.77 million acre-feet – nearly three times the capacity of Folsom Lake. The seven projects are on track to receive a combined \$2.7 billion in state funding from Proposition 1, the 2014 water bond, once they meet the requirements imposed in the bond law. Four of the projects involve groundwater storage and three involve creation of a new or expanded reservoir. Two of these seven projects are likely to begin construction next year. Project proponents are working now to obtain permits, arrange financing, finalize environmental documents, and negotiate contracts with state agencies for the delivery of public benefits from the projects, including environmental flows.

Implementation Steps:

- To formalize, streamline and continue existing efforts, the California Natural Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency will establish an interagency strike team to facilitate state permitting and support completion of these projects.
- Water Commission staff will continue to monitor development of the seven Proposition 1 projects closely.
- Permit teams from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the State Water Board will continue working with applicants and with other state agencies to inform and advance the development of contracts for administration of public benefits.
- Water Commission, DWR, CDFW, and State Water Board teams will continue robust coordination, and working with applicants to draft and execute contracts for administration of public benefits.

2.3 Expand San Luis Reservoir by 135,000 acre-feet.

The federal government is proposing to expand San Luis Reservoir in Merced County to capture more winter storm runoff. In extremely wet years like 2017, San Luis fills and California misses an opportunity to capture and store even more water for use during

subsequent dry years. The project would expand the capacity of the two-million acre-foot reservoir by 130,000 acre-feet -- enough to supply nearly 400,000 homes a year. DWR is working with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) on this proposed project and sees it as an important part of a set of inter-related joint projects to benefit the Central Valley Project and State Water Project, which include upgrading the San Luis Reservoir dam for earthquake safety, modernizing conveyance of water through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and restoring capacity lost due to subsidence at major Central Valley canals.

Implementation Steps:

- In December 2019, Reclamation and DWR announced a partnership to move forward on the seismic upgrade. Reclamation and DWR celebrated the groundbreaking of the project in June 2022. Construction is expected to finish in 2028. DWR will continue to work with Reclamation to complete the seismic upgrade and expansion.

2.4 Rehabilitate dams to regain storage capacity.

As of May, 112 California dams are rated “less than satisfactory” by State dam inspectors, and the reservoirs behind 41 of those dams cannot be filled beyond a certain level in order to protect public safety. The loss of storage is about 350,000 acre-feet per year. Accelerating dam safety repairs would help local water districts regain lost storage capacity and improve public safety. While this has historically been a federal or local obligation, the Legislature and Administration enacted additional funding to support dam owners faced with costly repairs.

Implementation Steps:

- DWR will administer the \$100 million in the 2022-23 budget for local dam safety projects and flood management.

2.5 Support local stormwater capture projects in cities and towns with the goal to increase annual supply capacity by at least 250,000 acre-feet by 2030 and 500,000 acre-feet by 2040.

Over the last 30 years, an average of approximately 324,000 acre-feet of stormwater a year has been captured and recharged in communities in the South Coast alone. While this value varies from year to year, during the exceptionally wet winter of 2004-05 over 900,000 acre-feet of runoff was captured and infiltrated into the local groundwater basins. The size, cost, and feasibility of stormwater capture projects vary greatly by location. It is extremely difficult for stormwater agencies to accurately measure stormwater capture volume and to predict potential due to uncertainties with annual precipitation.

Implementation Steps:

- Through permitting and funding, the State will incentivize local agencies to develop stormwater capture projects and help offset the cost of completing these projects, including through stormwater crediting systems to encourage public-private partnerships.

- The State Water Board will hire a contractor to provide an estimate of current stormwater capture and use statewide and then re-evaluate every five years progress towards the 2030 and 2040 goals.

3. Reduce Demand

3.1 Build upon the conservation achievements of the last two decades to reduce annual water demand in towns and cities by at least half a million acre-feet by 2030.

During the 2012-2016 drought, Californians did their part to conserve water, with many taking permanent actions that continue to yield benefits; per capita residential water use statewide declined 21 percent between the years 2013 and 2016 and has remained on average 16 percent below 2013 levels as of 2020. Californians need to step up again in this current drought. The State set a target of 15 percent for statewide conservation. Californians have made progress toward that goal in the summer of 2022, but more is needed to cope with the intense drought at hand and for the long term.

California enacted laws in 2018 to set new efficiency standards for how people use water in homes and businesses in ways that make sense in each region. These standards will drive fully-efficient water use in communities and eliminate water waste, even as communities continue to grow. The 2018 legislation calls for these standards to be met by 2030. The State Water Board is on track to set those new standards, informed by extensive data collection and analysis and recommendations from DWR. The recommended standards for indoor and outdoor water use for residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional water use could save 450,000 acre-feet per year starting in 2030. This amount of water would support 1.35 million homes, and the savings would prevent urban water use from rising as much as it would otherwise as population grows and more housing is built. These new standards would not apply to individual Californians, but local water suppliers must ensure the standards are met.

Given the acute need to conserve water in a potentially fourth dry year, the State Water Board will develop emergency conservation measures that would expedite implementation of conservation in a way that is already mandated through the 2018 laws. If drought conditions persist, the new short-term requirements could take effect no later than spring 2023. The new requirements would consider the relative efficiency of each supplier. These new efficiency targets would therefore work as a bridge to take California from voluntary measures to efficiency-based, water-use budgets that account for differences in climate zones, landscape area, population, and other factors.

In addition, the Administration sponsors a robust campaign to motivate urban Californians to save water and is working to accelerate the transition of turf to landscapes that use less water. To this end, the State will partner with local agencies to convert 500 million square feet of ornamental turf by 2030, with corresponding investments in programs and policies that incentivize turf conversion. Removal of 500 million square feet of turf could generate 66,000 acre-feet of water savings each year at an estimated cost of \$1 billion.

Implementation Steps:

- The State Water Board will develop short-term efficiency-based conservation targets for every urban retail water supplier based on their unique characteristics like climate zone, water demand, residential landscape area, and population. The Board will compare water suppliers' actual use to their estimated efficient use target and assign them a percent reduction, with a higher reduction target for suppliers whose actual use is further from their efficient use target.
- DWR and the State Water Board will target grants to help local water districts achieve efficiency targets, using funding recently approved by the Legislature.
- The State-run Save Our Water campaign will continue to educate Californians about the severity of the current drought and the need to make water conservation a permanent, daily practice.
- DWR will establish a grant program to support local efforts to replace ornamental turf with drought-tolerant landscaping and—where schools and parks require turf—to make turf irrigation and maintenance more efficient, with a focus on disadvantaged communities.
- The State Water Board will advance adoption of new long-term water use efficiency standards, per existing statute (2018).
 - Once DWR provides its formal recommendations, the State Water Board will begin the process for enacting the regulation to ensure the rule will be in effect by January 1, 2024.

3.2 Help stabilize groundwater supplies for all groundwater users, including a more drought-resilient agricultural economy.

California irrigated agricultural acreage declined by 1 million acres between 2002 and 2017. The approximately eight million acres of irrigated farm and rangeland will shrink by at least an estimated additional 500,000 acres to one million acres between now and 2040 as local agencies transition to groundwater use that is sustainable over coming decades. The conserved water should support a more drought-resilient agricultural economy that retains its vitality.

Implementation Steps:

The State will:

- Continue to implement the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) to protect communities, agriculture, and the environment against prolonged dry periods and climate change, preserving water supplies for existing and potential beneficial use.
- Support local water demand management that includes changes to cropping patterns and fallowing by building upon this year's investment of \$40 million in grants to regional organizations working to reduce groundwater reliance and create local environmental and economic opportunities through land-use changes.
- Continue to support conservation and water efficiency practices by agricultural producers.
- Support flexibility in local land use decisions to protect beneficial uses and users.

- Continue direct investment and technical assistance in drought relief for agriculture with dedicated funding to assist socially disadvantaged and underserved populations.

4. Improve Forecasting, Data, and Management, including Water Rights Modernization

Crucial to achieving the water supply actions described here is a common, readily-available set of facts about water supply and use, better forecasting, and integrated use of data and technology. Water rights modernization and reform are critical to ensuring we can efficiently and effectively adapt to a changing climate.

4.1 Improve data collection and modernize forecasts for a changed climate.

Sierra snowpack provides about a third of the water people use in California, yet the existing approach to forecasting snowmelt runoff dates to the 1950s.

To account for climate change, we must simulate the physics of interactions among the atmosphere, water as rain or snow, and the land surface – and we need to do this for individual watersheds, incorporating site-specific features like slope orientation and depth of soil. This requires timely data collection.

Implementation Steps:

The State will:

- Continue to invest in the human and technical resources needed to improve predictions and forecasting for water supply planning.
- Advance a multi-agency effort to install 430 new stream gages and upgrade or re-activate 200 more across the state. These gages provide real-time surface water data for enhanced drought management and flood response.
- Work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers leadership to accelerate the pace at which the manuals guiding reservoir operations are updated to reflect a changed climate.

4.2 Improve the flexibility of current water systems to move water throughout the state.

California depends upon aging, damaged, or increasingly risk-prone infrastructure to transport water between different areas of the state. Modern infrastructure and tighter coordination between the state's two major water projects would expand capacity to move water when it is available.

The state and federal water projects are fed by levee-lined channels in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This Delta infrastructure faces serious threat of failure due to storm surge, sea level rise, and earthquakes that could collapse levees. Loss of this water supply for any amount of time poses significant risk to farms, businesses, and most California homes. South of the Delta, major canals have been damaged by subsidence caused by the over-pumping of groundwater, restricting the capacity to move water when it is available.

DWR proposes to modernize State Water Project (SWP) conveyance in the Delta. Had the proposed project been operational in 2021, the project could have captured and

moved an additional 236,000 acre-feet of water into San Luis Reservoir during that winter's few large storms.

Administrative hurdles also limit flexibility to move water. Every year for the last 10 years, the federal and state water projects have applied to the State Water Board for temporary flexibility in the locations where water diverted by either project may be used. These "consolidations of the authorized places of use" of the SWP and the Central Valley Project last only a year and require repetitive work by all parties involved. A permanent change to allow for consolidated place of use among the projects would make water transfers easier and lay the groundwork for discussions about future operation of the two projects.

Implementation Steps:

- DWR will advance the design of and the draft environmental impact report for the proposed Delta conveyance project, which would construct new intakes along the Sacramento River and a tunnel under the Delta to safeguard SWP deliveries and ensure that the SWP can make the most of big but infrequent storm events.
- DWR will disburse \$100 million included in the 2022-23 state budget to support costs of repairing four major San Joaquin Valley canals damaged by subsidence.
- DWR and the State Water Board will chart a work plan to address the resources needed for preparation, submittal, and consideration of a joint place of use petition from the federal and state water projects.

4.3 Modernize water rights administration for equity, access, flexibility, and transparency.

The foundation of how California manages water rights dates to the Gold Rush and has not evolved in step with changing public values and management needs. The State Water Board is challenged to provide timely, useful, and meaningful information to guide state and local water management decisions, which are especially vital during periods of drought.

Other western states including Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Idaho manage water diversions much more nimbly than California, which puts them in better position to adjust to what many call "aridification" – the transition to a drier climate. The ability to adjust diversions quickly also is crucial to protecting fish and wildlife, other water right holders, and public health. To make a century-old water right system work in this new era, the State Water Board needs accurate and timely data, modern data infrastructure, and increased capacity to halt water diversions when the flows in streams diminish. These improvements are a necessary predicate to modernize our water rights system in a manner that respects water right priorities and aligns with current public values and needs.

Implementation Steps:

The State Water Board will:

- Continue to build upon efforts started last summer with the investment of \$30 million to digitize existing paper records and rebuild the state's water right data management system.

- Develop pilot projects in two or three watersheds over the next five years to collect real-time diversion data and integrate the data into the State Water Board's water rights data system, with lessons learned and outcomes used to inform statewide tools needed for administering an efficient and effective water rights system.
- Develop data and analytical tools for implementing the water right priority system for an estimated 10 to 15 watersheds.
- Support modeling staff to develop more robust supply/demand models for the Delta watershed.
- Consider adopting regulations that would allow for curtailments of water rights in years when there is not a declared drought emergency. The State currently lacks the authority in most years to implement the priority water rights system without a declared drought emergency.
- Support enforcement staff to help address illegal and unauthorized diversions during dry conditions.
- Consider regulations, legislation, and pursuing resources needed to streamline and modernize the water right system, clarify senior water rights, and establish more equitable fees.

Why target these actions?

The last three years of record-breaking drought made painfully real the hotter, drier pressures on water systems. These four major sets of actions would put to use water that would otherwise be unusable, stretch supplies with efficiency, and expand our capacity to bank water from big storms for dry times. They are designed, in other words, for a climate prone to weather whiplash.

These actions alone will not eliminate local water supply risk. The variability of rain and snow is too great, as is the uncertainty about which projects local agencies will implement. These actions aim to spur local agency adaptation to a new reality and change the way the State does business in order to better support local and regional water management efforts.

Who will carry out this strategy?

The state and federal governments each operate large water delivery systems in California, but local water districts and counties have primary responsibility for getting supplies to homes and businesses. Thousands of local and regional entities play a role in water management. Implementation of this strategy will require decisive state action. It will also require partnerships, as local agency leaders, federal partners, farmers, other business owners, and individual Californians are essential actors in carrying out this plan. To ensure successful implementation in such a decentralized system, the State must lead, set goals, provide incentives, and be prepared to exert greater authority when necessary.

The State will prioritize its funds and human resources to support local projects that satisfy state planning and permitting requirements to protect natural resources and help us

collectively reach the targets outlined above. The State will invest in forecasting and data and water right administration – including real-time tracking of water use – to improve all water management actions by state, local, federal, and private entities. The State will also ensure that California’s response advances equity and takes into account communities that are most at risk from climate change and that have experienced environmental injustices.

Water affordability is key to ensuring the human right to water – established in California law -- in the face of a hotter, drier state. The State has made strides in promoting affordability through provision of low-interest loans and grants to support infrastructure and planning for water systems, and by addressing pandemic-related water debt. However, the increased investments in infrastructure necessary to meet our future water supply needs will put additional pressure on affordability. The State will identify how best to support low-income households and address community affordability of water systems. Electric and communication utilities have programs to ease cost burdens on low-income members of the community, and it is important to address this in the water utility sector in a way that is workable and sustainable from a state budget perspective.

Where local agencies fail to build water resilience, the State will exert greater regulatory authority or work with the Legislature to gain authority to do so.

Moving Smarter and Faster

Climate change uniquely affects California’s regions. This document articulates statewide targets for certain water management strategies, but achieving those overarching goals requires solutions at the local level, where the opportunities and challenges of each watershed vary tremendously. To encourage collaboration across watersheds that leads to greater statewide water resilience, the State will work with stakeholders and the Legislature to create:

- A funding program that incentivizes water users to develop regional targets for recycling, desalination, storage, efficiency, and other water management strategies.
- An expedited permitting path for water projects that help regions achieve those targets.

In order to deliver the pace and scale of projects necessary to meet this unprecedented climate challenge, we must modernize regulatory structures and expand staff capacity so that State agencies can assess, permit, fund and implement projects at the pace this climate emergency warrants.

The Administration will work with the Legislature and stakeholders to pursue the following:

- A more expeditious process for completing, reviewing and finalizing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) reviews and Water Code proceedings for critical water infrastructure projects to build drought and flood resilience.
- A voluntary permitting process for water infrastructure projects administered by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR). State agencies would retain authority to review, identify, and address environmental impacts, but the OPR would expedite the collective permitting process. This proposed process would not be an

option for water projects already under environmental review. The Administration would work with the Legislature to determine eligibility criteria for this voluntary process.

- Legislation, where appropriate, and regulations that would allow for curtailments of water rights in years when there is not a declared drought emergency. The State currently lacks the authority in most years to implement the priority water rights system without a declared drought emergency.

The Administration will:

- Develop water availability analysis guidelines for water right applications that account for high-flow periods on fully appropriated streams and the way climate change is shifting the seasonality and intensity of runoff. Develop permanent State Water Board regulations that specify the data and methodologies to be used for conducting such analyses in order to remove the current ambiguity about regulatory requirements.
- Establish a State Water Board, DWR and the California Department of Food and Agriculture “Groundwater Recharge Coordinating Committee” to jointly implement the groundwater recharge initiatives.
- Establish programmatic permitting for projects of a similar nature (such as water recycling or habitat restoration) in order to lower costs, simplify process, and speed permit approval.
- Institutionalize early alignment and regular internal coordination across state agencies on the permitting of water supply adaptation projects.

Conclusion

The world is getting hotter. The increased heat will intensify the natural swings in California’s climate and shrink water supplies. Targeted state funds and focus will support local efforts to conserve, capture, recycle, and de-salt enough water to allow California communities to prosper in a hotter, drier climate.





MEMORANDUM

TO: FRIANT WATER AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: DAN KEPPEL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUBJECT: UPDATE REPORT
DATE: AUGUST 15, 2022

This memo is intended to keep you apprised as to what is happening behind the scenes on policy issues the Family Farm Alliance is engaged in. In the past month, much of our efforts have focused on working with our members on short-term solutions to prop up reservoir levels on the Colorado River, preparing for multiple Congressional hearings, working with Congressional staff on hearings and draft legislation, and expanding public outreach associated with global food insecurity and the importance of Western irrigated agriculture. These issues and other matters important to our members are further discussed in this memo.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENTS

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA): Central Oregon Ribbon Cutting

U.S. Senator Jeff Merkley (D-OR) and Robert Bonnie (Under Secretary of Agriculture for Farm Production and Conservation) traveled to Central Oregon last month to celebrate the completion of Three Sisters Irrigation District's (TSID's) 25-year effort to modernize its water delivery system. We had a strong presence at this event and directly engaged with the Senator and the Under Secretary at a one-hour roundtable meeting to discuss the importance of the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program (WFPO). Following the ribbon-cutting event, Senator Merkley and Under Secretary Bonnie met with Alliance Director Marc Thalacker (TSID's manager), two local irrigation district managers who also serve on the Alliance Advisory Committee, and myself to discuss concerns and opportunities associated with WFPO implementation. The roundtable event provided a tremendous opportunity for the Alliance and our Central Oregon members to share firsthand experience working with WFPO and how the program has advanced projects that

implemented multiple benefits for farmers and the environment. Part of the conversation also focused on ways to improve WFPO to support future modernization projects in the Western United States.

WFPO funding is critical for supporting the modernization of irrigation water delivery infrastructure at scale. This is a program that Alliance members have put to use to replace leaking, open canals with pressurized pipes, and overall improving agricultural water security. The program's funding is becoming increasingly competitive because of the scale of need in modernizing agricultural infrastructure.

2. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA): New Funding Opportunities

USDA recently announced the recipients for this year's Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) agreements. I've included more information on those below, as well as several new funding opportunities - the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative, CIG Classic, and Wetlands Mitigation Banking Program.

a. Regional Conservation Partnership Program

USDA is awarding \$197 million for 41 locally led conservation projects through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). RCPP is a partner-driven program that leverages partner resources to advance innovative projects that address climate change, enhance water quality, and address other critical challenges on agricultural land. More information and the full list of awardees is available [here](#).

b. Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative

USDA will invest up to \$12 million in partnerships that expand access to conservation technical assistance for livestock producers and increase the use of conservation practices on grazing lands. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is accepting proposals through its Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative (GLCI) until September 22, 2022. More information and application information is available [here](#).

c. Conservation Innovation Grants Classic Funding

USDA will invest \$15 million this year for the Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) Classic program. Through CIG, grantees work to address our nation's water quality, water quantity, air quality, soil health and wildlife habitat challenges, all while supporting agricultural production. This year's funding priorities are climate-smart agriculture, addressing invasive species and conservation in urban agricultural systems. NRCS accepting proposals through Oct. 11. More information and application information is available [here](#).

d. Wetland Mitigation Banking Program

USDA will invest up to \$5 million in the Wetland Mitigation Banking Program (WMBP). This grant program supports the development of mitigation banks for use by agricultural producers seeking to maintain eligibility for USDA programs. Funds are available to Tribes, state and local government entities, nonprofits and other organizations. NRCS accepting proposals through Oct. 10. More information and application information is available [here](#).

3. “Buy America” General Applicability Waivers

With the passage of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), federal financial assistance programs for infrastructure must comply with domestic content procurement preference requirements established in the “Build America, Buy America Act” (“BABA”). Buy America’s domestic content procurement preference applies to all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used for infrastructure projects under an award. These requirements took effect on May 14, 2022; however, parties may seek waivers under certain circumstances.

The Department of Interior (DOI) has approved a BABA [general applicability waiver request](#). Entities do not need to apply for a separate DOI BABA Waiver for items that meet the below criteria as long as the period of performance for the project begins prior to the expiration date of the general applicability waiver AND the non-domestic items are purchased prior to the expiration date of the general applicability waiver. For more information, go to Reclamation’s “Buy America” webpage: <https://www.usbr.gov/bil/buyamerica.html>.

USDA is proposing to issue department wide public interest waivers effective as of date of issuance, for De Minimis, Small Grants, and Minor Components to recipients of Federal financial assistance from application of the “Buy America Preference” as applied to the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials requirement of BABA. The waiver, along with instructions for responding, are posted on the USDA website at www.ocfo.usda.gov/federal-financial-assistance-policy/USDABuyAmericaWaiver (at the bottom of the page).

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONGRESS

4. Congress Passes Massive Health Care, Climate and Tax Bill

House Democrats on Friday cleared a massive health care, climate and tax bill, delivering on a key campaign promise of Joe Biden’s presidency. The House voted 220-207, with no Republicans joining Democrats in supporting the act. Senate Democrats passed the bill five days earlier, by a 51-50 margin, with Vice President Kamala Harris breaking the tie. Senator Kyrsten Sinema (D-ARIZONA) was the key vote in the Senate, where she helped secure \$4 billion of funding intended to address the Western drought crisis. Republicans sharply opposed the \$700 billion-plus package, which is financed without new spending largely by tax increases. The American Farm Bureau

opposed the bill, with president Zippy Duvall saying it “has serious concerns about the proposed increase in taxes on American businesses at a time when the country is entering a recession.”

The legislation represents the largest investment in addressing climate change in U.S. history, allows Medicare to negotiate with pharmaceutical companies on the costliest prescription drugs and extends health care subsidies through the 2024 election. President Biden is expected to swiftly sign the bill. A one-page summary of [The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 is available online](#).

a. More Dollars for Interior, EPA and USDA

Packed into the bill's 755 pages are provisions, tweaks, dictates and dollars for a wide array of Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency and Agriculture Department programs, among others (*E&E Daily*, Aug. 8). The overall bill would provide tax certainty for clean energy technologies, including renewables, energy storage, nuclear and carbon capture, among others. It also includes a methane fee on oil and gas operations, as well as a host of provisions directing more lease sales on public lands and waters for fossil fuel development as Interior also ramps up leasing for offshore wind.

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) would get an additional \$125 million for developing and implementing recovery plans for species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). FWS would get another \$121.25 million to make direct expenditures, award grants, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements for the purposes of rebuilding and restoring units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and state wildlife management.

EPA would receive billions of dollars to aid in the fight against climate change. The legislation contains more than \$4.5 billion intended to track and cut emissions of conventional air pollutants, as well as greenhouse gases, according to a [summary](#) from the Senate Environment and Public Works (EPW) Committee.

b. Forests and Agriculture Provisions

What is in play in the bill for U.S. farmers, ranchers and forestland owners?

More than \$20 billion would be made available to farmers and ranchers to give them the climate-smart agriculture tools they need to address the crisis. Given that existing conservation programs are oversubscribed by as much as 3 to 1, these funds would help farmers and ranchers implement and expand conservation practices that reduce potent greenhouse gases, such as methane, while increasing the storage of carbon in their soil and trees.

The measure would provide significant program funding for many longstanding Farm Bill programs. Some \$8.45 billion would go to the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP); and another \$6.75 billion would be aimed at the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), boost funding for public-private partnerships to support locally-led conservation efforts

and double the investment on farm and ranch land. The bill also would set aside \$3.25 billion for the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), \$1.4 billion for the Ag Conservation Easement Program, and \$1 billion for the Conservation Technical Assistance Program (CTA).

The boost in conservation programs would affect the next farm bill, either by temporarily increasing the budget baseline heading into the legislation or by setting a tone for the bill's priorities. Any budget baseline effect would be temporary, however, as the increases run out in fiscal 2027, before the farm bill expires. Democrats and environmental lobbyists are banking on the additional spending paving the way for a more climate-focused farm bill next year. Some Senate Republicans have predicted a vigorous debate if lawmakers try to add specific climate-related conservation funding to the farm bill.

The bill would make \$500 million in grant funding available on a competitive basis for projects aimed at increasing the sale and use of biofuels, targeting initiatives that aid with blending, storing, supplying or distributing fuels made from agricultural feedstocks. The grants would help cover the costs to install or upgrade fuel dispensers, storage tanks and related equipment needed to dispense higher blends of ethanol and biodiesel. The grant funding could also be made available toward the construction or retrofitting of distribution systems for ethanol and biodiesel.

The measure makes up to \$5 billion available in grants to support fire resilient forests, forest conservation and tree planting. It would equip firefighters and rural communities to make them more resilient to wildfire. Funding would also be available to boost carbon sequestration, as well as plant trees in urban communities.

c. Alliance Efforts: Western Drought Relief Funding

Shortly after Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV) announced that he would support the bill in late July, a coalition of Western agriculture and water organizations – including the Alliance- sent a letter to Senate leader, expressing “surprise and concern” about how legislation aimed at climate change fails to include meaningful provisions to address water security and emergency drought response. None of the nine organizations signing the letter – which also included the Agribusiness and Water Association of Arizona, ACWA, National Water Resources Association, Western Growers Association, and four Western state Farm Bureaus – have formally supported the *Inflation Reduction Act*. Our letter urged that if a reconciliation package is considered - Congress needs to include provisions to provide immediate drought relief to the West. We felt this could be a vehicle to get some big-time dollars to help address the drought throughout the West, including short-term funding that is critical to generate water savings in the next few years on the Colorado River. At the time, we knew it was a Hail Mary, to be sure, but IF this reconciliation package were to move forward, we wanted something in there more than just dollars for solar panels and drinking water for disadvantaged communities.

Alliance representatives were in communication with several of the Colorado River Basin Democrat Senators as our letter was being developed and in the days after. Senator Sinema - who

had opposed past reconciliation moves (e.g., President Biden’s “Build Back Better” plan) – was the last Senate Democrat to publicly support the bill, and she held out until she had fully studied the legislation. Ultimately, Senator Sinema announced that she had signed off on the legislation after securing a handful of changes, including \$4 billion for drought resilience, which will be directed to Reclamation.

These provisions will certainly be helpful, although the final language included in the Senate-passed bill is a far cry from what we were advocating for. A total of \$4 billion instead of \$5 billion was included, the block grant capability to assist with community impacts was pulled, and the priority appears to be more on the Colorado River Basin than "West-wide". In short, the Western drought provisions will: 1) Help fund conservation projects to increase water level of water in Colorado River system reservoirs; 2) Compensate water users for reducing water use (through temporary or multi-year agreements); and 3) Help mitigate effects of drought by funding environmental restoration projects, including inland waterways (like Salton Sea).

d. Next Steps

We'll now start thinking about how we can best affect implementation of these funds, via appropriations and working with the Reclamation Commissioner's office. The bill is a bit short on direction and Interior and Reclamation officials will need some time to review and analyze the final language to inform their decision makers on the different ways they might be able to spend the funding. The language in the bill calls out the Colorado River Basin as a priority for this funding and, based on their existing authorities, Reclamation will probably look at both short- and long-term strategies to put the funding to good use. There are other basins in the West that are in serious multi-year drought and could also, we believe, benefit from some of the funding, but the Colorado River will remain the priority. From a West-wide perspective, this funding could set the stage for the rest of the year by drawing attention to the reality that there are many other areas that are hurting, not just the Colorado River. Finding ways to best influence the best ways that Reclamation can implement these dollars will be a key priority for the next four years.

e. Other Alliance Activities

As previously reported, we've worked over the past year with one of the editors at Arizona Republic, a USA Today publication. [This editorial column](#) was published as the Western drought language was being negotiated and was shared with the offices of Senators Kelly and Sinema. It does a good job of carrying our message. Director Paul Orme (ARIZONA) and California Farm Water Coalition Executive Director Mike Wade are both cited in the article. I was quoted in a [news story](#) on the \$4 billion drought provisions published by the *Desert Sun*, and our D.C. representative Mark Limbaugh was quoted in another [story](#) published by *Circle of Blue*.

Paul Orme has also been invited by Senator Sinema to join her new Water Advisory Council, the aim of which is to meet regularly to provide actionable legislative concepts, ideas for sustained

engagement with the Biden Administration on actions to address drought, and how the Arizona Congressional Delegation could provide support to Arizona's efforts.

5. Senate Passes WRDA

The Senate on July 28 passed the bipartisan *Water Resources Development Act of 2022* (WRDA), which authorizes key Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) projects and studies to tackle water resources challenges across the country. The bill also makes important revisions to the Civil Works policies and programs of Corps to increase the agency's responsiveness to national and local priorities. The WRDA legislation would provide the Army Corps of Engineers with new climate-focused policies and authorize about \$37 billion worth of new water and environmental projects. Recent versions of WRDA have also included provisions for Reclamation projects, something the 2022 WRDA does not provide. The 2022 WRDA being advanced in each chamber of Congress are more Corps-centric, although there are provisions that focus on the Western U.S. The Senate WRDA legislation S. 4137 was unanimously approved by the Senate EPW Committee earlier this year. The House last month passed their version of WRDA that differs from the Senate version, so it will be amended by the Senate vote to reflect those changes. The House must then take up and pass the Senate version once approved to send it to the President's desk.

6. House Democrats Pass Large Drought, Wildfire Package

House Democrats late last month passed the "Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act," H.R. 5118, a package of 48 bills related to wildfire, forest management and drought. One Republican, Pennsylvania Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, voted in favor of the bill, while Oregon Rep. Kurt Schrader was the only Democrat to oppose it. The authorizing legislation would boost spending on wildland firefighting, forest management projects that make federal forests more fire resilient, and several near-term water projects like reuse, recycling, desalination, and conservation to increase drought resiliency in the West. Over 40 amendments were filed with the House Rules Committee, but only a handful were approved for consideration prior to the floor vote.

House Republicans believe the package fails to increase the pace and scale of critical forest management projects to reduce wildfire risk and does not deliver regulatory streamlining or construct the kind of long-term infrastructure needed to make communities resilient to drought. Committee Republicans also believe H.R. 5118 does nothing for long-term water solutions in the West, where much of the nation's food supply is produced. While the House package passed along mainly party lines, it faces an uphill battle in the Senate, although parts of the bill may become part of a future negotiated bipartisan House-Senate natural resource title later this year.

7. Senate ENR Committee Passes Four Western Water Bills

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) Committee last month marked up a handful of Western water bills that were passed by a voice vote. The Family Farm Alliance has been engaged in the development of several of these bills over the past 18 months. Notably, the committee

approved S. 4176, sponsored by Senator Risch (R-IDAHO). It would amend the IIJA to modify the eligibility requirements for certain small water storage and groundwater storage projects and to authorize the use of funds for certain additional Carey Act projects, and for other purposes. The Alliance has been advocating to expand the eligibility of this program to include reregulating reservoirs by changing the minimum reservoir capacity size from the 2,000 AF limit (as directed in the 2021 IIJA) to 2 AF. The amendment proposes a minimum of 200 AF. This change should allow most of the expensive re-regulating reservoirs to qualify while pushing the smaller projects to WaterSMART and other programs.

S. 2568, a bill introduced by Rep. Cortez-Masto (D-NEVADA) to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program was pulled from the markup, in part due to concerns raised by the Family Farm Alliance and other Western agricultural organizations (see further discussion, below). S. 4233 (Barrasso, WY) is a bill to amend the IIJA to provide for critical maintenance and repair of certain Reclamation reserved or transferred works, was also withdrawn from the agenda but will likely be marked up this fall.

5. Western Caucus “Species Week” Forum

Western Caucus Chairman Dan Newhouse (R- WASHINGTON) last month hosted a Congressional Western Caucus Species Week forum titled, “A Roadmap for Recovery.” The forum featured Western Caucus Members and experts from across the United States who highlighted the importance of modernizing the ESA in order to support effective species recovery. Vice Chair Lauren Boebert (COLORADO) and Reps. David Valadao (CALIFORNIA), Gary Palmer (AL), Tom Tiffany (WI), and Mariannette Miller-Meeks (IA) participated in the forum alongside a panel of species experts to discuss recovery-based species solutions and how to incentivize state, local, and private restoration efforts. In advance of an expected takeover of the House in 2023, Western Caucus Members are highlighting solutions to promote commonsense ESA reforms needed to effectively recover species and allow rural communities to thrive. These solutions are based on three pillars of recovery: Transparency, Flexibility, and Scientific Credibility. [Click here](#) to watch the forum.

6. GOP Efforts to Reform NEPA

E&E Daily reports that House Republicans are renewing their focus on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) ahead of the midterm elections. Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CALIFORNIA) and Select Committee on the Climate Crisis ranking member Garret Graves (R-La.) convened GOP lawmakers last month in a forum to outline how they will handle NEPA as part of their task force on energy, climate and conservation policy. The “Let America Build” initiative seeks to put time limits on environmental reviews and reduce the ability to litigate against projects over NEPA compliance. NEPA, passed in 1970, requires government agencies to carry out thorough environmental reviews of projects they carry out, fund or approve, along with gathering public input. The GOP lawmakers invited representatives from industries including utilities and pipelines, as well as state governments, to help make their case for reform.

Republicans in the Senate, meanwhile, are taking their own steps to target NEPA. They hope to force a vote soon on legislation to repeal the Biden administration's new regulations on carrying out NEPA, which include requirements to account for climate change. Sen. Dan Sullivan (R-AK) is leading an effort to overturn the rule through [a Congressional Review Act \(CRA\) resolution](#). S.J. Resolution 55, he introduced July 13 that is supported by all 50 Republican senators.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

7. Buzz, Buzz, Buzz Goes the Bumblebee

Paul Weiland, an attorney with Nossaman, recently submitted a petition for review to the California Supreme Court in a California Endangered Species Act (CESA) case with very significant ramifications. Nossaman is representing a broad array of farming interests in the matter including California Farm Bureau, Almond Alliance, and Western Growers. At issue is whether CESA extends to insects such as bumble bees. Until recently, it was widely understood that CESA does not extend to insects. In fact, there is a formal Attorney General Opinion opining insects are not covered by CESA, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife website also indicated until recently that insects are not covered, and even the petitioner (Xerces Society) has made the point that CESA does not protect insects when seeking federal listing of them. Nonetheless, the State flipped its position when it received a petition to list four subspecies of bumble bees in 2019. Nossaman prevailed in trial court, but they apparently drew a bad panel in the court of appeal and lost.

The implications for all regulated entities are significant. That said, petitioners go out of their way to go after the farming community in the petition. Paul asked the Alliance to consider submitting a brief (1-2 page) letter in support of the petition; this action was approved by the Alliance board of directors in July. The purpose of the amicus letter is to urge the Court to take the case. Alliance General Counsel Norm Semanko developed a two-page letter that was filed with the court last week. Our letter emphasizes the challenges faced by rural California communities in the Central Valley and elsewhere that depend on farming and that are critical to the nation's food security. The added complication of a permitting scheme that begins with four subspecies of bees spread across over 35 California counties and that can be anticipated to add many more insects that are difficult to differentiate and avoid in a working landscape is a very big deal.

ALLIANCE INITIATIVES

10. Colorado River Policy Initiative

Colorado River Basin states and water users in the past month have been both posturing and scrambling to find ways to respond Reclamation Commissioner Camille Touton's June 2022 message to a Senate Committee: the seven states must come up with an emergency deal by mid-August to conserve between 2 and 4 million acre-feet of water in the next year in order to protect

the entire system. If unsatisfied with the voluntary commitments, Reclamation and the Interior Department are prepared to use their federal authority to implement mandatory water conservation actions, Commissioner Touton said before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee last June. Additional federal resources are being brought to bear in the Colorado River Basin and other parts of the West as the Army Corp of Engineers is now poised to delve into the Western "drought resilience" arena. Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works Michael Connor last month issued an order that directs the Corps to submit a report within 45 days detailing ongoing, planned, and additional potential civil works projects addressing drought impacts.

a. Grim Hydrology

The Lower Basin has experienced Tier 1 shortages cutting water supply deliveries to Arizona (-18%) and Nevada (-7%) beginning last year. Reduced Colorado River flows are evident in record low levels in the Lake Powell (backed up by Glen Canyon Dam) and Lake Mead (behind Hoover Dam) reservoirs. Lake Powell is now at 28% of its 24 million acre-ft. In March, water levels fell below elevation 3,525 feet for the first time. If the lake drops just another 32ft, Glen Canyon Dam will no longer be able to generate power for the millions of Westerners who rely on it. Commissioner Touton told the Senate ENR Committee that shortages on the Colorado River system need at least 2 million acre-feet of reduction in water use by 2023 just to keep Lake Mead functioning and physically capable of delivering drinking water, irrigation and power to millions of people. Wyoming rancher and Family Farm Alliance President Patrick O'Toole told the Senate committee that farmers and ranchers are always the first ones asked to make sacrifices.

b. Lower Basin State Efforts

In the Lower Colorado River Basin, 4.4 million acre-feet of water is available to California. Arizona gets about 2.8 million acre-feet, the country of Mexico receives 1.5 million acre-feet, Southern Nevada gets 300,000 acre-feet. John Enstlinger (Southern Nevada Water Authority) emphasized urban efforts to reduce per-capita water use at the June Senate ENR Committee hearing and suggested that agriculture must also cut its consumption. He also noted that SNWA is planning to serve a population that will swell to 3.8 million by 2072. Arizona lawmakers are also moving forward with efforts to solve the crisis. One of the final bills that was signed into law by Governor Doug Ducey provides \$1.2 billion over three years to find new sources of water and further lower water demand in the state. Some of the project ideas are big, such as building a desalination plant in the Gulf of California or importing piped water from major rivers to the east, such as the Missouri or Mississippi.

c. Concerns of Lower Basin Water Users

Since Commissioner Touton's announcement at the Senate hearing, there's been a flurry of forums and meetings of agriculture landowners and organizations in the Lower Basin to discuss the crisis and how to respond to it. Irrigation districts, farm organizations, and producers in the Imperial Valley and Yuma, Arizona are working on a variety of proposals that could eventually be merged

and used to work with the states and Congress to provide additional resources, tools, and authorization to address the grim hydrology. There are several proposals that have been floated since late June, and key issues that are being addressed include potential costs to compensate growers for limiting water use, costs associated with mitigating for economic and social impacts to communities, agencies and service providers, and addressing additional environmental and community safety concerns associated with the shrinking Salton Sea, which receives much of its inflow from Imperial Irrigation District return flows. Farmers along the Lower Colorado River are bracing for severe reductions next year in their river water supplies — cuts that could lead to widespread crop production cutbacks, major economic dislocation and, possibly, food shortages.

d. Upper Basin States: Drought has Already Curtailed Water Usage

States in the Upper Colorado River Basin (Wyoming/Colorado/Utah/New Mexico) through the Upper Colorado River Commission (UCRC) last month told Reclamation that persistent drought in the Basin has already diminished their available water supplies through state water right cuts under the prior appropriation doctrine (aka Western water law), and that any additional water use cuts in the Basin should focus on water used by the Lower Basin states of Arizona, California and Nevada. The UCRC letter called for enhanced water measurement, monitoring, and reporting infrastructure to improve water management, but stopped short of identifying any water cutbacks in the Upper Basin.

e. Family Farm Alliance Engagement

The Alliance board of directors on March 11 formally adopted a policy brief that sets forth Colorado River principles developed in collaboration with several key agricultural interests. We believe this group can play a major role as the seven Colorado River Basin States and Basin stakeholders engage to replace the 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead. The Alliance policy brief urges Colorado River Compact decision-makers to incorporate 8 principles into new operating guidelines. At the top of the list is a demand that Colorado River decision-makers recognize that Western irrigated agriculture is a strategic and irreplaceable national resource.

The Alliance policy brief has already been adopted by IID, Palo Verde Irrigation District, Dolores Water Conservancy District, Yuma County Ag Water Coalition, Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation & Drainage District, Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District and the Maricopa Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District. Other agricultural water districts throughout the Colorado River Basin are also considering adopting the policy brief. The Alliance has been monitoring meetings with several of its member districts in Arizona and California in the past month. We were also in the mix of the negotiations that led to \$4 billion of IRA money being dedicated to Western drought, with priority placed on the Colorado River, as discussed above.

11. 2022 Farmer Lobbyist Trip

Mark your calendars! This year's farmer lobbyist trip is scheduled for the week of September 26. The Family Farm Alliance annual farmer lobbyist trip is one of the cornerstone programs of our organization. It was created to allow farmers, ranchers and water managers to interact directly with elected officials and other policymakers in Washington, D.C. It presents a unique opportunity for our members to share with Members of Congress and the Administration the important issues that impact our industry.

Monday and Friday would be travel days, Tuesday-Thursday would be three days of back-to-back meetings with some high-calorie dinners mixed in between. We're also working with The Ferguson Group to set up a "Western drought briefing" that will allow representatives from our contingent to directly share stories with a host of Congressional and agency staff in one fell swoop. Participants will have the opportunity to engage directly with high-level Biden Administration officials and Congressional committee staff, and gain insight into what lawmakers and policymakers are saying about the issues impacting Western irrigated agriculture. The farmer lobbyist meetings will allow us to again deliver the diverse but unified voice of irrigated agriculture champions in Washington, D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MISCELLANEOUS

I'll be hitting the road on the speaker's circuit starting next month, where I'll be speaking at the California Agricultural Irrigation Association summer meeting in Pismo Beach (CALIFORNIA) and keynoting the annual meeting of the Arizona Agribusiness and Water Council in Phoenix a few days later. Later in the fall, I'll be speaking to the Upper Missouri Water Users in Deadwood (SOUTH DAKOTA), and the Columbia Basin Development League in Moses Lake (WASHINGTON).

This is a quick summary of just a few of the issues the Alliance has been engaged in. Please do not hesitate to contact me at dan@familyfarmalliance.org if you would like further information about what the Alliance is doing to protect water for Western irrigated agriculture.



117th Legislative Tracker

Last Updated: August 22, 2022

Overview

The following legislative tracker provides the status of legislation introduced in the 117th Congress of interest to the Friant Water Authority. Each of the bill numbers is hyperlinked to the bill text, FiscalNote (FN) Outlook information and other related details.

The FN Outlook on the right side of each bill provides the legislation's pre-Floor (left) and Floor (right) likelihood of passing. The percentages shown are the status of the bill in the Chamber where it is currently under consideration (this is shown under 'Status'). The pre-Floor score is defined as the bill's likelihood of passing after it has been introduced but while it is being considered in that chamber's committees - before it has moved to the Floor for a vote.

Bills of Interest

Friant Water Authority (65)

Bill Number	Last Action	Status	FN Outlook
HR 5118	Received In The Senate 2022 08 02	In Senate	46.3% 42.0%
Title Continental Divide Trail Completion Act	Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 22, 2022, 9:06 PM The Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act - a package of 49 bills that will provide much-needed investments to improve fire-adapted ecosystems, protect communities against catastrophic wildfires, enhance drought resiliency, expand science programs, modernize data and technology, and ensure a whole-of-government approach to wildfire and drought issues. Introduction Date: 2021-08-27		
Primary Sponsors Joe Neguse			
Bill Number	Last Action	Status	FN Outlook
S 914	By Senator Carper From Committee On Environment And Public Works Filed Written Report Report No 117 20 2021 05 10	In House	79.0% 48.8%
Title Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021	Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at May 7, 2021, 3:32 PM This bill amends the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts. Specifically, it supports programs to provide safe drinking water or treat wastewater, such as sewer overflows or stormwater. Introduction Date: 2021-03-23		
Primary Sponsors Tammy Duckworth			

Bill Number

HR 2008

Last Action

Received In The Senate And Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Environment And Public Works 2021 06 16

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

11.7%52.3%

Title

Local Water Protection Act

Primary Sponsors

Angie Craig

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at May 7, 2021, 3:49 PM
This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 grants to states for (1) programs that manage and control nonpoint source pollution (e.g., runoff from a variety of sources) added to navigable waters, and (2) groundwater quality protection activities to advance state implementation of such programs.

Introduction Date:

2021-03-18

Bill Number

HR 8127

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2022 06 17

Status

In House

FN Outlook

5.4%59.1%

Title

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Amendments of 2022

Primary Sponsors

Kim Schrier

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 17, 2022, 6:09 PM
This bill would reauthorize the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date:

2022-06-16

Bill Number

S 4231

Last Action

Committee On Energy And Natural Resources Subcommittee On Water And Power Hearings Held 2022 05 25

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

4.0%52.9%

Title

STREAM Act

Primary Sponsors

Dianne Feinstein

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at May 18, 2022, 8:43 PM
This bill would support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and other purposes. It would authorize \$750 million for storage, \$300 million for water recycling, \$150 million for desalination, \$100 million for drinking water for disadvantaged communities and \$150 million in a new, low-interest loan program for water supply projects.

Introduction Date:

2022-05-17

Bill Number

S 4176

Last Action

Committee On Energy And Natural Resources Ordered To Be Reported With An Amendment Favorably 2022 07 21

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

16.8%47.3%

Title

A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to modify the eligibility requirements for certain small water storage and groundwater storage projects and to authorize the use of funds for certain additional Carey Act projects, and for other purposes.

Primary Sponsors

Jim Risch

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at May 13, 2022, 4:39 PM
This bill would amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to modify the eligibility requirements for certain small water storage and groundwater storage projects and to authorize the use of funds for certain additional Carey Act projects, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date:

2022-05-10

Bill Number

S 4175

Last Action

**Committee On Energy And Natural Resources
Subcommittee On Water And Power Hearings
Held 2022 05 25**

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

7.1% 47.7%

Title

A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern.

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at May 13, 2022, 4:40 PM
This bill would amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern.

Primary Sponsors

Jim Risch

Introduction Date: 2022-05-10

Bill Number

S 4136

Last Action

**By Senator Carper From Committee On
Environment And Public Works Filed Written
Report Report No 117 124 2022 06 22**

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

34.1% 51.5%

Title

Water Resources Development Act of 2022

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at May 13, 2022, 4:06 PM
This bill would authorize much-needed investments in the projects and programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers across the country. The bill would update the Corps' emergency authorities; authorize the Corps to protect and restore other federal lands; allow non-federal interests to request studies that directly address climate change impacts; and authorize a new Corps workforce development and STEM outreach program with priority given to economically disadvantaged communities, among other provisions.

Primary Sponsors

Tom Carper

Introduction Date: 2022-05-04

Bill Number

S 4137

Last Action

**Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Environment And Public Works 2022 05 04**

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

19.5% 52.8%

Title

Water Resources Development Act of 2022

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at May 13, 2022, 4:09 PM
This bill would authorize much-needed investments in the projects and programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers across the country. The bill would also update the Corps' emergency authorities; authorize the Corps to protect and restore other federal lands; allow non-federal interests to request studies that directly address climate change impacts such as tidal flooding and sea level rise; and authorize a new Corps workforce development and STEM outreach program with priority given to economically disadvantaged communities, among other provisions.

Primary Sponsors

Tom Carper

Introduction Date: 2022-05-04

Bill Number

S 3539

Last Action

Committee On Energy And Natural Resources
Subcommittee On Water And Power Hearings
Held 2022 05 25

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

4.8% 53.0%

Title

Watershed Results Act

Primary Sponsors

Ron Wyden

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 23, 2022, 10:10 PM

This bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to work in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the EPA to establish two to five watershed restoration pilot programs across the country. Each pilot program must incorporate predictive data analysis to analyze millions of acres of a watershed to precisely locate the most effective acres for restoration that will make the largest impact. Outcomes of these pilots can include a quantifiable reduction in nutrient or sediment runoff or thermal load, quantifiable increases in dissolved oxygen and surface water or groundwater that functionally benefits fish and wildlife species, and any other quantifiable benefits identified to support watershed restoration.

Introduction Date: 2022-02-01

Bill Number

HR 6491

Last Action

Subcommittee Hearings Held 2022 03 17

Status

In House

FN Outlook

5.4% 53.4%

Title

Salmon FISH Act

Primary Sponsors

Jared Huffman

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Apr 15, 2022, 6:27 PM

This bill seeks to identify, restore, and protect the most outstanding salmon rivers and watersheds in America, and to ensure funding needed to sustain thriving salmon populations.

Introduction Date: 2022-01-25

Bill Number

HR 5793

Last Action

Referred To The House Committee On
Financial Services 2021 11 01

Status

In House

FN Outlook

11.1% 47.0%

Title

NFIP Risk Rating 2.0 Delay Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Mario Diaz-Balart

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Nov 4, 2021, 6:44 PM

This bill temporarily limits the authority of the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to prescribe chargeable premium rates for flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Introduction Date: 2021-11-01

Bill Number

HR 5716

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Oceans And Wildlife 2021 10 29

Status

In House

FN Outlook

9.3%

54.3%

Title

Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water
Resources Act

Primary Sponsors

Josh Harder

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Dec 6, 2021, 7:30 PM

This bill aims to increase water storage opportunities, spur innovation in water sustainability, and make responsible federal investments in aging water infrastructure. The bill also establishes a water infrastructure and drought solutions fund to provide \$750 million for water surface and groundwater storage, water reclamation and reuse, and WaterSMART program projects.

Introduction Date: 2021-10-25

Bill Number

HR 5438

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On
Environment And Climate Change 2021 10 01

Status

In House

FN Outlook

9.2%

75.3%

Title

Water Advanced Technologies for Efficient Resource Use Act of
2021

Primary Sponsors

Matt Cartwright

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Jan 14, 2022, 6:15 PM

This bill provides incentives for the purchase of water-efficient products.

Introduction Date: 2021-09-30

Bill Number

S 2869

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Banking Housing And Urban Affairs 2021
09 28

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

3.8%

47.2%

Title

NFIP Risk Rating 2.0 Delay Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Marco Rubio

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Nov 4, 2021, 6:44 PM

This bill temporarily limits the authority of the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to prescribe chargeable premium rates for flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Introduction Date: 2021-09-28

Bill Number

S 2831

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Banking Housing And Urban Affairs 2021
09 23

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

57.0%

45.4%

Title

Flood Insurance Flexibility Act

Primary Sponsors

Mike Lee

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Nov 4, 2021, 6:45 PM

This bill requires the National Flood Insurance Program to accept mid-term cancellations of flood insurance coverage if the insured acquires alternative coverage.

Introduction Date: 2021-09-23

Bill Number

S 2807

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Environment And Public Works 2021 09 22

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

40.1%

53.0%

Title

Watershed Results Act

Primary Sponsors

Ron Wyden

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 23, 2022, 10:10 PM

This bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to work in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the EPA to establish two to five watershed restoration pilot programs across the country. Each pilot program must incorporate predictive data analysis to analyze millions of acres of a watershed to precisely locate the most effective acres for restoration that will make the largest impact. Outcomes of these pilots can include a quantifiable reduction in nutrient or sediment runoff or thermal load, quantifiable increases in dissolved oxygen and surface water or groundwater that functionally benefits fish and wildlife species, and any other quantifiable benefits identified to support watershed restoration.

Introduction Date: 2021-09-22

Bill Number

HR 4915

Last Action

Referred To The House Committee On Natural
Resources 2021 08 03

Status

In House

FN Outlook

0.0%

0.0%

Title

Water Supply Permitting Coordination Act

Primary Sponsors

Tom McClintock

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 16, 2021, 4:14 PM

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate Federal and State permitting processes related to the construction of new surface water storage projects on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and to designate the Bureau of Reclamation as the lead agency for permit processing.

Introduction Date: 2021-08-03

Bill Number

HR 4763

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On
Conservation And Forestry 2021 08 18

Status

In House

FN Outlook

5.4%

69.2%

Title

Future of Agricultural Resiliency And Modernization Act

Primary Sponsors

Josh Harder

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Dec 6, 2021, 7:38 PM

This bill directs the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to award grants to certain entities, including states, local governments, and nonprofit organizations, to carry out projects that further agricultural resiliency and modernization, such as projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions; improve air, water, and soil health; and increase carbon sequestration.

Introduction Date: 2021-07-28

Bill Number

HR 4712

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Oceans And Wildlife 2021 08 09

Status

In House

FN Outlook

7.7% 67.7%

Title

Desalination Development Act

Primary Sponsors

Mike Levin

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 16, 2021, 4:09 PM
This bill authorizes \$260 million over the next five years for desalination projects and creates new environmental safeguards for the funded projects. This bill directs the Bureau of Reclamation to submit project funding recommendations to Congress based on specific criteria, prioritizing projects that benefit drought-stricken communities. The legislation would also require projects to comply with all state environmental laws, maximize the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and reduce reliance on imported water supplies from imperiled ecosystems.

Introduction Date: 2021-07-27

Bill Number

S 2430

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Finance Sponsor Introductory Remarks On
Measure Cr S 5052 2021 07 22

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

3.2% 50.5%

Title

Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act

Primary Sponsors

Dianne Feinstein

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 6, 2021, 5:56 PM
This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the exclusion for certain conservation subsidies to include subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and storm water management measures.

Introduction Date: 2021-07-22

Bill Number

S 2404

Last Action

Committee On Banking Housing And Urban
Affairs Hearings Held 2021 12 15

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

5.1% 79.1%

Title

Western Wildfire Support Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Catherine Cortez Masto

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 10, 2021, 3:06 PM
This bill will provide at-risk communities across the western U.S. with additional resources to help prevent wildfires before they start, combat those that do spark, and help communities touched by wildfire recover and restore their surrounding landscapes. The legislation also establishes a grant program to help federal, state, and local agencies acquire state-of-the-art firefighting equipment. The bill also provides \$100 million in funding to help communities impacted by wildfires conduct long-term rehabilitation projects.

Introduction Date: 2021-07-20

Bill Number

S 2383

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Finance 2021 07 20

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

5.4%

74.4%

Title

Water and Agriculture Tax Reform Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Mike Crapo

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 6, 2021, 6:14 PM

This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate water leasing and water transfers to promote conservation and efficiency.

Introduction Date: 2021-07-20

Bill Number

S 2334

Last Action

Committee On Energy And Natural Resources
Subcommittee On Water And Power Hearings
Held 2022 05 25

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

3.3%

52.9%

Title

Large Scale Water Recycling Project and Drought Resiliency
Investment Act

Primary Sponsors

Catherine Cortez Masto

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Jul 15, 2021, 2:36 PM

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make certain modifications to the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, to provide emergency drought funding, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-07-13

Bill Number

HR 4284

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On
Environment And Climate Change 2021 07 01

Status

In House

FN Outlook

5.4%

45.0%

Title

Clean Drinking Water Equity Act

Primary Sponsors

Raul Ruiz

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 6, 2021, 5:47 PM

This bill amends the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to assistance for disadvantaged communities, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-06-30

Bill Number

S 2286

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Energy And Natural Resources 2021 06 24

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

5.5%

74.6%

Title

Western Water, Jobs, and Infrastructure Act

Primary Sponsors

Jon Tester

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 6, 2021, 5:54 PM

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to use designated funding to pay for construction of authorized rural water projects, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-06-24

Bill Number HR 4099	Last Action Subcommittee Hearings Held 2021 06 29	Status In House	FN Outlook 9.2% 72.5%
Title Large-Scale Water Recycling Project Investment Act Primary Sponsors Grace Napolitano		Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 24, 2021, 3:52 PM This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects. Introduction Date: 2021-06-23	

Bill Number S 2185	Last Action Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Energy And Natural Resources 2021 06 23	Status In Senate	FN Outlook 4.6% 45.3%
Title Western Water Infrastructure Act of 2021 Primary Sponsors John Barrasso		Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 6, 2021, 6:10 PM This bill reauthorizes expiring programs for the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and authorizes funding to eliminate the BOR infrastructure maintenance backlog. The bill will also create a new program to restore water storage capacity at BOR and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reservoirs by developing and implementing sediment management plans at the request of project beneficiaries. Introduction Date: 2021-06-23	

Bill Number HR 4018	Last Action Sponsor Introductory Remarks On Measure Cr H 3093 2021 06 24	Status In House	FN Outlook 11.1% 49.7%
Title NEED Water Act Primary Sponsors David Valadao		Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Sep 14, 2021, 5:06 PM This bill provides emergency drought relief for the Central Valley. The legislation would protect water currently in the Central Valley Project system for human needs and reduce regulatory burdens in order to lessen the negative impacts of the drought on Central Valley residents. The bill would also extend the California provisions of the WIIN Act. Introduction Date: 2021-06-17	

Bill Number HR 3751	Last Action Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 06 09	Status In House	FN Outlook 6.4% 46.8%
Title Clean Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act of 2021 Primary Sponsors Salud Carbajal		Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Oct 1, 2021, 8:16 PM This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a program to make grants to eligible entities to increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural disasters. Introduction Date: 2021-06-08	

Bill Number

HR 3691

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Resources And Environment 2021 06 07

Status

In House

FN Outlook

7.7%

52.5%

Title

Wastewater Infrastructure Modernization Act

Primary Sponsors

Carolyn Bourdeaux

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 9, 2021, 7:51 PM

This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a smart wastewater infrastructure technology grant program, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-06-04

Bill Number

S 1855

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Agriculture Nutrition And Forestry 2021 05
26

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

5.3%

73.8%

Title

Wildfire Emergency Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Dianne Feinstein

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 9, 2021, 3:50 PM

This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to select and implement landscape-scale forest restoration projects, to assist communities in increasing their resilience to wildfire. The bill authorizes \$250 million for this initiative. The legislation also authorizes \$100 million for a new grant program to protect critical infrastructure and allow for greater energy flexibility. In addition, the bill provides \$50 million to help disadvantaged communities plan and collaborate on forest restoration, wildland-urban interface and tribal projects as well as projects increasing equitable access to environmental education and volunteer opportunities.

Introduction Date: 2021-05-26

Bill Number

HR 3404

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Resources And Environment 2021 05 21

Status

In House

FN Outlook

9.3%

75.0%

Title

FUTURE Western Water Infrastructure and Drought Resiliency Act

Primary Sponsors

Jared Huffman

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 4, 2021, 5:42 PM

This bill includes major investments to provide drought preparedness and improve water supply reliability to the Nation. It also includes provisions for ecosystem restoration and protection, water job training and education, improved technology and data, and infrastructure development.

Introduction Date: 2021-05-20

Bill Number

HR 3293

Last Action

Reported Amended By The Committee On
Energy And Commerce H Rept 117 77 Part I
2021 06 29

Status

In House

FN Outlook

11.0%

52.4%

Title

Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Lisa Blunt Rochester

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 6, 2021, 6:02 PM

This bill amends the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater services, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-05-18

<div>Bill Number</div> <div>HR 3282</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Referred To The Subcommittee On Environment And Climate Change 2021 05 18</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In House</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>15.7%50.0%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Drinking Water Funding for the Future Act of 2021</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>David McKinley</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 4, 2021, 5:51 PM This bill reauthorizes funding for drinking water programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act and America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, and for other purposes.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-05-17</div>		
<div>Bill Number</div> <div>HR 3218</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 05 14</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In House</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>7.8%50.2%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Wastewater Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2021</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>David Rouzer</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at Oct 1, 2021, 8:21 PM This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-05-13</div>		
<div>Bill Number</div> <div>HR 3112</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Oceans And Wildlife 2021 06 19</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In House</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>4.5%53.6%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Western Water Recycling and Drought Relief Act of 2021</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>Jerry McNerney</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at Oct 21, 2021, 4:33 PM This bill authorizes the Department of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of specified recycled water system facilities in California.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-05-11</div>		
<div>Bill Number</div> <div>HR 3023</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Sponsor Introductory Remarks On Measure Cr H 2345 2021 05 14</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In House</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>6.5%55.0%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Restoring WIFIA Eligibility Act</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>Jim Costa</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at May 13, 2021, 1:45 PM This bill amends the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to budgetary treatment of certain amounts of financial assistance, and for other purposes.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-05-07</div>		

Bill Number

HR 2979

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Environment And Climate Change 2021 05 05

Status

In House

FN Outlook

6.5%70.1%

Title

To amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to the final maturity date of certain loans, and for other purposes.

Primary Sponsors

John Garamendi

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at May 18, 2021, 9:39 PM
This bill amends the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to the final maturity date of certain loans, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date:

2021-05-04

Bill Number

S 1341

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Environment And Public Works 2021 04 22

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

4.8%76.4%

Title

Water Resources Research Amendments Act

Primary Sponsors

Ben Cardin

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at Jul 6, 2021, 3:29 PM
This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 the Water Resources Research Act Program and otherwise revises the program, including by increasing the federal share of grant funding under the program for water resources research and technology institutes.

Introduction Date:

2021-04-22

Bill Number

HR 2660

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 04 20

Status

In House

FN Outlook

7.8%78.9%

Title

WATER Act

Primary Sponsors

Bob Latta

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 17, 2021, 2:26 PM
This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to codify the definition of the term “waters of the United States”, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date:

2021-04-19

Bill Number

HR 2612

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Courts Intellectual Property And The Internet 2021 10 19

Status

In House

FN Outlook

17.9%61.0%

Title

RESTORE Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Doug LaMalfa

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at May 7, 2021, 2:08 PM
This bill provides new authorities to USDA to work with states on landscape-scale management projects to prioritize reduction of wildlife risk, restoration of ecological health, and climate adaptation and resiliency. Specifically, the bill provides the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to conduct landscape-scale forest management projects in states where the Governor requests such activities, and provides an authorization of appropriations for the program.

Introduction Date:

2021-04-16

Bill Number

HR 2606

Last Action

Placed On The Union Calendar Calendar No
259 2022 06 03

Status

In House

FN Outlook

12.9% 48.9%

Title

SUSTAINS Act

Primary Sponsors

G.T. Thompson

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at May 7, 2021, 2:06 PM

This bill provides an opportunity for the private sector to partner with USDA to engage farmers and ranchers in supporting conservation initiatives, including to expand land use practices to sequester carbon, improve wildlife habitat, protect sources of drinking water, and address other natural resource priorities.

Introduction Date: 2021-04-15

Bill Number

HR 2552

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Oceans And Wildlife 2021 06 08

Status

In House

FN Outlook

6.5% 54.5%

Title

Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Act

Primary Sponsors

Jim Costa

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 22, 2022, 3:57 PM

This bill authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to provide financial assistance for various projects in California to mitigate the sinking or settling of the ground (i.e., subsidence mitigation), specifically for projects related to the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and certain parts of the San Luis Canal/California Aqueduct.

Introduction Date: 2021-04-15

Bill Number

HR 2197

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On
Environment And Climate Change 2021 03 29

Status

In House

FN Outlook

11.0% 77.5%

Title

IMAGINE Act

Primary Sponsors

David Cicilline

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Mar 29, 2021, 5:54 PM

This bill encourages the research and use of innovative materials and associated techniques in the construction and preservation of the domestic transportation and water infrastructure system, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-26

Bill Number

S 953

Last Action

Committee On Energy And Natural Resources
Subcommittee On Water And Power Hearings
Held 2022 05 25

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

2.2%

79.7%

Title

Water for Conservation and Farming Act

Primary Sponsors

Ron Wyden

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Aug 9, 2021, 7:48 PM

This bill establishes a funding source for certain water resources development projects in western states. The bill also reauthorizes and expands existing water resources development programs, as well as establishes new programs. Specifically, the bill establishes the Bureau of Reclamation Infrastructure Fund to fund water-related programs, including water reclamation and reuse projects, dam safety projects, and the WaterSMART program (which provides assistance to eligible government entities to increase water supply). The bill also reauthorizes through FY2028 the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation program (which funds fish passage projects in certain areas that drain into the Pacific Ocean). The bill also establishes new programs directed at western states to provide assistance to agricultural producers to create and maintain waterbird and shorebird habitats, award grants to eligible government entities and nonprofit conservation organizations for habitat restoration projects that improve watershed health, and prepare plans to sustain the survival of critically important fisheries during periods of drought.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-24

Bill Number

S 939

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Environment And Public Works 2021 03 24

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

4.7%

74.2%

Title

IMAGINE Act

Primary Sponsors

Sheldon Whitehouse

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Mar 25, 2021, 7:41 PM

This bill encourages the research and use of innovative materials and associated techniques in the construction and preservation of the domestic transportation and water infrastructure system, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-24

Bill Number

HR 2173

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Resources And Environment 2021 03 24

Status

In House

FN Outlook

7.7%

60.7%

Title

Wastewater Workforce Investment Act

Primary Sponsors

Greg Stanton

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Apr 2, 2021, 6:28 PM

This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to wastewater infrastructure workforce development, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-23

Bill Number S 916	Last Action Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Environment And Public Works 2021 03 23	Status In Senate	FN Outlook 4.4% 55.1%
Title Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021 Primary Sponsors Bernie Sanders	Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 4, 2021, 5:47 PM This bill provides funding for several programs related to controlling water pollution or protecting drinking water, revises requirements concerning the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF, and creates or reauthorizes several grant programs for water infrastructure. In addition, the bill makes permanent a grant program for household water well systems in rural areas. It also increases the amount of appropriations for grant programs, including a program that awards grants to prevent lead from contaminating drinking water fountains in schools and day care facilities. Introduction Date: 2021-03-23		
Bill Number HR 1915	Last Action Placed On The Union Calendar Calendar No 48 2021 06 22	Status In House	FN Outlook 20.9% 53.7%
Title Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021 Primary Sponsors Peter DeFazio	Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Mar 18, 2021, 4:50 PM This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs, and for other purposes. Introduction Date: 2021-03-16		
Bill Number HR 1881	Last Action Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 03 15	Status In House	FN Outlook 4.5% 74.5%
Title To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes. Primary Sponsors John Garamendi	Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Mar 15, 2021, 3:14 PM This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms. Introduction Date: 2021-03-12		
Bill Number S 722	Last Action Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Energy And Natural Resources 2021 03 11	Status In Senate	FN Outlook 2.2% 77.2%
Title Wastewater Efficiency and Treatment Act of 2021 Primary Sponsors Jeff Merkley	Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at May 7, 2021, 3:51 PM This bill amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish a program to provide grants and loan guarantees to improve the energy efficiency of publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities, and for other purposes. Introduction Date: 2021-03-11		

Bill Number

HR 1660

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 03 09

Status

In House

FN Outlook

6.4%

53.1%

Title

Stop Sewage Overflow Act

Primary Sponsors

Lori Trahan

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at Mar 15, 2021, 3:05 PM
This bill makes certain municipalities eligible for grants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date:

2021-03-08

Bill Number

HR 1563

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Oceans And Wildlife 2021 04 21

Status

In House

FN Outlook

11.1%

67.3%

Title

To extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California.

Primary Sponsors

Mike Garcia

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at Mar 5, 2021, 4:41 PM
This bill extends the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California.

Introduction Date:

2021-03-03

Bill Number

HR 1352

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Conservation And Forestry 2021 04 05

Status

In House

FN Outlook

7.8%

50.0%

Title

Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Brenda Lawrence

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at Jun 4, 2021, 5:48 PM
This bill increases funding for water infrastructure, including funding for several programs related to controlling water pollution or protecting drinking water. Specifically, it establishes a Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Trust Fund. The bill increases the corporate income tax rate to 24.5% to provide revenues for the fund. In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF. It also creates or reauthorizes several grant programs for water infrastructure.

Introduction Date:

2021-02-25

Bill Number

HR 1015

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Oceans And Wildlife 2021 03 15

Status

In House

FN Outlook

13.1%

71.2%

Title

Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act

Primary Sponsors

Grace Napolitano

Bill Summary:

Last edited by TFG Reports at Mar 25, 2021, 7:44 PM
This bill makes permanent, and otherwise revises, the Bureau of Reclamation's grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects. Specifically, the bill removes priority under the program for projects in areas that, in the preceding four-year period, have been (1) identified as experiencing severe, extreme, or exceptional drought; or (2) designated as a disaster area by a state. Additionally, the bill increases through FY2025 the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding.

Introduction Date:

2021-02-11

Bill Number

HR 866

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Oceans And Wildlife 2021 03 03

Status

In House

FN Outlook

7.8%

50.5%

Title

Federally Integrated Species Health Act

Primary Sponsors

Ken Calvert

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 18, 2021, 6:34 PM

This bill amends the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to vest in the Secretary of the Interior functions under that Act with respect to species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and migrate to ocean waters, and species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh waters.

Introduction Date: 2021-02-05

Bill Number

HR 895

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On
Commodity Exchanges Energy And Credit 2021
03 03

Status

In House

FN Outlook

4.5%

52.6%

Title

Emergency Assistance for Rural Water Systems Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

David Rouzer

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at May 7, 2021, 3:56 PM

This bill allows, and provides funds for, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to provide grants and loans, as well as loan forgiveness, modification, and refinancing, to rural water, wastewater, or waste disposal facilities. Specifically, USDA may provide such assistance for purposes of ensuring public health, safety, and order and to address financial hardships, in particular those due to the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) public health emergency.

Introduction Date: 2021-02-05

Bill Number

S 209

Last Action

Read Twice And Referred To The Committee
On Agriculture Nutrition And Forestry 2021 02
03

Status

In Senate

FN Outlook

2.7%

55.9%

Title

Emergency Assistance for Rural Water Systems Act of 2021

Primary Sponsors

Jeanne Shaheen

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 5, 2021, 5:09 PM

This bill provides assistance for rural water, wastewater, and waste disposal systems affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

Introduction Date: 2021-02-03

Bill Number

HR 737

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Oceans And Wildlife 2021 02 23

Status

In House

FN Outlook

7.9%

51.0%

Title

RENEW WIIN Act

Primary Sponsors

David Valadao

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 5, 2021, 5:10 PM

This bill extends the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN Act) providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California.

Introduction Date: 2021-02-02

<div>Bill Number</div> <div>HR 616</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Referred To The Subcommittee On Environment And Climate Change 2021 02 02</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In House</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>9.3%47.1%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Emergency Water is a Human Right Act</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>Rashida Tlaib</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 16, 2021, 6:11 PM This bill prohibits water shutoffs during the COVID-19 emergency period, and provides drinking and waste water assistance to households.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-01-28</div>		
<div>Bill Number</div> <div>HR 481</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Referred To The Subcommittee On Economic Development Public Buildings And Emergency Management 2021 02 04</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In House</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>6.4%80.1%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Flood Resiliency and Taxpayer Savings Act of 2021</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>David Price</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 19, 2021, 4:12 PM This bill safeguards taxpayer resources and strengthens the Nation's resilience against severe storms and flooding.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-01-25</div>		
<div>Bill Number</div> <div>S 29</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Environment And Public Works 2021 01 22</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In Senate</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>16.2%52.3%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Local Water Protection Act</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>Amy Klobuchar</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at May 7, 2021, 3:49 PM This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 programs within the Environmental Protection Agency that award grants to states for managing nonpoint source water pollution or protecting groundwater quality. Water pollution from nonpoint sources is caused by precipitation picking up pollution as it moves over or through the ground.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-01-22</div>		
<div>Bill Number</div> <div>HR 74</div>	<div>Last Action</div> <div>Referred To The Subcommittee On Economic Development Public Buildings And Emergency Management 2021 02 04</div>	<div>Status</div> <div>In House</div>	<div>FN Outlook</div> <div>5.4%52.9%</div>
<div>Title</div> <div>Protecting Local Communities from Harmful Algal Blooms Act</div> <div>Primary Sponsors</div> <div>Vern Buchanan</div>	<div>Bill Summary:</div> <div>Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 12, 2021, 5:56 PM This bill amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to include algal blooms in the definition of a major disaster.</div> <div>Introduction Date:</div> <div>2021-01-04</div>		

Title

Strengthening Fishing Communities and Increasing Flexibility in Fisheries Management Act

Primary Sponsors

Don Young

Bill Summary: Last edited by TFG Reports at Feb 12, 2021, 5:50 PM

This bill amends the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide flexibility for fishery managers and stability for fishermen.

Introduction Date: 2021-01-04

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Special Report

Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

August 16, 2022

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Introduction

This TFG Special Report provides an overview of the \$737 billion FY 2022 budget reconciliation package, the ***Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022*** ([P.L. 117-169](#)), that passed through Congress and was signed into law by President Joe Biden on Tuesday, August 16. The IRA represents a major legislative victory for the President after having his original sweeping legislative item, the Build Back Better plan, nixed in the first half of the 117th Congress. The package, negotiated mainly by Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) and Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV), covers three main legislative items: (1) tax reform, (2) prescription drug changes, and (3) energy and climate change investments. The Senate completed a “vote-a-rama” that lasted nearly 24 hours and the bill was ultimately passed on a party-line vote of [51-50](#) on August 7, with Vice President Kamala Harris casting the tie-breaking vote. The House passed the legislation on August 12 on a party-line vote of [220-207](#).

This TFG Special Report provides a summary of the final Inflation Reduction Act. While not every section is covered in the Report, the provisions of greatest importance to TFG clients are included.

Topline Estimates

Inflation Reduction Act Provisions	
Total Revenue Raised	\$737 billion
15% Corporate Minimum Tax	\$222 billion*
Prescription Drug Pricing Reform	\$265 billion***
IRS Tax Enforcement	\$124 billion**
1% Stock Buybacks Fee	\$74 billion*
Loss Limitation Extension	\$52 billion*
Total Investments	\$437 billion
Energy Security & Climate Change	\$369 billion*
Affordable Care Act Extension	\$64 billion**
Western Drought Resiliency	\$4 billion***
Total Deficit Reduction	\$300+ billion

*Joint Committee on Taxation estimate, **Congressional Budget Office estimate

***Senate estimate, awaiting final CBO score

Tax Changes

The Inflation Reduction Act provides approximately \$472 billion to pay for deficit reduction through four taxation components.

- Corporate Minimum Tax – imposes a 15% minimum tax on corporations with more than \$1 billion in average annual income over a three-year period. The measure estimates \$222 billion in revenue from 2022 through 2031.
- Investing \$80 billion to the IRS – the resources provided to the IRS will assist in increased audits of large corporations and millionaires. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the IRS will collect an additional \$203 billion over the next ten years from the increased audits.
- 1 percent fee on Stock Buybacks – the IRA will raise an estimated \$74 billion in revenue through a 1% excise tax on the market value of a stock repurchase. The tax, which will take effect in 2023, will exempt repurchases less than \$1 million, contributed employer-sponsored retirement plans, and any repurchases from a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust.
- Preventing the wealthiest Americans from avoiding taxes – this measure extends the limitation on excess business losses preventing the sheltering of non-business incomes and tax avoidance. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates this provision would raise \$52 billion.

The IRA will not raise taxes on any family making \$400,000 or less.

Health Care Provisions

Prescription Drug Pricing Reform

The IRA directs the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a Drug Price Negotiation Program to negotiate a maximum price of high-cost prescription drugs beginning in 2026 for Medicare Part B, which covers medicines administered in a medical setting, and Part D, the program's prescription drug benefit.

The IRA requires HHS to identify 100 drugs without competition that have been on the market for seven years and biologics that have been on the market for 11 years, and that have the highest spending under Medicare. HHS would select 10 drugs from that list — or the maximum number eligible for negotiation that year if less than that — for negotiation in 2026 increasing to 20 drugs by 2029. The IRA provides \$3 billion for fiscal year (FY) 2022, available until expended, to implement the negotiation program.

The IRA caps Medicare patients' out of pocket costs at \$2,000 per year beginning in 2025, with the option to break that amount into affordable monthly payments. The IRA also makes all vaccines free under Medicare for seniors beginning in 2023, the only population for which vaccines were not already free.

The IRA caps insulin copayments for Medicare beneficiaries to \$35 a month for plan years 2023 through 2025 regardless of whether a beneficiary has reached the initial coverage limit or out-of-pocket threshold. For 2026 and subsequent years, the measure would cap the cost of insulin for Medicare beneficiaries before reaching the out-of-pocket threshold, at the lesser of: \$35 a month; and 25% of a maximum price to be negotiated by HHS.

Affordable Care Act (ACA) Subsidies

The IRA would extend, through December 31, 2025, the temporary expansion of ACA health insurance premium tax credits under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2). The larger credits for those with household income between 100% and 400% of the federal poverty level (FPL), as well as expanded eligibility to those above 400% of the FPL, are currently scheduled to expire after December 31, 2022.

Energy & Environment Funding

Green Energy

The IRA includes billions of dollars to households to help lower consumer energy costs. This includes:

- \$9 billion in consumer home energy rebate programs, focused on low-income consumers, to electrify home appliances and for energy efficient retrofits.
- 10 years of consumer tax credits to make homes energy efficient and run on clean energy, making heat pumps, rooftop solar, electric HVAC and water heaters more affordable.
- \$4,000 consumer tax credit for lower/middle income individuals to buy used clean vehicles, and up to \$7,500 tax credit to buy new clean vehicles.
- \$1 billion grant program to make affordable housing more energy efficient. More information on this program is available later in the Report under “Other Provisions.”

The IRA includes over \$60 billion to on-shore clean energy manufacturing in the U.S. across the full supply chain of clean energy and transportation technologies. This includes:

- Production tax credits to accelerate U.S. manufacturing of solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, and critical minerals processing, estimated to invest \$30 billion.
- \$10 billion investment tax credit to build clean technology manufacturing facilities, like facilities that make electric vehicles, wind turbines, and solar panels.
- \$500 million in the Defense Production Act for heat pumps and critical minerals processing.
- \$2 billion in grants to retool existing auto manufacturing facilities to manufacture clean vehicles, ensuring that auto manufacturing jobs stay in the communities that depend on them.
- Up to \$20 billion in loans to build new clean vehicle manufacturing facilities across the country.
- \$2 billion for National Labs to accelerate breakthrough energy research.

EPA Programs

The IRA will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in every sector of the economy, substantially reducing emissions from electricity production, transportation, industrial manufacturing, buildings, and agriculture.

- The Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funded at \$27 billion, helps leverage private investments in projects that combat climate change. At least 60 percent of these funds will be focused on disadvantaged communities. These funds are available until September 30, 2024. The funding is provided to non-federal governments, as well as state or regional green banks, and is allocated across three buckets:
 - \$7 billion for zero-emission technology deployment, including rooftop and community solar in low-income and disadvantaged communities.

- \$8 billion for a general fund making broad investments in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting environmental justice, exclusively allocated to low-income and disadvantaged communities.
 - \$11.97 billion for a similar general fund but available to all Americans and communities.
- Tax credits and grants for clean fuels and clean commercial vehicles to reduce emissions from all parts of the transportation sector.
 - The Grants to Reduce Air Pollution at Ports Program, funded at \$3 billion, supports the purchase and installation of zero-emission equipment and technology at ports, as well as the development of port climate action plans, with a focus on ports in nonattainment areas. Of the total \$3 billion, \$750 million is provided for ports located in areas designated as nonattainment for air pollution.
 - The Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles Program, funded at \$1 billion, covers the incremental cost of zero-emission school buses, garbage trucks, and transit buses with a specific focus on vehicles serving communities located in nonattainment areas. Of the \$1 billion, \$400 million is provided for eligible vehicles that would serve communities located in areas designated as nonattainment for air pollution.
 - The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Grants Program, funded at \$60 million, addresses diesel emissions from goods movement facilities – like airports, railyards, and distribution centers – and from vehicles servicing those facilities.
 - The Air Pollution Monitoring Program, funded at \$236 million, addresses air quality monitoring that will particularly benefit disadvantaged communities exposed to areas with persistent air pollution.
 - The Address Air Pollution at Schools Program, funded at \$50 million, addresses monitoring and reducing air pollution at public schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities.
- The Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program, funded at \$5 billion, is for state planning and implementation of greenhouse gas reduction programs. Specifically, this section provides EPA with \$250 million for planning grants and \$4.75 billion for implementation grants for programs, policies, measures, and other investments that will achieve or facilitate greenhouse gas emission reductions. Entities eligible to receive grants include States, air pollution control agencies, municipalities, Indian tribes, and groups of one or more such entities.
- Grants and tax credits to reduce emissions from industrial manufacturing processes, including almost \$6 billion for a new Advanced Industrial Facilities Deployment Program to reduce emissions from the largest industrial emitters like chemical, steel, and cement plants.
- Over \$9 billion for Federal procurement of American-made clean technologies to create a stable market for clean products, including \$3 billion for the U.S. Postal Service to purchase zero-emission vehicles.
- \$27 billion clean energy technology accelerator to support deployment of technologies to reduce emissions, especially in disadvantaged communities.
- The Low Emissions Electricity Program, funded at \$87 million, supports low-income and disadvantaged communities, and offers technical assistance to industry, as well as state and local governments, as they work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- A Methane Emissions Reduction Program to reduce the leaks from the production and distribution of natural gas.
- The Environmental and Climate Justice Block Grants Program, funded at \$3 billion, invests in community led projects in disadvantaged communities and community capacity building centers to

address disproportionate environmental and public health harms related to pollution and climate change. Entities eligible to receive grants include States, tribes, municipalities, and community-based nonprofit organizations. Eligible activities fall into five categories:

- Pollution monitoring, prevention, and environmental remediation; investments in low- and zero-emission and resilient technologies and related infrastructure; and workforce development that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants.
- Mitigating climate and health risks from urban heat islands, extreme heat, wood heater, emissions, and wildfire events.
- Climate resiliency and adaptation.
- Reducing indoor toxins and indoor air pollution.
- Facilitating engagement of disadvantaged communities in State and Federal public processes, including facilitating such engagement in advisory groups, workshops, and rulemakings.

Drought Response & Preparedness

The IRA includes nearly \$4.6 billion for western drought and water projects as detailed below, all of which will be implemented by the Bureau of Reclamation.

- \$4 billion to be available over the next 4 years to mitigate the impacts of drought in the Western States, with a priority to the Colorado River Basin and other basins experiencing long-term drought. These funds can be used to provide grants or other agreements with “public entities and tribes” for three specific purposes – 1) compensation in temporary or multi-year voluntary reduction in water use; 2) system conservation projects in the Colorado River Basin; and 3) ecosystem and habitat restoration projects to “address issues directly caused by drought.”
- \$550 million is to provide domestic water supplies to communities or households that do not have reliable access to domestic water supplies.
- \$25 million to make grants for solar over water canals.
- \$12.5 million for FY 2022 to assist Indian Tribes to undertake “near-term drought relief actions to mitigate drought impacts.” This includes direct assistance for drinking water.

Rural Development & Agricultural Credit

The funds provided to rural development programs in the IRA are for transitioning to and increasing renewable energy production in rural communities and regions. The Act provides \$2 billion from FY 2022 through FY 2027 for the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), which supports loans and grants for the generation, storage, and use of renewable energy in rural communities.

Other programs funded under the Rural Development and Agriculture Credit include:

- \$1 billion for electric loans for renewable energy as authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.
 - Cooperatives and public power utilities are no longer excluded from the Direct-Pay Election tax incentives that for-profit utilities receive for energy innovation. Under the IRA, cooperatives and public power will be eligible for direct payments for existing technologies already eligible for clean energy tax credits and new technologies.
- \$500 million of additional funding for Biofuel Infrastructure and Agriculture Product Market Expansion for grants of up to 75 percent of the total cost “to increase the sale and use of agricultural

commodity-based fuels through infrastructure improvements for blending, storing, supplying, or distributing biofuels, except for transportation infrastructure not on location where such biofuels are blended, stored, supplied, or distributed.”

- \$9.7 billion for assistance to rural electric cooperatives to promote resiliency, reliability, and affordability and for carbon capture and storage projects to “achieve the greatest reduction in carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide emissions associated with rural electric systems through the purchase of renewable energy, renewable energy systems, zero-emission systems, and carbon capture and storage systems.”
 - Grant amount up to 25 percent of project cost and capped at \$970 million per entity.
- \$100 million for the administrative costs and salaries and expenses for implementation of the Rural Development provisions.
- \$3.1 billion for debt modifications, including debt forgiveness, for “distressed borrowers” of USDA Farm Service Agency direct or guaranteed farm loans “whose agricultural operations are at financial risk.” USDA is expected to develop the criteria for eligibility.
- \$2.2 billion to help underserved farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners, defined to include those living in high poverty areas, veterans, limited resource producers, and beginning farmers and ranchers. Assistance to recipients couldn’t be more than \$500,000.
- \$125 million to provide technical outreach, assistance, and mediation on issues concerning food, agriculture, and agricultural credit, among others.
- \$250 million to improve land access (including heirs’ property and fractionated land issues) for underserved farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners, including veterans, limited resource producers, beginning farmers and ranchers, and farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners living in high poverty areas.
- \$250 million for agricultural education emphasizing scholarships and career development at historically Black, tribal, and Hispanic colleges.
- \$10 million for racial equity commissions at USDA.
- \$2.2 billion for a program to provide financial assistance, including the cost of any financial assistance, to farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners determined to have experienced discrimination prior to January 1, 2021, in USDA farm lending programs.

Forestry

The IRA appropriates a total of \$4.9 billion in spending on various forestry programs, which will remain available through September 30, 2031. The Act includes funding for activities on National Forest Lands, including:

- \$1.8 billion for hazardous fuels reduction projects within the wildland urban interface.
- \$200 million for vegetation management projects included in a plan under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act’s Water Sources Protection Program or Watershed Condition Framework.
- \$100 million to the Forest service to perform NEPA reviews.
- \$50 million to protect and inventory old-growth forests.

Provisions of the Act establish certain restrictions for use of these funds to establish a permanent road, do work in a wilderness area, wilderness study area, or non-federal lands, and others related to land management plans. The Act also gives the Secretary of Agriculture the discretion to waive cost-share requirements to the extent they are applicable to a project.

In addition to funding for work within the National Forest System, the IRA includes funding, subject to a 20 percent non-federal cost share, but with authority to waive that cost-share for the following:

- \$150 million for competitive grants for climate mitigation and forest resilience practices for underserved forest landowners under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act.
- \$150 million for competitive grants to “support the participation of underserved forest landowners in emerging private markets for climate mitigation or forest resilience” under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act.
- \$100 million for competitive grants that “support the participation of forest landowners who own less than 2,500 acres of forest land in emerging private markets for climate mitigation or forest resilience” under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act.
- \$50 million for competitive grants to states and other entities to support payments to private landowners to implement practices that increase carbon sequestration.
- \$100 million for grants (not exceeding \$5 million) for construction of facilities under the wood innovation grant program or for the hauling of materials from fuels reduction projects.

The Act also provides funding for forestry programs as outlined below and includes authority for the Secretary to waive any applicable non-federal cost-shares:

- \$700 million for competitive grants to States through the Forest Legacy Program.
- \$1.5 billion for grants to states agencies, local governments, Indian Tribe, and non-profit organization to undertake tree planting and related activities.

Other Provisions

USDA Programs

The IRA provides funding to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for a variety of programs related to conservation and renewable energy. The nearly \$20 billion for the USDA conservation programs allocates funds for the following programs to provide financial and technical assistance to private landowners to voluntarily implement conservation practices on agricultural land:

- \$8.45 billion for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.
- \$6.75 billion for the Regional Conservation Partnership Program.
- \$3.25 billion for the Conservation Stewardship Program.
- \$1.40 billion for the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.

Funding is also included for the following programs:

- \$1 billion to provide conservation technical assistance through the Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- \$300 million for a carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas emissions quantification program.
- \$100 million for administrative expenses.

NOAA Programs

In total, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will receive \$3.2 billion in appropriated funding from the IRA. That funding includes:

- \$2.6 billion for assistance to coastal state, tribal, and local governments for the conservation of coastal and marine habitats and resources.
- \$490 million for weather and climate research and related equipment, including \$150 million for research, observation systems, modeling, forecasting, and information dissemination, including extramural grants and \$100 million for a hurricane forecasting aircraft.
- \$200 million for the construction of facilities to support national marine sanctuaries. Of that total, \$150 million will remain available until 2026 for construction including new facilities in need of replacement, piers, marine operation facilities, and fish laboratories.

DOT Programs

The Neighborhood Access and Equity Grants program is funded at \$3.2 billion to support neighborhood equity, safety, and affordable transportation access with competitive grants to reconnect communities divided by existing infrastructure barriers, mitigate negative impacts of transportation facilities or construction projects on disadvantaged or underserved communities, and support equitable transportation planning and community engagement activities. This includes:

- \$1.893 billion for competitive grants for a variety of purposes, including:
 - Construction of projects to remove, improve, or replace a transportation facility that is an obstacle to neighborhood connectivity, or projects to restore walkability and access in disadvantaged communities, or to improve access for bicyclists and pedestrians.
 - Projects to mitigate the effects of existing surface transportation facilities on safety and the environment, including air pollution, noise pollution, and stormwater runoff.
 - Predevelopment projects to conduct transportation-related planning, monitoring, community engagement, technical assistance, and capacity building.
- \$1.262 billion for the same kind of grants, but specifically going to communities that are economically underserved, enter into a community benefits agreement, have a displacement policy, or have a local hiring plan.
- \$50 million for DOT to provide technical assistance to communities that are trying to apply for the grants.

The Alternative Fuel and Low-Emission Aviation Technology Program is funded at \$297 million for a competitive grant program for eligible entities to carry out projects located in the United States that produce, transport, blend, or store sustainable aviation fuel, or develop, demonstrate, or apply low-emission aviation technologies.

The Environmental Review Implementation Funds Program, funded at \$100 million, facilitates the development and review of documents for the environmental review process for proposed surface transportation projects, whether by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) itself or via grants to state and local governments and MPOs.

The Low-Carbon Transportation Materials Grants Program, funded at \$2 billion, reimburses or provides incentives to eligible recipients for the use of low-embodied carbon construction materials and products in projects on Federal-aid highways.

Affordable Housing Efficiency

The IRA provides \$940 million to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for affordable housing purposes.

Improving Energy Efficiency or Water Efficiency or Climate Resilience of Affordable Housing is funded at \$837.5 billion – to remain available until September 30, 2028 – for grants or loans to the owners and sponsors of affordable housing to implement or promote:

- Energy or water efficiency.
- Indoor air quality or sustainability.
- Zero-emission electricity generation or low-emission building materials or processes.
- Energy storage.
- Building electrification.
- Climate resilience.

Eligible recipients include providers under Section 8, the Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program, Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program, or rental and cooperative housing, as well as those who had project-based rental assistance, and housing assistance payment contracts for FY 2021. HUD could support as much as \$4 billion in loans and could structure the loans to be converted to grants if an owner agrees to an extended period of affordability.

The IRA also provides HUD \$60 million to execute contracts or cooperative agreements and \$42.5 million for energy and water benchmarking of properties eligible to receive grants or loans under the Improving Energy Efficiency or Water Efficiency or Climate Resilience of Affordable Housing, regardless of whether they received such grants or loans, along with associated data analysis and evaluation at the property level.

The IRA provides HUD \$60 million to administer these funds.

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TFG will continue to monitor these and other legislative initiatives as agencies begin implementation of the programs included in the IRA. Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.



# Operations & Maintenance Report

A compilation of current FWA operations and maintenance activities throughout the 152-mile canal system.

July 2022

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# OPERATION & MAINTENANCE REPORT

## SAFETY, EDUCATION & TRAINING

- Operations Department held tailgate safety meetings in the Lindsay yard, and outlying field office staff attended the Canal and Maintenance meeting.
- Friant staff received environmental training on endangered species completing the annual review.
- Delano, Lindsay, and Orange Cove Foremen held tailgate safety meetings discussing safety hazards and precautions associated with employees' work assignments. Delano Forman discussed FWA rules and regulations on heat illness. Items such as drinking water availability, access to shade daytime temperatures, first aid, and Emergency response.

## ACCIDENTS & INJURIES

- Friant staff has worked 2198 days without a lost-time injury accident.
- Friant staff has worked 233 days without a liability accident.

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# MAINTENANCE SUPERVISION

## GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT REPORT

### SUBSIDENCE

- Staff worked with Stantec on the Water Quality monitor program.
- Staff continued working with the County of Tulare and Stantec for middle reach plan reviews.
- Staff continued with the State Waterboard and the City of Orange Cove on city expansions.
- Staff attended MRRCP field meetings and weekly Teams meetings with USBR and JV contractor.
- Managed system leaks in the construction zone and met with Bureau and Contractor representatives on system tie-ins.
- Weekly staff meeting with COO and Operations Supervisor

### PERSONNEL ITEMS

- Staff worked on several personnel items, including annual reviews, policy conformance, and other matters.
- General Superintendent conducted staff meetings with Division Forman and Operations Supervisor.

# CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

## FOREMEN REPORTS: DELANO, LINDSAY, & ORANGE COVE MAINTENANCE

### WEED & PEST CONTROL

- The following is a summary of the chemical products used during the month by maintenance staff for weed and pest control on various canal sections and the product inventory on hand:

| PRODUCTS                    | UNITS | MAINTENANCE YARD USAGE |         |             | TOTAL USAGE | END OF MONTH ON-HAND |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
|                             |       | Delano                 | Lindsay | Orange Cove |             |                      |
| Clearcast                   | Gal   | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 2.50                 |
| Copper Sulfate - Old Bridge | Lbs.  | 4750                   | 2650    | 5350        | 12750       | 38,037               |
| Copper Sulfate - Chem One   | Lbs.  | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 17,150.00            |
| Argos Copper                | Gal   | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 0                    |
| Captain XTR                 | Gal   | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 0                    |
| Deploy                      | Gal   | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 0                    |
| Diphacinone                 | Lbs.  | 0                      | 0       | 67          | 67          | 144                  |
| Diuron 4L - Loveland        | Gal   | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 625.00               |
| Diuron 4L - Drexel          | Gal   | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 1,890                |
| Lifeline                    | Oz    | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 0                    |
| Weather Guard Complete      | Oz    | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 67.00                |
| Finale                      | Oz    | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 0                    |
| Milestone VM                | Oz    | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 156                  |
| Roundup - Custom            | Gal   | 4                      | 67.50   | 70          | 141.50      | 103                  |
| Roundup - Pro Conc          | Gal   | 36                     | 224     | 74          | 334         | 908                  |
| Forfeit 280                 | Oz    | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 0                    |
| Sonar Genesis               | Gal   | 0                      | 0       | 0           | 0           | 2.00                 |
| Cheetah                     | OZ    | 0                      | 30      | 4160        | 4,802       | 2,020                |

- Delano and Lindsay's maintenance staff continued the application of Roundup Custom as part of the annual weed control program along the canal right-of-way for post-emergence control of weeds.
- Delano and Lindsay's staff completed using copper sulfate for the year 2021. Copper Sulfate is used as part of an Algae control program in the Delano Maintenance Section.
- Orange Cove staff continued the application of Roundup Pro as part of the annual weed control.
- Delano maintenance staff continued the application of Roundup Pro Concentrate as part of the annual weed control program.
- Orange Cove maintenance staff hand cleared vegetation around canal structures.
- Orange Cove staff continued the application of Diphacinone to the canal right-of-way for the control of California ground squirrel.
- Lindsay maintenance staff began the application of Roundup PRO for post-emergence control of weeds along the FKC right of way.
- Lindsay maintenance staff began the application of Cheetah for post-emergence control of weeds along the FKC right of way.



- Lindsay maintenance staff continued rodent control and damage repair.



*Lindsay staff continued to manually remove weeds in problematic areas*

## CANAL & DIVERSION STRUCTURES

- Lindsay maintenance staff removed an abandoned pipe crossing FKC.
- Delano staff continues their structure gate maintenance for the year, Repairs Radial and Slide gates such as oil leaks, gearboxes, motor couplers, wire rope inspection, etc. Staff will Lubed all grease points and wire ropes, repair all metalwork, security fence repairs, deck cleaning, touch-up painting, Buoy ball and wire rope replacement, and debris removal.
- Lindsay maintenance staff removed and trimmed several trees encroaching the ROW along FKC.



*Lindsay maintenance staff removed pipes abandoned in the canal.*





*Lindsay Staff installed the new vehicle lift in the mechanic shop*



*Delano staff welding electrical conduit support for pump*



*Delano staff continue to paint Liner markers*

- Orange Cove staff continued hauling debris collected from the canal.
- Orange Cove maintenance staff continued clearing wood vegetation from the canal embankment.
- Orange Cove staff began hauling materials off the embankment from the recent desilt project.
- Delano staff continues embankment maintenance to upper and lower Embankments and around structures such as blockhouses, turnouts, bridge abutments, utility tractors, motor graders, and earth moving equipment. By backfilling eroded areas, compacting, and grading materials. Embankment maintenance will prevent erosion to the inside/outside banks, roads, gate structures, and concrete liners.
- Lindsay maintenance staff removed trash illegally dumped on several locations along FKC.
- Orange Cove staff continued bridge maintenance activities



*Fencing is an ongoing issue in the City of Bakersfield MP 148.50 to 151.81*

## O&M ROADS

- Orange Cove maintenance staff made repairs to security fencing.

## YARD & BUILDING

- Delano, Lindsay maintenance staff continued to perform routine maintenance and repairs, such as: yard cleaning, vehicle/equipment repairs, facility improvements, and office duties.
- Delano Staff continues reverse flow pumping, and maintenance requires installing generators, fuel tanks, electrical lines, and debris screens.
- Delano and Lindsay's staff continue installing Bollard guard posts to prevent vehicles and heavy equipment from damaging FWA structures.

## RIGHT-OF-WAY MAINTENANCE

- Delano, Lindsay, and Orange Cove maintenance staff continued the removal of illegally dumped trash and removed debris from gate structures to the local solid waste/recycling facility.
- Delano and Orange Cove maintenance staff continued to repair and install security fencing to prevent public access from entering the Friant-Kern Canal right-of-way and structured areas.
- Orange Cove staff continued to remove illegally dumped items along the right-of-way. Trash and debris were removed and transported to the local solid waste/recycling facility or stored for future disposal.
- Lindsay maintenance staff repaired bargate and bollard post that had collapsed due to soft soil and poor compaction. The gate and bollard were removed and reset with concrete.
- Lindsay maintenance staff made multiple repairs to the chain link fence in the Strathmore area where pedestrian traffic is most active.



*Orange Cove staff continued hauling debris collected from the canal.*

The following is a summary of the vehicle and heavy equipment preventive maintenance services and repairs made by the technical services staff.

| DELANO, LINDSAY, & ORANGE COVE | TYPE                         | QUANTITY |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| <b>In-House Inspections</b>    | B – Semi-annual              | 8        |
|                                | C - Annual                   | 5        |
|                                | E - Equipment                | 0        |
|                                | BIT - 90-Day Heavy Equipment | 7        |
| <b>Outside Inspections</b>     | B – Semi-Annual              | 0        |
|                                | C - Annual                   | 0        |
|                                | Smog Test                    | 0        |
|                                | Smoke Test                   | 0        |
| DELANO, LINDSAY, & ORANGE COVE | TYPE                         | QUANTITY |
| <b>In-House Repairs</b>        | Light Vehicles               | 12       |
|                                | Trucks                       | 9        |
|                                | Heavy Equipment              | 3        |
|                                | Utility Equipment            | 0        |
| <b>Outside Repairs</b>         | Light Vehicles               | 0        |
|                                | Trucks                       | 0        |
|                                | Heavy Equipment              | 0        |



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# ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

## ENGINEER AND ENGINEER TECHNICIAN REPORT

### JUNE

#### RIGHT OF WAY

- Staff continues to work with USBR to ensure ROW boundaries are maintained.
- Staff updating Right-of-Way drawings based on observations found while conducting systemwide audit.
- Staff continues to respond to developers and consultants to ensure the FKC and ROW is maintained.
- Staff review of final grading plans for Lennar Homes in Bakersfield and Shafter.

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# OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES

## OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR REPORTS

Operations Staff during the month of April delivered 30,518 acre-feet. Total water diverted year-to-date to FKC Contractors is 67,359 acre-feet.

Reported sump pump deliveries of 2 acre-feet and year to date total of 12 acre-feet.

- Staff completed and sent out the ROWD's for the month of June.
- Staff repaired and tested Elmo beam data for accurate measurements.
- Staff checked 14 transmitters and calibrated 9 transmitters on the canal system.
- Staff repaired 4 propeller meters throughout the canal system.
- Staff performed a test for the Bassett Sontek meter.

#### ELECTRICAL

- Staff installed new lighting in the White River Check Structure.
- Staff worked on electrical at the Lindsay office.
- Staff installed new torques at the North Kern Turnout.
- Staff added additional security lights to the Tule River blockhouse.
- Staff installed a sump pump at Avenue 212. Tests were done by bringing water into the ditch.
- Staff installed GFI's at the White River Check.
- Staff installed a 240v float switch at OC#2.

#### SCADA

- Staff worked with MRC, our actuator manufacturer. They installed new indicator gears at North Kern Gate 2 and 3 actuators. MRC installed the correct gears this month.
- Staff measured the stems at Tipton ditch and Wood Central for MRC, to double-check that they have the accurate measurements before machining new stems lift blocks for the new actuators.
- Troubleshoot the gate position sensor at Dodge Ave gate 2. Determined the sensor was bad from the lightning storm, replaced it, and tested function after installation.
- Staff went to Shafter Wasco 1 for a power outage and found no power from PG&E and a blown surge protector. Call PG&E; they restored power.
- Staff reset the EC sensor at Kern Check.

- Troubleshoot the Honeywell programming at OC 5N. Found a programming error and corrected it.
- Staff assisted Instrument Tech with checking in meters.
- Staff covered water orders for the water resource technician as he was on vacation.
- Staff reset several Modems to restore communications.
- Staff continued to make improvements in Geo Scada HMI.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Staff is working to limit/block phishing/spam attempts. Barracuda blocked 1,455 incoming phishing/spam emails for July. Seven thousand sixty emails were Quarantined.

### Friant Water Authority

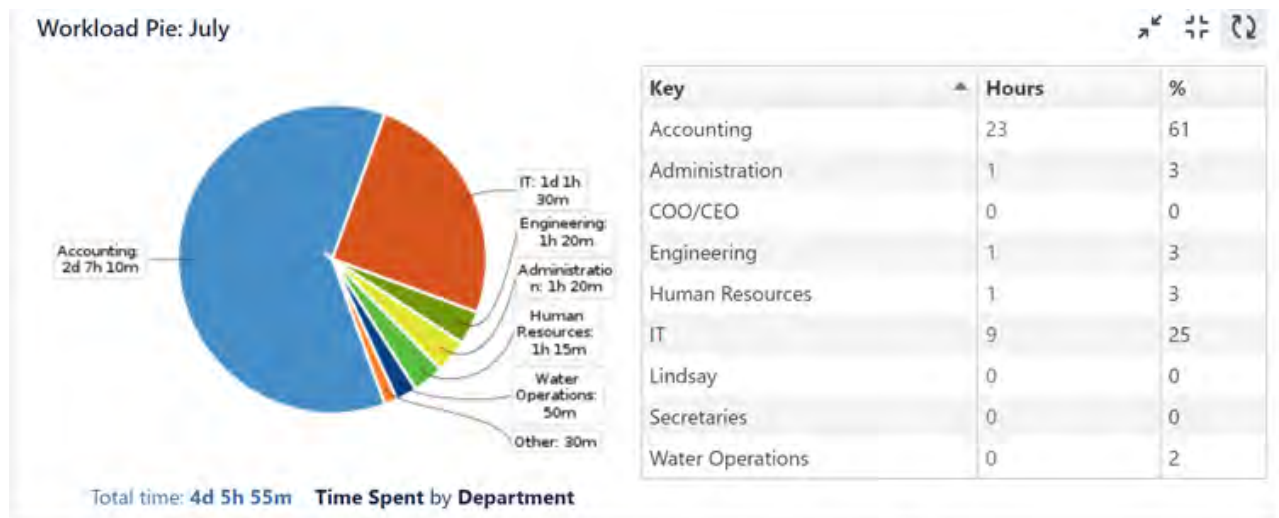
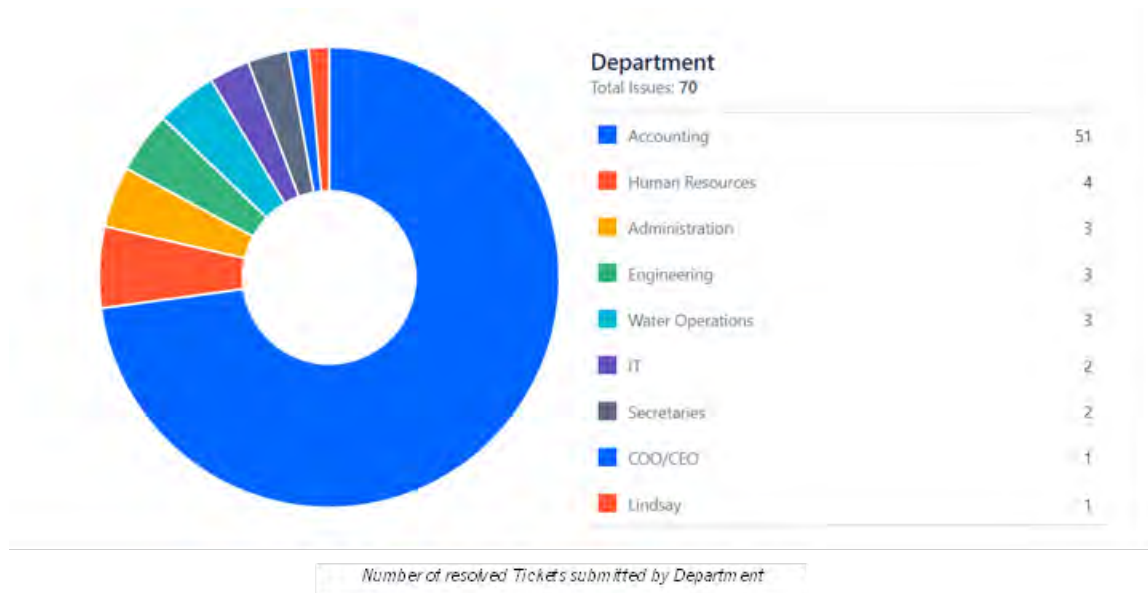
Warning: Sender marcom@integrity-data.com has never sent any emails to your organization.

This email has been sent from email.clickdimensions.com domain which is different from the sender domain integrity-data.com. Please be careful before replying or clicking on the URLs.

[Report Phishing](#) [Mark as Safe](#)

*Example warning banner for incoming Phishing attempts*

- Staff and Redesign ran multiple live optics scans Friant-wide to identify key areas in need of more resources within Friant's server environment.
- Staff is exploring encryption software with Zix for email correspondence.
- Staff coordinated multiple training sessions and documentation for Great Plains with Grossmayer & Associates for the accounting department. Staff and Grossmayer & Associates worked together to document current processes and setups to use as a training tool for accounting staff members.
- Staff worked with Lenovo on warranty claims to have two motherboards replaced on two staff laptops. Backup devices were used while the devices needed repair, and staff suffered zero downtime.
- Staff completed a full review and reconciliation of IT assets at Friant Water Authority which was provided to the accounting department.
- Staff worked to migrate all of Friant Water Authority's Microsoft accounts to a different vendor saving roughly \$5,000 a year in licensing costs and reducing the number of incoming invoices that needed to be processed. This will reduce staff time spent coding and processing invoices for both the IT and accounting departments.



*Time spent on Tickets submitted by Department. 1 Day = 8 hours*



## Agenda Report

**DATE:** August 25, 2022  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Chris Hickernell, General Superintendent  
**PREPARED BY:** Chris Hickernell, General Superintendent, Ian Buck-Macleod, Water Resource Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Strategies for Addressing Flow Capacity in the Middle Reach Subsidence Area

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### SUMMARY:

At the July 2022 meeting of the FWA Board of Directors, there were some concerns raised regarding the Friant-Kern Canal's (FKC) ability to convey water supply in the middle reach where the temporary liner was removed by the contractor and dirt embankment used for the Middle Reach Capacity Correction Project (MRCCP). The general concern raised was related to what work or planning could be done to restore the capacity that the temporary liner provided, and what would be the expense and timeframe to restore such flows.

As a threshold matter, it is important to highlight that since the temporary liner was installed in 2018, the FKC has subsided an additional 1.3 feet, further reducing the ability to pass water through and past the middle reach. Current elevations in the area have limited high water marks for safety concerns of overtopping Ave. 96 and Rd. 208, since the top of the liner is the same elevation as these two roads. Downstream elevations from Deer Creek reach the top of the liner at 17.75 ft and operating levels are 17.25 ft, with an estimated flow of 1,450 CFS.

Given the current circumstances through this reach of the FKC, districts have several options, in addition to insisting on timely allocation announcement for the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), to avoid or lessen the water supply impacts due to the capacity constraint: (1) more precise forecasting and scheduling, (2) more steady weekly operations, (3) shifting to earlier or later use of Millerton Lake supplies, and (4) transfers/exchanges with other contractors above the capacity constraint.

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Informational.

### SUGGESTED MOTION:

None.

### DISCUSSION:

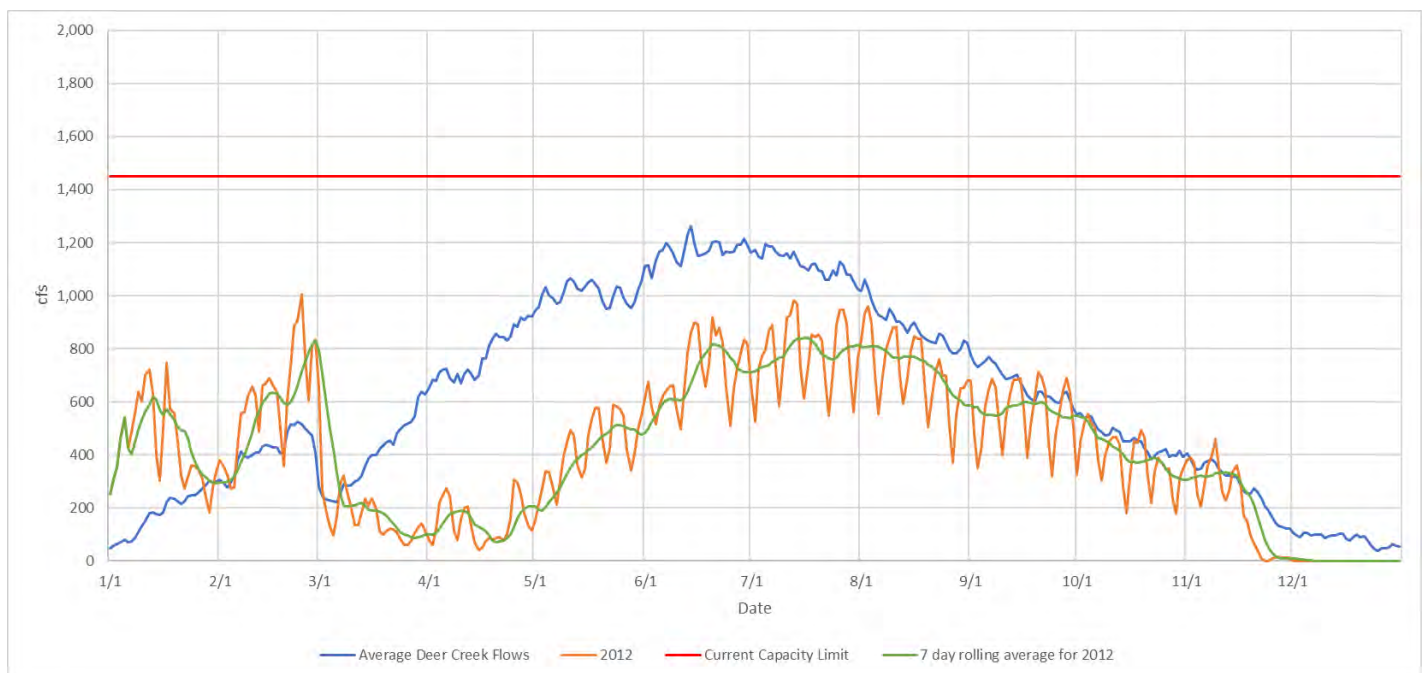
It is recommended by the O&M Department that in order to achieve the most capacity while ensuring the continued safety of the existing canal, the use of sandbags in three low areas of the liner would be most advantageous. Such activity would require an estimated 400 linear feet in three areas of low existing liner to be sandbagged. This work would prevent overtopping of the canal onto roads and bridges, and prevent water from flowing into the construction area, which could cause damage and potential delay to the project.

Successful execution of this work is the most feasible and efficient way of maintaining 1,450 CFS, which is the maximum capacity that can be moved without causing overtopping and damage to roadways and property. Operating the FKC in a steadier state during the week, along with better district forecasts, will improve response to the capacity constriction.

In addition to these actions, districts may need to shift deliveries from Millerton Lake either earlier or later in the season and rely on alternative supplies during peak irrigation/runoff season (May-August) depending on the water year and allocation. To demonstrate the impact of the 1,450 CFS constraint below the Deer Creek Check, the following contract years were evaluated:

- 2012 (Dry) – 35% Class 1 in February and ended with 50% Class 1. 830 TAF of runoff.
- 2016 (Normal-Dry) – 0% Class 1 in February and ended with 75% Class 1, 8% Class 2 uncontrolled season, 150 TAF of URFs, and 70 TAF of RWA water. 1.3 MAF (median) of runoff and **640 TAF of spills** (of which 30 TAF counted towards Restoration Flows).
- 2011 (Wet) – 100% Class 1 and 20% Class 2 in February and ended with additional 330 TAF of RWA water, 3.3 MAF of runoff, and **1 MAF of spills** (of which 270 TAF counted towards Restoration Flows).

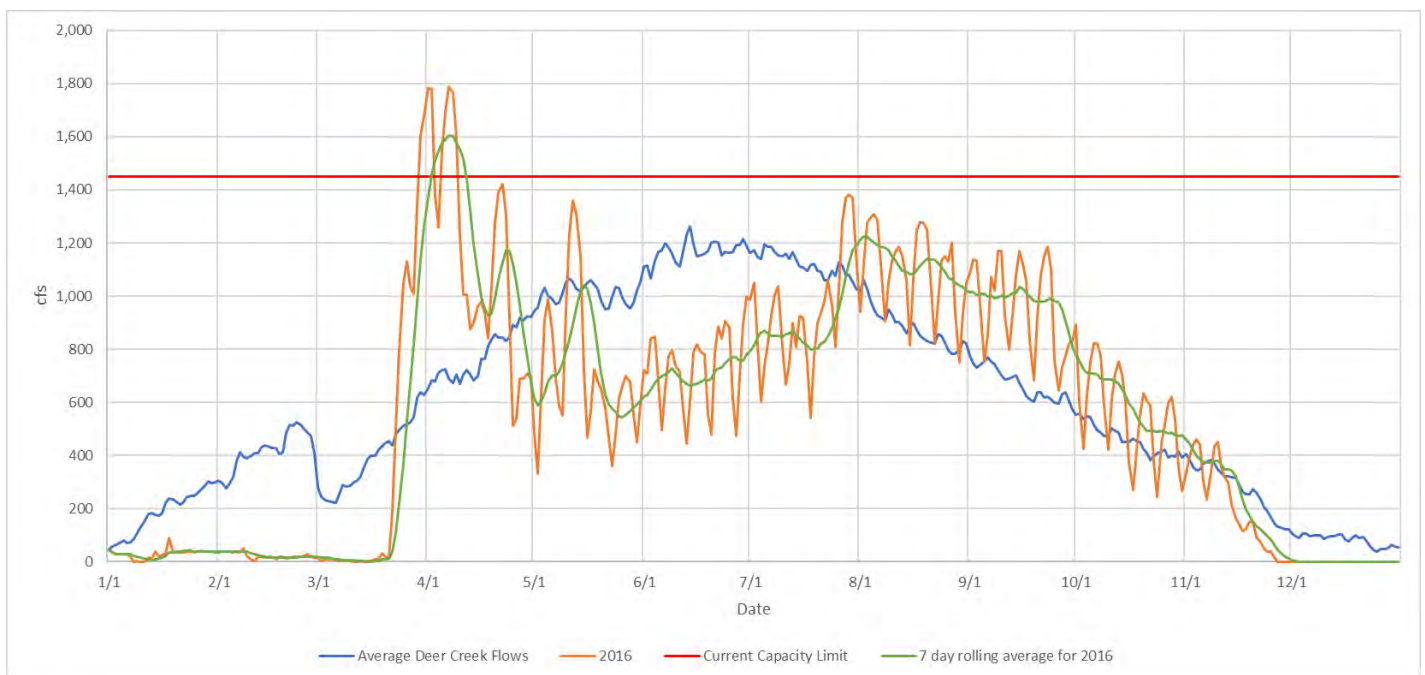
Flows below Deer Creek Check were represented as the daily meter reading of deliveries from FWA's historical turnout delivery dataset and approximate FKC flows and encompass all types of Friant Division supplies (Class 1, Class 2, URF, RWA, Section 215, transfers/exchanges). Figure 1 demonstrates that a dry year allocation and use like 2012 would not result in a water supply impact due to the capacity constraint. Also shown are average Deer Creek Flows through the record, which are below the constraint, and the benefit of more steady deliveries through a 7-day rolling average of deliveries.



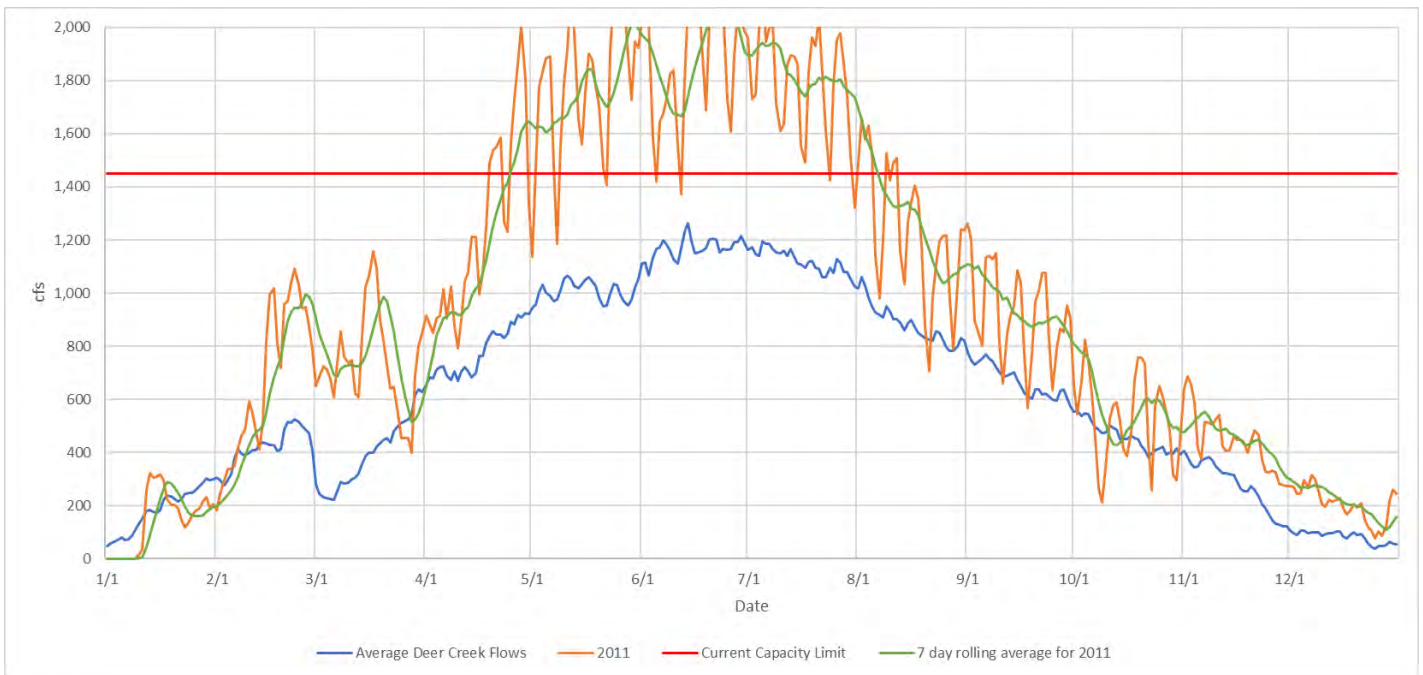
**Figure 1. 2012 (Dry) Deer Creek Flows Compared to Current Capacity Limit**

Figure 2 demonstrates that a normal-dry year allocation and use similar to 2016 could have a water supply impact due to the capacity constraint for about a 10-day period in late-March and early-April of 4.3 TAF. This impact could likely be operated around through more steady weekly operation (shown as 7-day rolling average), which could reduce the impact by as much as half and the remaining supply could be shifted earlier or later.

Figure 3 demonstrates that a wet year allocation and use similar to 2011 could have a water supply impact due to the capacity constraint for about a 100-day period in late-April to early-August of 76.3 TAF. A steadier operation would help, but only for the fringes of the constrained period (~5 TAF). The supply would need to either be scheduled earlier or later; however, there may be limitations due to increased chance of reservoir low point and/or spills.



**Figure 2. 2016 (Normal-Dry) Deer Creek Flows Compared to Current Capacity Limit**



**Figure 3. 2011 (Wet) Deer Creek Flows Compared to Current Capacity Limit**

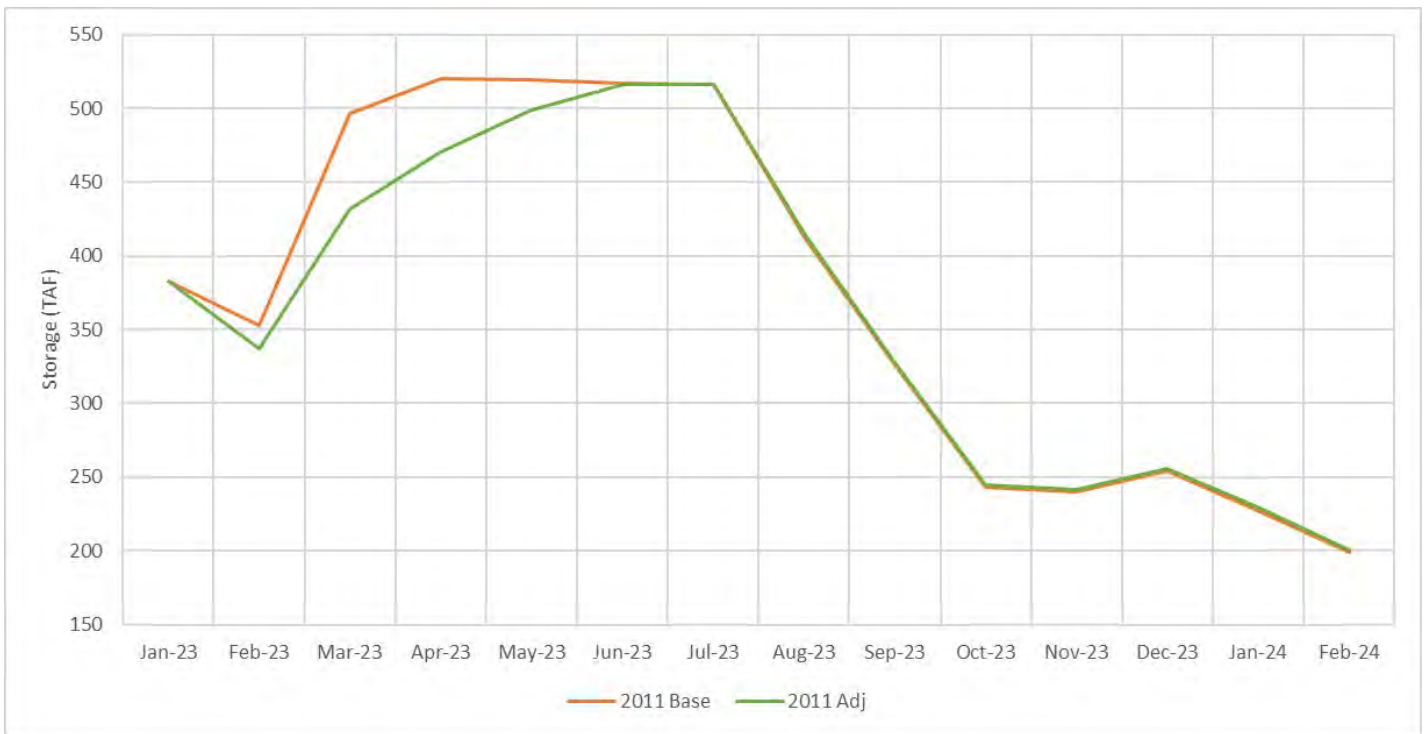
To evaluate the effect of shifting water supply in Millerton Lake, inflows and deliveries from Contract Year 2011 were input into a Millerton Lake forecast with an initial storage condition (end of February 2023) of 350 TAF based on 2010 Fall/Winter hydrology and modified upstream operations from now through February. Upstream operations, Restoration Flows as flood flows, RWA Water, and URFs were assumed similar to 2011.

Figure 4 shows the forecasted 2023 FKC releases under 2011 wet conditions with no adjustment to reduce capacity constraint impacts (baseline), and an adjusted operation which shifts 76 TAF into February through April – essentially none of the deliveries can be shifted into late summer because they will spill. This forward shift shows the need for a potential late increase in 2022 contract year allocation, and an early and high 2023 allocation (2011 was already 100% Class 1 and 20% Class 2 at the end of February). In addition, an earlier season snow flight should be recommended for December 2022.



**Figure 4. Forecasted 2023 FKC Releases under 2011 Conditions (Wet)**

Flood spills are likely to occur under these wet conditions (~900 TAF) starting as early as March and continuing through July. Spills are anticipated to be less than 2011 with more available upstream storage heading into the water year (~200 TAF). Beyond shifting the existing pattern of 2011 use, there is opportunity to increase deliveries upstream of the capacity constraint beyond 2011 and further reduce spills (~100-200 TAF). Figure 5 shows forecasted 2023 Millerton Lake storage under 2011 wet conditions with and without delivery adjustments, demonstrating no risk to low point and unavoidable spill.



**Figure 5. Forecasted 2023 Millerton Storage under 2011 Conditions (Wet)**

**BUDGET IMPACT:**

Minimal impact - the recommended sandbagging and operational adjustments are normal O&M expenses.



## Agenda Report

No. 4.E

**DATE:** August 25, 2022  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Austin Ewell  
**SUBJECT:** Water Blueprint for the SJV

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### SUMMARY:

The Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley (Blueprint) is a non-profit group of stakeholders, working to better understand our shared goals for water solutions that support environmental stewardship with the needs of communities and industries throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

**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. The Blueprint Board has also identified quantifiable objectives, timelines for action and systems of accountability including hiring an executive director.

*Mission Statement: "Unifying the San Joaquin Valley's voice to advance an accessible, reliable solution for a balanced water future for all."*

*Vision Statement: "The Water Blueprint serves as the united voice to champion water resource policies and projects to maximize accessible, affordable, and reliable supplies for sustainable and productive farms and ranches, healthy communities, and thriving ecosystems in the San Joaquin Valley."*

**Committees:** *Technical Committee:* is reviewing the Governor's recently unveiled California's Water Supply Strategy to identify the results of implementation and opportunities to further the Blueprint mission. – *Executive/Budget/Personnel:* An executive director application and job listing will be circulated to solicit applicants.

**Advocacy:** The Blueprint participated in invitation only roundtables with DOI Secretary Haaland, Commission Touton, Regional Director Conant, CA Secretary Crowfoot, CA Secretary Ross, Director Nemeth and a roundtable with Blueprint Board and USDA Under-Secretary Xochitl and other department leadership. The Blueprint provided the enclosed flyer to assist with highlighting the Blueprint and its efforts.

### **Drinking Water Feasibility Study:**

A draft drinking water feasibility study proposal prepared by Fresno State/California Water Institute covers 5 counties within the San Joaquin Valley to identify 20 spots that are technically and financially feasible for groundwater recharge that have multiple benefits and specifically DACs with no other options but groundwater. State Contractors and SLDMWA are working with the participants to expand the study area and assist with finding funding. Current sponsors are Fresno State, FWA, Self Help, Sustainable Conservation and Leadership Council and are discussing funding opportunities with Senator Feinstein's office and DWR. Friant Contractors/managers have shared projects they are pursuing and ability to identify tangible and/or direct benefits to drinking water supplies.

### **SJV Water Collaborative Action Program (SJVWCAP):**

The CAP is focused on coming to an agreement on a term sheet with an initial list of desired outcomes and potential solutions to water issues in the San Joaquin Valley. The 5 caucuses are reviewing and submitting comments on the term sheet. The Plenary group could not come to an agreement on the previous Phase I framework and decision document that was produced and is now focused on trying to come to an agreement on the CAP Term Sheet to move the collaborative effort forward into Phase II.

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

There is no recommended action at this time. The Board gave initial direction to pursue this collective effort and report back on its status.

# Water Blueprint

## for the San Joaquin Valley

We are pleased to share some information about a group that is seeking to highlight one of the San Joaquin Valley's greatest challenges, California regulation and water policy, while advancing a pragmatic solution set and convening a thoughtful dialogue with a diverse and collaborative group of stakeholders.

The Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley (the "Blueprint") is supported by a broad coalition of water users that are continuing to seek input from all stakeholders including local governments, public water agencies, agriculture industry representatives, disadvantaged communities, environmental organizations, academia, and others.

### Over the past year the Blueprint has accomplished the following:

Created a more robust mission, vision and goals for the organization through a strategy session to lead Blueprint:

- **Mission – Unifying the San Joaquin Valley's voice to advance an accessible, reliable solution for a balanced water future for all**
- **Vision – The Water Blueprint serves as the united voice to champion water resource policies and projects to maximize accessible, affordable, and reliable supplies for sustainable and productive farms and ranches, healthy communities, and thriving ecosystems in the San Joaquin Valley.**

The Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley serves as the united voice to champion solutions to maximize accessible, affordable, and reliable water supplies for sustainable and productive farms and ranches, healthy communities, and thriving ecosystems in the San Joaquin Valley. It is a growing coalition of community leaders, local government, non-governmental organizations, water agencies, farmers, commodity groups, and industry.

The Water Blueprint suggests the following near-term investments in infrastructure:

- **Interregional Water Planning: \$10 million**
  - \$5 million to continue collaborative regional planning to ensure the development of a widely supported, multi-benefit water plan for the Valley.
  - \$5 million for studies and pilot projects to identify the best methods for diverting surplus flood water from the Delta.
- **Conveyance: \$835 million**
  - \$585 million to the Department of Water Resources for grants for Central Valley conveyance facilities impacted by subsidence.
  - \$250 million to DWR for competitive grants to support local and regional water conveyance projects.
- **Regional Resilience and Sustainability: \$1.5 billion**
  - Throughout the San Joaquin Valley, 150 projects have been identified in groundwater sustainability plans to expedite groundwater sustainability, capture local storm water, increase groundwater recharge, incentivize water recycling, and build resilience.
- **Multi-Benefit Land Repurposing: \$1 billion**
  - \$1 billion to GSAs to acquire and repurpose lands contributing to subsidence that affects infrastructure such as canals and drinking water wells, and to land trusts and other NGOs to acquire land for ecosystem restoration, including floodplain restoration, consistent with the ecosystem Vision for the San Joaquin Valley.

Strategic investments are essential for mitigating the effects of future droughts.

# Water Blueprint

## for the San Joaquin Valley

The primary purpose of the Blueprint is to highlight the impacts of California regulation and water policy while advancing balanced solutions. The Blueprint's success will require several activities to be executed in a coordinated fashion over the next 20 years. The next phases of activities will require planning and engineering services to support the development, evaluation, and selection of activities that will be pursued, including:



Supporting efforts to develop safe, clean, affordable water supplies for disadvantaged communities.



Developing an environmental plan to manage land use changes for agricultural lands that unavoidably must come out of production.



Assisting Groundwater Sustainability Agencies within the San Joaquin Valley with implementation of SGMA and their Groundwater Sustainability Plans.



Developing a water supply plan that includes recharge and infrastructure investments aimed at minimizing the loss of productive agricultural lands and addressing socio-economic impacts to communities who experience those losses.

**Please feel free to visit the Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valleys' website at [waterblueprintca.com](http://waterblueprintca.com)**

**If you have any questions please reach out to Austin Ewell at [austin@ewellgroup.com](mailto:austin@ewellgroup.com) or (559) 437-1990.**

Agenda No. 4.E.4



**[info@waterblueprintca.com](mailto:info@waterblueprintca.com)  
[www.waterblueprintca.com](http://www.waterblueprintca.com)**

## AGENDA REPORT

NO. 4.F

**DATE:** August 25, 2022

**TO:** Board of Directors

**FROM:** Wilson Orvis, Chief Financial Officer

**SUBJECT:** San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority Update

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### SUMMARY:

Friant Water Authority staff engaged with San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA) via the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) on August 1, 2022 and the Board of Directors' (BOD) Meeting on August 4, 2022 as well as additional staff-to-staff meetings throughout the last month.

There were two major items associated with SLDMWA over the last month that pertain to FWA operations: (1) San Luis Transmission Project and (2) San Joaquin River Releases to Mendota Pool.

#### For the San Luis Transmission Project:

- SLDMWA and Reclamation are addressing questions and concerns from other Central Valley Project water users that participate in Project Use Energy costs regarding the impact the Project will have on rates.
- SLDMWA is exploring alternative financing options including (1) a possible public-private partnership with an interested solar developer and (2) possible Federal appropriations through Western Area Power Administration to cover the initial construction cost.

#### San Joaquin River Releases to Mendota Pool:

- From April through July of this year, due to a temporary interruption of service of sufficient quantities of substitute water to be conveyed through project facilities operated and maintained by SLDMWA, Reclamation released flows that bypassed Friant Dam down the San Joaquin River to the Mendota Pool to meet Exchange Contractor demand.
- FWA and SLDMWA are continuing to have discussions regarding how these releases are to be treated under the Memorandum of Understanding between FWA and SLDMWA.

### ATTACHMENTS

None this month.

## Agenda Report

No. 4.B

**DATE:** August 25, 2022

**TO:** Board of Directors

**FROM:** Ian Buck-Macleod, Water Resources Manager

**SUBJECT:** Water Operations Update

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### SUMMARY:

The Friant Class 1 allocation was increased to 30% on July 20<sup>th</sup>; all other CVP allocations have remained the same. The most recent CVO forecast was released on July 31<sup>st</sup>, which showed fairly minimal changes at most locations compared to the June forecast. Releases from Friant for the Exchange Contractors began on April 1<sup>st</sup> and ended on July 15<sup>th</sup>. The most recent recommendation from the Restoration Administrator has Restoration Flows resuming in October.

### DISCUSSION:

#### Inflow Forecasts

July and August precipitation was generally near average in most locations throughout the State, although in most areas, average is near zero. The exception has been portions of the Southern and Central Sierra and parts of Southern California that have seen above average monsoonal/thunderstorm activity. Temperatures in August have generally been slightly above average. Precipitation across the State as a percent of normal currently ranges from 59% to 79%. Little to no precipitation is forecasted over the next two weeks, while current temperature forecasts show above average temperatures for most of the State for at least the next week.

Table 1 shows the unimpaired inflow forecasts for Shasta Lake and Millerton Lake from the California Nevada River Forecast Center (CNRFC) and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), respectively, along with a Millerton inflow forecast from the South-Central California Area Office (SCCAO). Forecasts for both Shasta and Millerton have converged across a small range at this point in the water year. Runoff from the recent monsoonal activity in the Upper San Joaquin has resulted in a nearly 30 TAF increase in forecasted unimpaired water year inflow. The June 7 update was the final Bulletin 120 forecast for the year. As a result of the defined shortage criteria, it is a Shasta Critical year; unimpaired inflow to Shasta in WY 2022 needed to be at least 4.0 MAF for this year to be non-critical.



**Table 1. Unimpaired Inflow Forecasts for WY 2022**

| Item                                                 | Exceedance |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|
|                                                      | 90%        | 50%   | 10%   |
| CNRFC Shasta Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) <sup>1</sup>    | 2,900      | 2,900 | 2,910 |
| DWR Shasta Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) <sup>2</sup>      | 2,915      | 2,960 | 3,030 |
| CNRFC Millerton Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) <sup>1</sup> | 1,050      | 1,050 | 1,060 |
| DWR Millerton Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) <sup>2</sup>   | 1,007      | 1,044 | 1,090 |
| SCCAO Millerton Unimpaired Inflow (TAF) <sup>3</sup> | 1,060      | 1,067 | 1,078 |

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> As of August 23.

<sup>2</sup> As of June 7 (final B120).

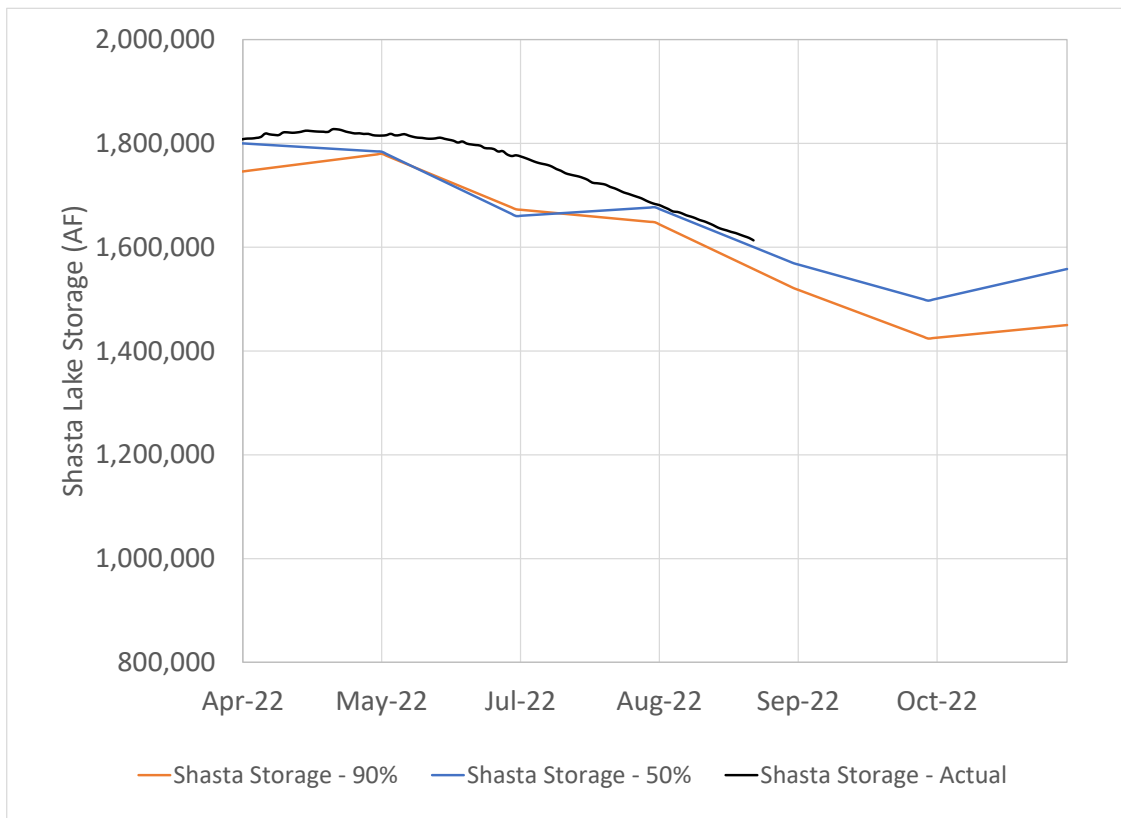
<sup>3</sup> As of August 12 (60%DWR/40%NWS).

### **CVP NOD Operations**

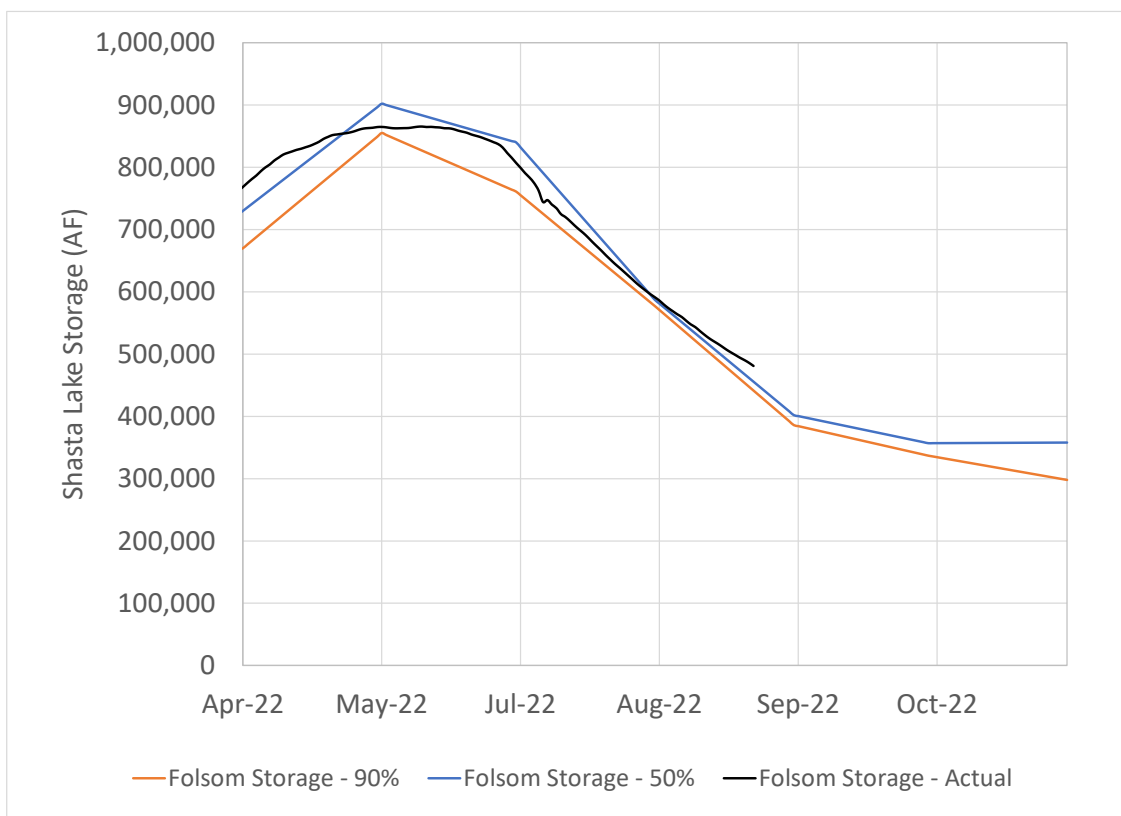
Overall CVP North-of-Delta reservoirs are at mostly below-normal storage levels for this week based on their 15-year average – Trinity, Shasta, and Folsom are 45%, 63%, and 95% of average, respectively; however, there is over 300 TAF more storage compared to this time last year. Releases from all upstream reservoirs have been reduced as demands start to fall off and Delta water quality requirements are relaxed.

In late March, the CVP, various State agencies, and the Sacramento River Settlement Contractors agreed on an approach for Shasta operations for the mid-April through September period to preserve as much coldwater in Shasta for as long as possible. This operation has resulted in only about 18% of supplies available for the Settlement Contractors.

CVO provided updated operations projections at the end of July for the 90% and 50% exceedance level. Figures 1 and 2 show the projected Shasta Lake and Folsom Lake storage through October based off the most recent CVO projections, as compared to actuals to date. Shasta storage has consistently trended above the 90% forecast since late spring, and is currently forecasted to end September over 1.4 MAF, more than 100 TAF higher than forecasted in the Shasta Temperature Management Plan. Folsom storage has also generally trended near or above forecasted.



**Figure 1. Shasta Lake Storage – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals**

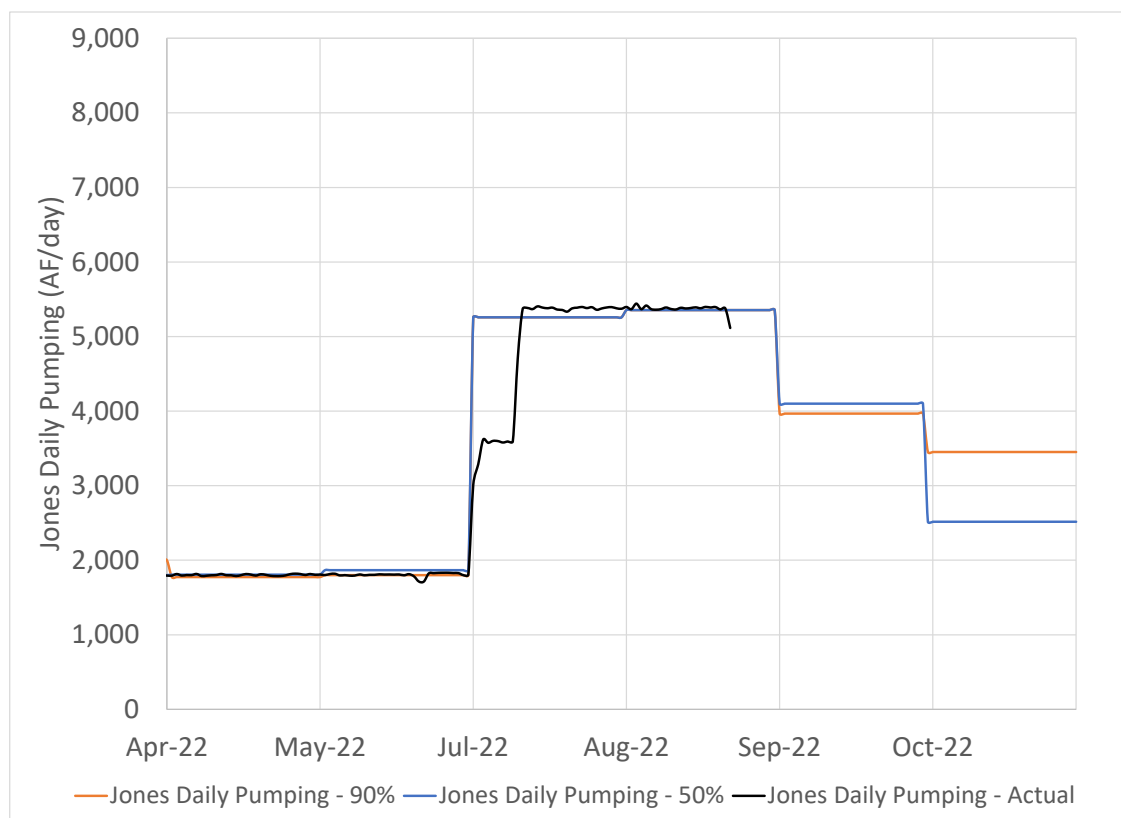


**Figure 2. Folsom Lake Storage – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals**

## CVP SOD Operations

### Delta Operations

Jones exports were at a one-unit operation from April until the end of June. Exports had been limited by TUCO limits, overall availability, and the Vernalis 1:1 requirement. On July 1, Jones exports increased to a two-unit operation and then a three-unit operation on July 11. CVO anticipates being able to hold three units at least through the end of August, but operations may be adjusted based on water quality conditions in the Delta. Figure 3 shows the projected daily Jones pumping through October as compared to actuals to date. Of this increased Jones pumping, approximately 175 cfs is considered to be part of north-of-Delta, Yuba River transfers to San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority water contractors, which will total less than 30 TAF when complete.

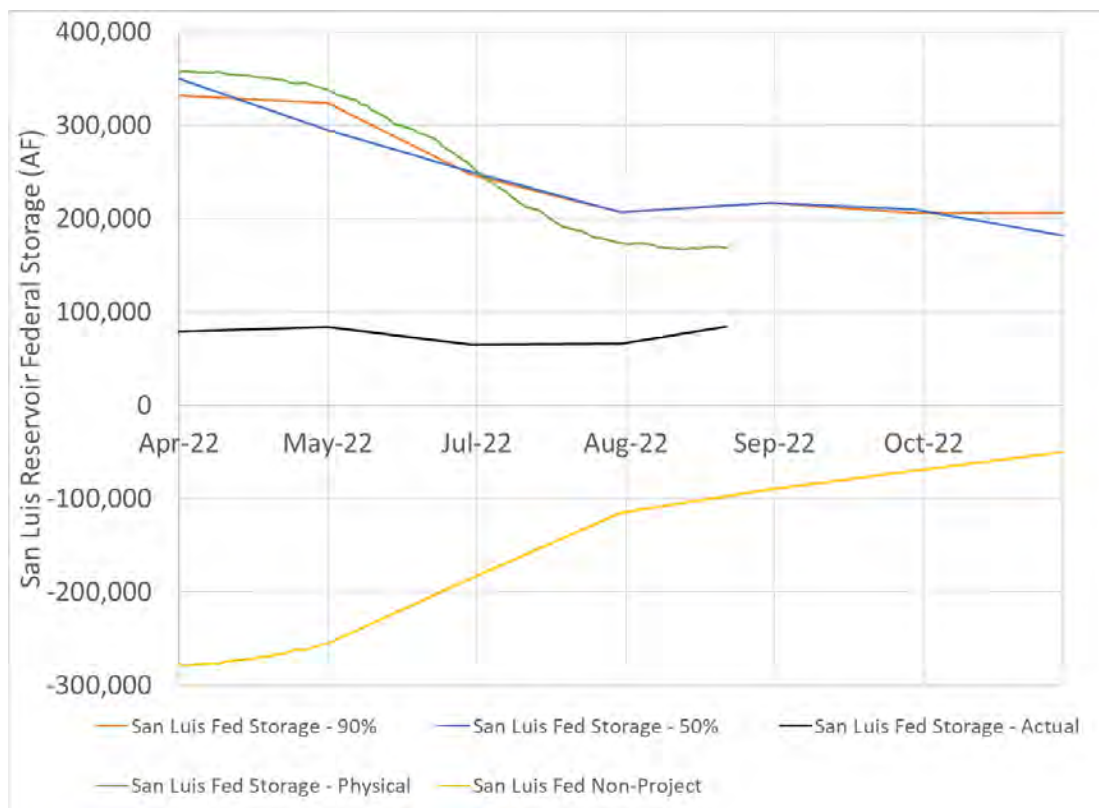


**Figure 3. Daily Jones Pumping – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals**

As of August 16, water right curtailments were in effect for a number of tributaries in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, with all rights in the San Joaquin watershed being curtailed to at least an 1900 priority, all rights in the Sacramento watershed being curtailed to at least a 1904 priority, and all rights in the Legal Delta being curtailed to a 1920 priority. At this time, the SWRCB anticipates many of these curtailments to remain in effect for most of the summer.

### San Luis Operations

CVP San Luis Reservoir storage is at 169 TAF—72% of its 15-year average. At the end of May there was approximately 254 TAF of rescheduled and non-Project water in CVP San Luis, with most contractors expecting to slowly use this throughout the season. This leaves approximately 83 TAF of Project supply currently available. Figure 4 shows the July exceedance projections from CVO for San Luis Federal storage through October as compared to actuals. Please note both projections display actual storage, which currently includes approximately 250 TAF of non-project water at the end of May. The CVO projection currently shows CVP San Luis total physical storage reaching low-point in October, but remaining positive. Internal FWA estimates suggest that project water in CVP San Luis has recently hit low point, with storage currently around 80 TAF.



**Figure 4. San Luis Federal Storage – July CVO Projections as Compared to Actuals**

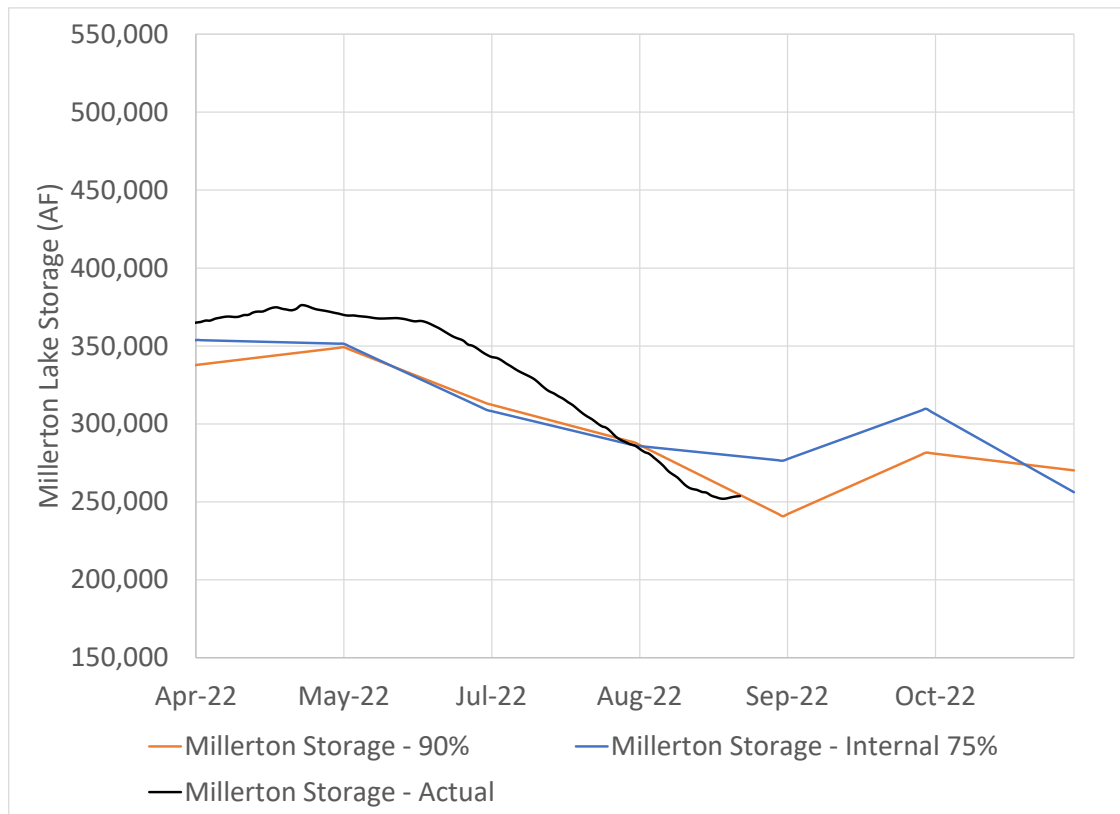
### Exchange Contract

On April 1<sup>st</sup> water began being released from Friant to meet Exchange Contractor demands. Releases from Millerton began decreasing on June 22 and are currently about 255 cfs. Delivery of Friant water to Exchange Contractors ceased on July 15, with flows dropping to Holding Contract minimum at Gravelly Ford. Total delivery to Exchange Contractors of Friant supply was 32 TAF in April, 63 TAF in May, 62 TAF in June, and approximately 8 TAF in July, removing losses. It is not anticipated that additional releases from Millerton to meet Exchange Contractor demand will be required in 2022.

## Friant Division

### Millerton and Friant Allocation

Figure 5 shows the Millerton Lake storage through October based off the most recent SCCAO 90% projection and an internal 75% projection (both of which include the approximately 30 TAF increase in WY runoff), as compared to actuals to date. The projection shows a 30% Class 1 available supply (240 TAF) on top of 37 TAF of carryover supply, and 54 TAF of URFs (note recent change to URF's in next section). This projection includes the approximately 211 TAF that has been released for the Exchange Contractors, with no additional releases for the Exchange Contractors this year. Millerton Lake storage has recently trended near the most recent forecast.



**Figure 5. Millerton Lake Storage – SCCAO 90% Exceedance Projection / FWA Internal 75% Exceedance Projection as Compared to Actuals**

### Friant Division Contractors

The CVP Friant allocation for 2022 was increased to 30% of Class 1 supplies (240 TAF) on July 20. In May, 42 TAF of Gross URFs were sold. Another 26 TAF of Gross URFs were accepted for URF Exchanges (10.5 TAF of which from 2018 agreement) in May through July. Finally, 33 TAF Gross URFs were sold in July, totaling 101 TAF of Gross URFs this year.

SCCAO conducted a Forecast of Millerton Operations meeting on August 12th to update interested parties on the status of hydrology and operations forecasts. The 90% Exceedance operations scenario spreadsheet reflected an unexpected increase in recent runoff due to monsoonal precipitation. The additional actual and forecast runoff appears to be sufficient to increase the Friant Water Supply

allocation by another 5%. Districts impressed on Reclamation the need to increase the allocation as soon as possible to allow some districts to use the water before they have to shut down their systems due to lack of water supply in addition to concerns of canal construction this winter and continue capacity constraints. FWA Staff is strongly advocating the earliest possible allocation increase, but Reclamation notified FWA last week that it would not increase the allocation at this time due to concerns of potentially dry future conditions and 'borrowing' of future water supply, compounded with low upstream storage.

#### *San Joaquin River Restoration Allocation*

On May 13<sup>th</sup>, Reclamation notified the Restoration Administrator (RA) of the final allocation update for WY 2022/23 of 232,470 AF, as measured at Gravelly Ford. On July 12<sup>th</sup> the RA submitted a revised schedule for the remainder of the restoration year. The recommendation includes no Restoration Flow releases through September in order to preserve coldwater pool in Millerton. The recommendation has been approved by Reclamation following completion of a water supply test related to shifting 19.8 TAF of releases from summer to fall months, which concluded there would be no material reduction to Friant Contractor deliveries as a result of the revised schedule. Restoration flows previously ceased on April 10<sup>th</sup> due to capacity limitations in Reach 2 and the need for Exchange Contractor supply, which have priority over Restoration flows. The last day of Restoration flows past Sack Dam was April 12<sup>th</sup>.

#### *San Joaquin River Restoration Recapture*

Recapture at Mendota Pool is unlikely this year except for at the beginning and end of Restoration Flow releases in October and February, respectively. The temporary transfer petition for recapture at PID and BCID was delayed due to the uncertainty regarding availability of Restoration Flows due to the releases for the Exchange Contractors. The petition for temporary transfer will be resubmitted this week or next, with the expectation of being able to recapture Restoration Flows at PID and/or BCID when Restoration Flows resume.



Lined area for notes, featuring horizontal ruling lines and two large, stylized leaf-like shapes (one light blue, one light green) on the left side.