Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Project

Grant Applicant:

San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
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U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART Planning and Project Design Grants
for Fiscal Year 2024
NOFO No. R23AS00109

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Mandatory Federal Forms

The following were submitted via grants.gov: **SF-424** Application for Federal Assistance; **SF-424A** Budget Information – Non-Construction Programs; **SF-424B** Assurances – Non-Construction Programs; Certification Regarding Lobbying; Project Abstract Summary; Project Narrative Attachment Form; and Budget Narrative Attachment Form.

Technical Proposal and Evaluation Criteria

Executive Summary

Date: May 17, 2024; **Applicant:** San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority; **Project Manager:** Mr. Richard Williamson; **City, County, State:** Pauma Valley, San Diego, California

Task area applying under: Task B: Project Design Grant

Applicant Category: Category A – Tribe

Project Summary: The San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA/Authority) is a sovereign tribal entity in San Diego County, California, created by the La Jolla, Pala, Pauma, Rincon Bands of Luiseno Mission Indians and the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians (Bands), and recognized as a federally chartered Intertribal Entity, pursuant to Public Law 100-675. In that Federal statute, the need for a reliable water supply for the five Indian Bands that are members of the SLRIWA is explicitly stated in Section 103(a). To foster a Settlement Agreement to advance the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, acting on authority of the U.S. Congress, assigned rights to 16,000 acre-feet (AF) of Colorado River water to the SLRIWA. This water is delivered to the Vista Irrigation District and the City of Escondido, for which the SLRIWA, on behalf of the Bands, receives payment. However, no appreciable amounts of this water are delivered to the Bands, thus making the Bands susceptible to the vagaries of the local climate and an unreliable groundwater supply. Given these issues, the Bands are planning to interconnect the reservations with water transmission infrastructure to provide reliable water for the domestic, commercial and agricultural needs of the Bands' Reservations. The Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Project will alleviate the impacts of drought and improve water supply reliability as it will provide for 5,000 AF per year of water in the upper part of the San Luis Rey Groundwater Basin (as supplemented with surface water percolation) to be transported downstream, to the west, to the Pauma and Pala Reservations. SLRIWA will advance the proposed Project as the applicant with the support of each of the Bands. The planning documents that support the Project include the SLRIWA Strategic Plan and the Project-specific preliminary planning and design documents.

Length of time and estimated completion date for the proposed project (month/year).
The length of time to complete the proposed Project is three years, with an expected start date of April 1, 2025 and completion date of March 31, 2028.

Whether or not the proposed planning and design effort is focused on a Federal facility or will involve Federal land.
The Project is not focused on a Federal facility and will not involve Federal lands.

Project Location

The Project is located in Northern San Diego County astride the San Luis Rey River from the La Jolla Reservation to the Pala Reservation. **Figure 1** presents the regional area, including the boundaries of the Band Reservations. **Figure 2** presents the proposed Project location. The Project latitude and longitude are 33 degrees, 17 minutes, 30 seconds North; -116 degrees, 58 minutes, 16 seconds West. The Project area encompasses portions of the Rincon, Pauma and Pala Bands of Mission Indians Reservations, which are

located in the Pauma and Pala sub-basins of the Upper San Luis Rey River watershed.

Figure 1. SLRIWA Band Locations in Inland San Diego, California

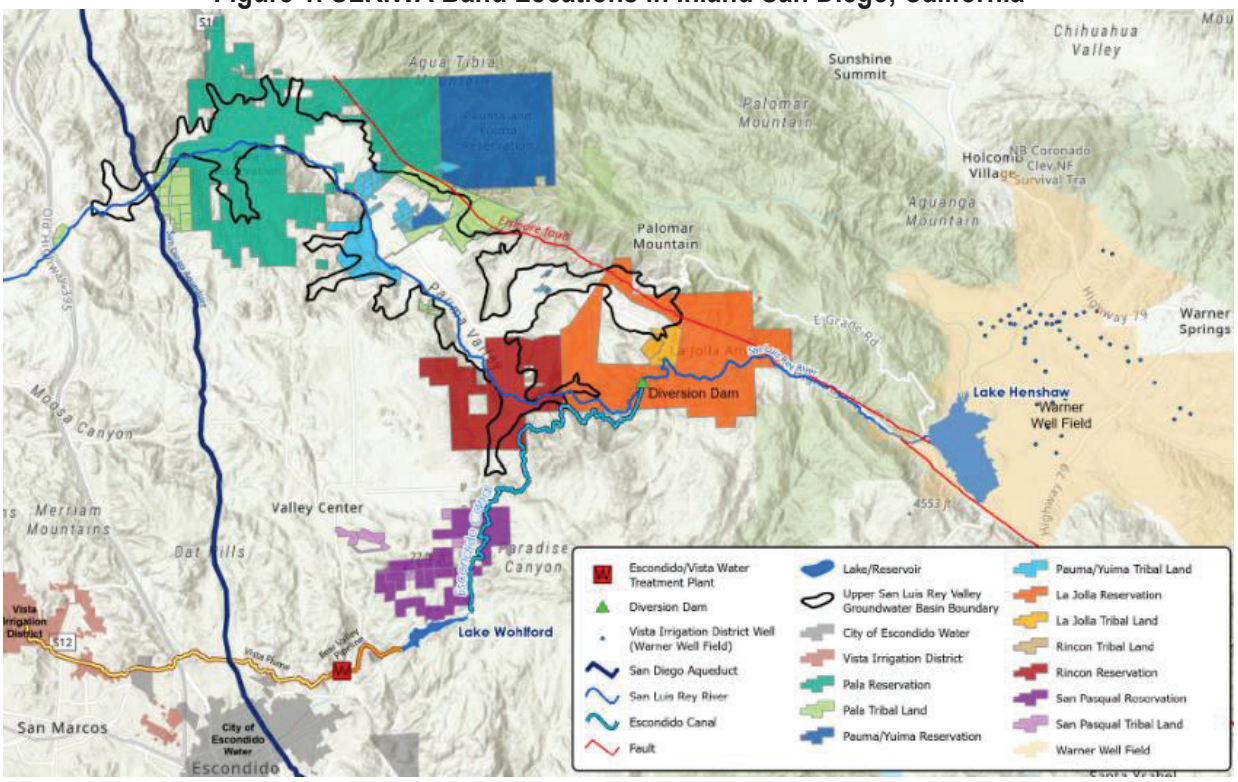
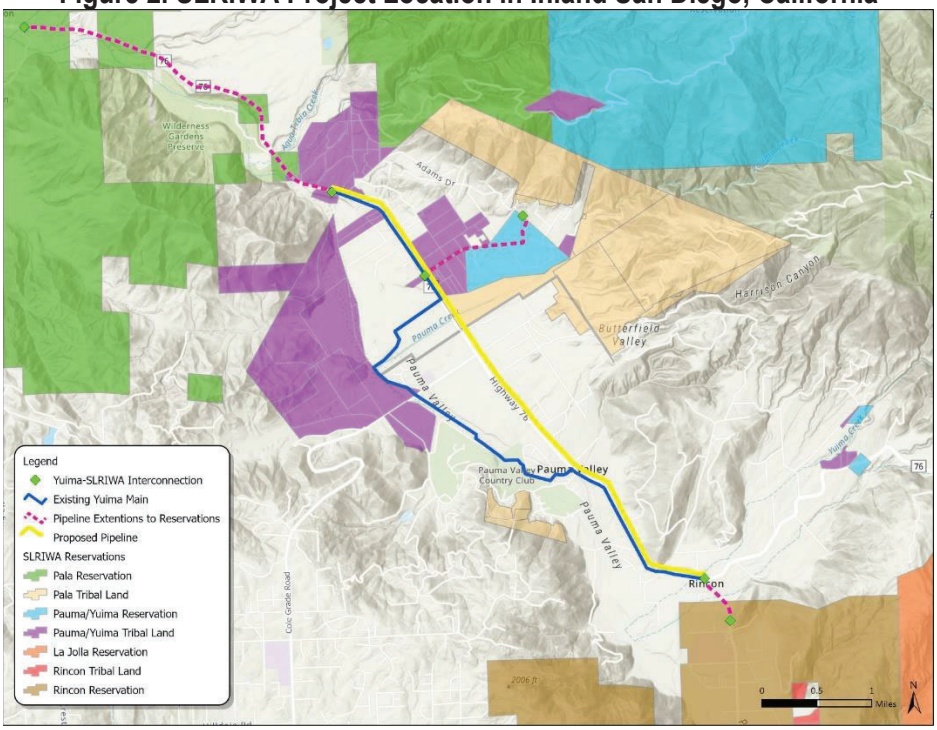


Figure 2. SLRIWA Project Location in Inland San Diego, California



Technical Project Description

Provide a comprehensive description of the technical aspects of your project, including the specific activities to be accomplished and the approach to complete the work. Address all project-specific requirements (e.g., planning steps, project components, design products to be developed).

Pursuant to Public Law 100-675, the need for a reliable water supply for the five Indian Bands (Bands/Tribes) that are members of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA/Authority) is explicitly stated in Section 103(a). To foster a Settlement Agreement, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation assigned the rights to 16,000 acre-feet (AF) of Colorado River water to the SLRIWA. This water is delivered to the Vista Irrigation District and the City of Escondido, for which the SLRIWA, on behalf of the Bands, receives payment. However, no appreciable amounts of this water are delivered to the reservations of the five Bands, thus making the Bands susceptible to the vagaries of the local climate and an unreliable groundwater resource for their water supply.

The Water Transmission Line Project will interconnect the reservations with water transmission infrastructure to provide reliable water for the domestic, commercial, and agricultural needs of the Reservations. The Water Transmission Line Project (Project) will provide water in the upper part of the San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin (as supplemented with surface water percolation) to be transported downstream, to the west, to the Pauma and Pala reservations.

Planning Steps and Project Components

As detailed below, the primary planning steps and Project components include Project management design, and grant reporting.

Task 1: **Project Administration**

The SLRIWA Manager of Planning and Engineering will prepare a Request for Proposals for a design engineering firm, select the successful design engineering firm, prepare the contract and scope of work for the Project, and issue a notice to proceed.

The SLRIWA Manager of Planning and Engineering and the Design Engineering Consultant will coordinate Project administration activities to ensure adherence to scope, schedule, budget, and efficient communication, conduct periodic Project review meetings to gauge progress, resolve issues that have developed, determine if mid-course corrections (change orders to scope) are necessary, and execute same.

The SLRIWA will prepare documentation relating to Project funding, manage internal/external forces responsible for the preparation of necessary reports and contract documents, manage interface between Project stakeholders (Tribes), administer the consulting contracts, and monitor Project progress.

Task 2: Preliminary and Final Design

The SLRIWA's Design Engineering Consultant will perform site-specific design and engineering associated with the Project and prepare design submittals to document incremental design stages including 30%, 60% and 90%. Primary activities include the following:

- Prepare a final pipeline route analysis. This work will include preliminary assessments of constructability, environmental and cultural impact scenarios, and Project cost estimates.
- Finalize major design elements relative to sizing and delivery points. This will involve finalizing water demand calculations for the Bands from the agricultural, commercial and domestic sectors.
- Prepare a Facility Plan to collate the above analyses, conduct economic analysis, and develop Project schedule.
- Obtain the Encroachment Permit needed for portions of the line that will be constructed within

State Highway right of way in order to perform geotechnical exploration.

- Perform geotechnical exploration.
- Obtain 30%, 60% and 90% design approval from the SLRIWA.
- Finalize the plans and specifications for inclusion in the final bidding documents; prepare bidding documents for the construction of the water transmission line.

Subtask 4A 30% Design Plans, Specifications, Cost Estimate and Construction Schedule. Preparation of 30% plans, probable construction cost estimate, and an estimated construction schedule.

Subtask 4B 60% Design Plans, Specifications, Cost Estimate and Construction Schedule. Incorporation of previous design phase review comments and preparation of 60% plans, probable construction cost estimate, a table of contents for the technical specifications, and an estimated construction schedule.

Subtask 4C 90% Design Plans, Specifications, Cost Estimate and Construction Schedule. Incorporation of previous design phase review comments and preparation of 90% plans, probable construction cost estimate, 90% technical specifications, and an estimated construction schedule.

Design Products to be Developed

The following design products will be prepared as part of the proposed planning and design Project:

- **Basis of Design Report.** Identifies the Project goals and requirements, technical design criteria, safety design considerations, design codes, operating descriptions, details of stream conditions and diversions, habitat information, and assumptions to be used to develop final designs, as applicable.
- **Drawings for 30%, 60%, and 90% Design.** Site specific design drawings including plan, elevation, and section drawings. Site preparation information such as erosion and sediment control plans, site grading, drainage, utilities, and demolition, and removal including hazardous materials.
- **Technical Specifications for 30%, 60%, and 90% Design.** Details and specifications for fabrication, supply of material, and construction, as applicable.
- **Construction Cost Estimate and Schedule for 30%, 60% and 90% Design.** Construction cost estimate and schedule.

Task 3: **Grant Reporting**

The SLRIWA's Grant Consultant will prepare progress reports detailing work completed during each grant reporting period. Reporting will be performed on a semiannual basis, including submittal of Financial Reports and Interim and Final Performance reports, as well as Financial Reimbursement Requests using the online Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system in accordance with requirements included in the financial assistance agreement.

Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criterion A: Project Benefits (35 points)

Describe the expected benefits to the applicant's water supply reliability. Respond to the following while identifying water supply reliability issues in the area of the proposed planning or design project, and how the project will help address those issues.

Table 1 on the following page identifies expected Project benefits and performance measures.

Table 1. Project Benefits and Performance Measures

Benefit	Target	Measurement Tools and Methods
Imported Water Savings – Use of Local Water	Up to 5,000 AFY	New meters located at the Pauma and Pala Reservation turnouts, any direct connections to reservation-owned agricultural sites, and delivery to the Pala sub-basin recharge facility will measure the flow of local water delivered.
Energy Savings - Reduced Energy Required to Supply Water Demands	From Water Better Managed 10,000,000 kilowatt hours (kWh)/year (5,000 AFY)	Correlating water savings to the offset in energy required to transfer an equal quantity of water to SLRIWA from distant water supply sources (i.e., CRA).
Carbon Emissions Savings - Climate Change Impacts	3,090 tons of CO2/year from water savings (5,000 AFY)	Estimated from Project energy savings due to use of local instead of imported water and converting to carbon emissions = 0.618 lb. of carbon dioxide (CO2)/kWh (*The Carbon Footprint of Water*, River Network, 2009).

- **Threats to water supply, water quality, and river-based ecosystem or watershed health within the geographic area of the design project.**

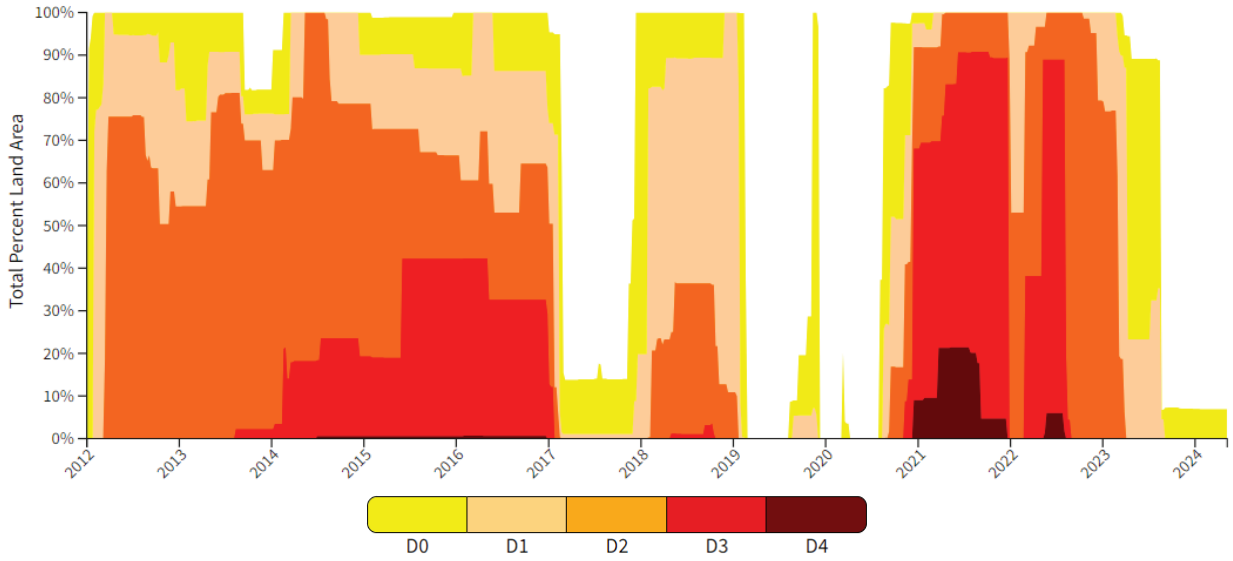
Threats within the geographic area of the proposed planning and design Project include cultural loss related to Tribal water use, drought, and water quality.

Cultural Loss Related to Tribal Water Use. The culture of the Mission Indians, of whom the member Bands of the SLRIWA are a part, is rich and varied. The needs of everyday living were very often intertwined with the cultural and spiritual elements of their society. The Bands believe in a right to clean water free from the threat of potential environmental harm and to protect its sacredness.

In the case of these Bands, the culture revolved around basketweaving, fishing, and agriculture, among others. Due to the elimination of streamflow from the diversion of upstream water of the San Luis Rey River, fishing in the lower reaches of the River is almost non-existent due to lack of water flow in the river. The making of baskets was severely curtailed due to the shortage of plants to provide the fiber to make the baskets; again, as a result of reduced water flow in the San Luis Rey River. Water is a necessary element for agriculture, a large part of Tribal culture, which will be impacted if water is no longer reliable.

Drought. The threats to the water supply in the Upper San Luis Rey River watershed are numerous and existential. Drought is the most persistent of the threats, as the watershed is affected by not only local hydrology, but also the hydrology of the Colorado River Basin and the Northern California area, which both supply imported water to Southern California. The Project is in San Diego County, an area that has recently suffered from prolonged drought. California faced unmatched drought conditions in 2015 and 2016 after experiencing the hottest year on record in 2014 and the driest year ever recorded in 2013. 2015 had some of the warmest and driest months on record, including a record low snowpack in the Sierra Nevada. The U.S. Drought Monitor has categorized San Diego County as having abnormally dry to exceptional drought conditions each year since 2012. **Figure 3** uses five categories/colors to convey drought conditions: D0 (yellow) indicates abnormally dry conditions, showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, D1 (light orange) indicates moderate drought, D2 (dark orange) indicates severe drought; D3 (red) indicates extreme drought, and D4 (dark red) indicates exceptional drought.

Figure 3. U.S. Drought Monitor – Historical Drought Conditions for San Diego County



Drought is an ongoing challenge throughout the West. In 2014, California's Governor Brown responded to drought conditions by declaring a state drought emergency. In 2021, California's Governor Newson declared a state drought emergency that ultimately expanded throughout all 58 California counties. In recent years, drought conditions have also negatively influenced the amount of imported water that agencies can depend on to meet their customers' water demands. In March 2021, DWR announced a decrease to 5% of requested water supplies from the SWP allocation for the 2021 water year. In December 2021, DWR announced a 0% initial allocation of SWP water for the 2022 year, the lowest initial allocation recorded in its history. In March 2022, DWR announced a 5% allocation of requested supplies following a historically dry January and February, the driest months documented in state history. In May 2022, the California State Water Board adopted emergency water conservation regulations focused on urban water use efficiency and conservation. SLRIWA must take action to diversify their water supply and implement new sources of local water to reduce demand for increasingly less reliable imported water. The Project is needed because California recently exited a declared state of drought emergency, and the region is routinely subject to drought.

Water Quality. The water quality of the area is also impacted by imported water supplies which will best be mitigated by lowering the dependence on imported supplies. The largest concern are the levels of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) present in the imported Colorado River water to the degree that they exceed the recommended levels for drinking water as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The local groundwater is also subject to elevated concentrations of nitrates, which exceed the National Primary Drinking Water Levels established by U.S. EPA. The ability to substitute water emanating from the upper reaches of the local San Luis Rey River basin will serve to lower nitrate levels.

- **How do the identified threats impact specific water uses or sectors in the geographic area of the design project?**

The threats to water uses in the geographic area of the Project include the following:

Domestic: All of the Bands of the SLRIWA have residences for Band members, which primarily consist of detached, single family homes. These homes are served by individual Band water systems that are reliant on groundwater production in the Upper San Luis Rey Groundwater Basin which is identified as having medium critical susceptibility to drought as described above. Groundwater quality could worsen due to over-

reliance on this source in the midst of a drought. More demand is being placed on the Basin's groundwater due to the increasing price of imported water, and the region's farmers are reducing dependence on imported supplies and replacing with local groundwater for what they perceive as their economic survival. This response degrades the Tribal ability to depend on groundwater, presently their only source of supply on the Reservations, due to reduced water levels and water quality concerns such as salinity, nitrate, and other fertilizer by-products.

Commercial: The commercial sector for the Rincon, Pauma and Pala Bands consists of a gaming casino and related restaurants and dry goods stores. The remainder of the Reservations have restaurants, gas stations, convenience stores and gift shops, as well as Tribal Government buildings. A drought or any serious interruption of water supply to the commercial sector of the Tribal interests would have a devastating economic effect, particularly on revenues from gaming operations which may have to be suspended, as well as the governance of the Tribes as they would be unable to open governmental buildings due to lack of water for drinking and sanitation purposes.

Agricultural: The Bands own significant acreage which is planted in perennial citrus and avocado trees. Local drought and/or drought in the Colorado River Basin from which the area receives its imported water supplies damages crops and reduces production, thus creating a tremendous negative economic impact on these Tribes. Likewise, drought increases the concentration of nitrates in local groundwater, as the supply is then drawn from lower elevations where the concentration of nitrates is higher. Water supply with higher nitrates interrupts the ability to provide drinking water to the Tribes without first treating the water to meet drinking water limits. Increasing TDS also has a deleterious effect on the production of citrus and avocado crops which pose a significant economic impact to the Tribes.

- **How will the design project help address the identified threats to water supplies and water uses identified in your response to the preceding bullets?**

The design of the proposed water transmission line will help to introduce an important additional source of water supply upon implementation to all water user sectors (domestic, commercial, and agricultural) of the Bands and relieve the reliance on imported water in times of drought. The proposed Project creates a drought resilience element to the water supply infrastructure of the Bands which is not currently attainable.

Reduced Water Use Cultural Loss. The Water Transmission Line Project aims to restore the San Luis Rey River to a perennial water way, as the local Tribes depend on the River for numerous cultural practices which their ancestors have passed on. This will be realized through less demand on groundwater and allowing groundwater levels to recover to the degree that groundwater rises to the extent that natural outflows to the River are reestablished.

Improved Drought Resistance and Water Supply Reliability. The proposed Project will help reduce the likelihood of conflicts over water, with the ability to draw on existing groundwater rights to supply water directly to the Bands. The Project increases resiliency to drought and climate change with planning and design of modern water conveyance infrastructure that will be used to supply domestic drinking water as well as for water for agricultural and commercial uses that drive the Tribal economy. The Project will help to sustain agricultural communities that depend on the yield of citrus and avocado crops, and the restaurants and stores that are a primary component supporting the livelihood of Band members by delivering a more reliable water source from local groundwater and surface water supplies instead of imported water.

Improved Water Quality – Drinking Water. Water supply with higher nitrates interrupts the ability to provide drinking water to the Tribes without first treating the water to meet drinking water standards. None of the Bands have an assured supply of water due to their dependence on groundwater in an area that is identified as a medium priority groundwater basin by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The proposed Project will facilitate water that is lower in nitrates from the upper part of the San Luis Rey

Groundwater Basin to be transported downstream to the Pauma and Pala Reservations, improving drinking water quality and reducing the likelihood of required treatment to meet drinking water standards.

Improved Water Quality – Agricultural Water. Drought increases the concentration of nitrates in local groundwater, as the supply is then drawn from lower levels where the concentration of nitrates is higher. Increasing TDS also has a deleterious effect on the production of citrus and avocado crops which pose a significant economic impact to the Tribes. The proposed Project will facilitate use of groundwater lower in nitrates from the upper portions of the San Luis Rey Groundwater Basin to be transported downstream to the Pauma and Pala Reservations and provide the Bands with agricultural water supply lower in nitrates.

- **Is the design effort for the purpose of providing domestic water supplies to a Tribe, insular area, or disadvantaged community(ies) that do not have reliable access to water supplies?**

The Project will provide water for domestic, commercial, and agricultural activities on the Reservations of the Pala, Pauma and Rincon Bands that will ultimately interconnect the five Bands that are members of the SLRIWA. None of the Bands have an assured supply of water due to their dependence on groundwater in an area that is identified as a medium priority groundwater basin as defined by DWR under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The Upper San Luis Rey groundwater basin levels are directly linked to area precipitation in the immediate basin area. As such, the source of water supply for the Bands is extremely volatile and unreliable given the periodic droughts that the area endures. The Project will provide detailed planning and design that will provide the water transmission line needed for a second source of water for the Bands from the surface water rights they have as delineated in the San Luis Rey River Settlement Agreement. Additionally, the Project will support future design and implementation for groundwater recharge, storage and recovery on the Pala Reservation, with the ability to reverse flow in the subject pipeline to provide water from groundwater storage facilities to the Bands in the higher portions of the Basin.

The Project, once constructed, will deliver up to 5,000 AFY of new water supply. This supply is estimated to benefit an ultimate population of 7,500 people. The quantity of new water supply is estimated based on the amount of water available to be transferred, as determined by provisions of the San Luis Rey Water Rights Settlement Agreement and historical hydrological patterns. Population estimates are based on projections of the number of Tribal members on each reservation.

Water was and continues to be central to the cultural and spiritual activities of the Bands, as well as providing economic significance for the Bands through recreational activities. Prior to the migration of non-Tribal interests into the Pauma Basin and the Upper San Luis Rey River Valley, the indigenous Tribal population had sufficient water to sustain their population with various agricultural activities including crops and livestock from the natural flow of the San Luis Rey River.

All this changed in the early 1920's with the completion of the Henshaw Dam, thus impounding normal streamflow into Lake Henshaw. Lake Henshaw is at the base of Palomar Mountain in San Diego County and covers approximately 1,140 acres and holds 55,000 acre-feet of water when full. To compound the impact on the Bands, the communities of Vista and Escondido (through surrogate parties) built a diversion dam and canal to convey the majority of the releases from Lake Henshaw to the two growing communities to the Southwest. Under the guise of power generation, the communities obtained the approval of the Federal government to divert the river and ultimately "steal" the lifeblood of the Indian Bands in the Upper San Luis Rey River Basin, a wrongdoing that would not be addressed for nearly 100 years with the implementation of the San Luis Rey River Water Rights Settlement Agreement. The purpose of the Project is to further the recovery of the Indian Bands from the misdeeds of the pioneer non-Indian settlers in the area. The Project will be an important component of the recovery and growth of the Bands as they face the new challenges in

the management of water resources in the area and provide for their self-determination as they strive to provide for the future generations of the native population whose ancestors have resided in the area for thousands of years.

- **Does the design effort involve the improvement of nature-based features? If so, please describe.**

No, the Project does not involve the improvement of nature-based features.

- **Is the project for the purpose of meeting existing environmental mitigation or compliance obligations under Federal or State law?**

No, the Project is not for the purpose of meeting existing environmental mitigation or compliance obligations under Federal or State law.

Evaluation Criterion B: Inclusion of Stakeholders, Stakeholder Support, and Previous Planning Efforts (25 points)

Sub-Criterion B2: Task B – Project Design

In the following, explain why the level of collaboration and input is reasonable and appropriate given the type of project being designed and its effect on local stakeholders.

- **If the project being designed is supported by an existing water planning effort, describe that effort. Planning efforts may include, but are not limited to, water management plans, water conservation plans, system optimization reviews, drought plans, watershed restoration plans, integrated regional water management plans, or other types of plans.**
    - **Does the referenced plan identify the project being designed as a potential water management action?**

    The Project is an element of the SLRIWA Strategic Plan (2021). The Project is now taking the place of a water wheeling project that was originally anticipated to be conducted with the Yuima Municipal Water District (Yuima MWD). However, Yuima MWD has declined to wheel water claiming that they have insufficient capacity and have instituted a connection ban on future connections due to infrastructure deficiencies.

    - **If identified in a plan, how is the project prioritized in the plan?**

    The Project is the highest water supply activity element in the SLRIWA Strategic Plan.

    - **If not identified in the plan, does the project implement a goal or need identified in the plan?**

    The Project is identified in the SLRIWA Strategic Plan by proxy and meets the following goals: Maintain the importance of water; Advanced and ensure reliability and quality of water; Expand resources; Protect and maintain water rights; and advance the Bands working together along with outside entities and the community.

    - **Was the referenced plan developed or updated using a collaborative process with input from multiple and diverse stakeholders?**

    Yes, the SLRIWA Strategic Plan referenced above was developed collaboratively with each of the Bands.

    - **If the reference plan was not developed collaboratively, explain why, for example, the planning effort was focused on a very small area or concerns internal to the applicant.**

    Not applicable; the referenced plans were developed collaboratively.

- **Describe any planned efforts for public outreach and stakeholder engagement during the design process. This can include, but is not limited to workshops, public meetings, or outreach tools such as using local media, outreach to known stakeholder groups, web-based outreach, social media, or other kinds of announcements, etc.**

Stakeholder engagement predominantly includes coordination among the five Bands. Additional SLRIWA communication and outreach about the Project will include the following: communication with Caltrans regarding an encroachment permit; coordination with local entities in the water sector; hold Board meetings where the Project is discussed; produce press releases and post information on the SLRIWA webpage; and hold a special meeting during the execution of the planning and design project. SLRIWA will work with its public relations team to publicize the water reliability and quality benefits of the Project and potential future water storage benefit to the local community.

- **For Tribal strategies or plans that were developed collaboratively with multiple Tribal interests, but did not include collaboration with external entities, please provide explanation as to why collaboration with entities external to the Tribe were not involved in the development of the strategy or plan.**

The Bands worked diligently with the local non-Tribal water entities in order to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) that included the Tribes, and which included significant levels of cost sharing by the Bands in order to foster the development of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Upper San Luis Rey Groundwater Basin. An Agreement between the parties was negotiated, and executed in 2019, and then subsequently, the non-Tribal parties to the Agreement elected to void the Agreement over concerns that it would enhance the standing of the claim of the Tribal water rights in the area due to the provision in SGMA that "Federal water rights are to be respected in full" in the investigations and decisions of the GSA. In 2020, the non-Tribal entities in the area crafted a new GSA agreement which eliminated Tribal participation in the process. This was done even though the Bands control in excess of 45 percent of the land overlying the groundwater basin. Efforts to have the State of California intervene and determine that the latest GSA agreement did not meet the statutory requirements of SGMA for the protection of the groundwater basin were not successful. Having exhausted the administrative and legal remedies available to the Bands, SLRIWA is now undertaking its own efforts to secure a reliable, sustainable water supply for the Bands. The Project's water transmission line that will intertie the Reservations is a cornerstone of this effort.

- **Describe stakeholder support for the proposed project (i.e., the design project and/or the project you are designing). Supporting documentation for this sub-criterion could include letters of support from stakeholders or a description of feedback from interested stakeholders.**

The Project has strong stakeholder support. Letters of Project support have been provided by all of the Bands which are members of the SLRIWA, including the La Jolla, Pala, Pauma, and Rincon Bands of Luiseno Mission Indians and the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, who will benefit from the proposed Project.

- **Is there opposition to the proposed project? If so, describe the opposition and explain how it will be addressed.**

The Project has no known opposition.

Evaluation Criterion C: Ability to Meet Program Requirements (20 points)

Supports the applicant's ability to proceed with developing the design upon entering into a financial assistance agreement and to complete the design within the required timeframe.

- **Describe how the project will address the program specific requirements described in the appropriate program-specific appendix.**

The Project will conform to the program-specific requirements as contained in Attachment 2 of the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) through the implementation of the design contract which will be entered into after the grant agreement has been executed. The scope of work for the engineering design firm will include:

- Basis of Design Report preparation. Including the elements contained in NOFO Attachment 2.A.Project Requirements.
- Design drawings showing plan, elevation and section drawings; geotechnical evaluation, site grading and drainage, utility conflicts, utility interties and demolition.
- Plans and specifications for the fabrication, supply of materials, and construction methods.
- Construction cost and schedule estimates.

The SLRIWA has significant experience with engineering planning and implementation through its years of preparing documents in support of the Settlement Agreement which includes multiple types of engineering documents for the court filings and negotiations. These activities required extensive research of data; preparation of engineering documents to determine the adequacy of Settlement Terms and Conditions; evaluation of costs and economic conditions and factors which could influence decision making by the Tribes; and legal and institutional requirements research. These activities all relate to the negotiations and implementation of the Settlement Agreement and the use of the funds derived from the Agreement to insure they are being utilized effectively.

- **Describe the approach that will be undertaken to meet the applicable program components and requirements. Include a preliminary project schedule.**

The approach that will be undertaken to accomplish the applicable program components is straightforward. The SLRIWA will utilize the 50 years of experience that its Project Manager has in Federal grants and water resource projects to manage, oversee, and evaluate the accomplishment of those items listed in Attachment 2.B. Eligible Activities through the implementation of the contracts that will be executed to accomplish the work specified. This will begin with a detailed Scope of Work for the design contract and specialty contracts for geotechnical and surveying support.

Table 2 presents the Project Work Plan and Schedule based on an estimated Funding Award of April 1, 2025. The Design Engineering Consultant is anticipated to be selected by a Request for Qualifications process ahead of the requested grant award.

Table 2. Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Project Work Plan and Schedule

Task/Milestone/Activity	Planned Dates		Responsibility
	Start	End	
Task 1: Project Administration	**4/01/25**	**3/31/28**	**SLRIWA**
Board of Directors Project approval. Execute and manage the grant agreement with Reclamation. Perform contract management/administration, includes day to day direction of the Project; management of Project consultants; monitor progress; conduct Project review meetings; resolve issues; and manage stakeholders.			
Task 2: Design	**4/01/25**	**12/31/27**	**Engineering Consultant**
Consultant engagement and preparation of engineering design documents, inclusive of a facility plan; geotechnical investigation; adoption of a final route; preparation of preliminary design documents; obtain encroachment permits/easements; and preparation of 30%, 60% and 90% design packages.			
Prepare 30% Design Package	4/01/25	6/30/26	
Prepare 60% Design Package	7/01/26	4/30/27	
Prepare 90% Design Package	5/01/27	12/31/27	
Task 3: Grant Management and Reporting	**4/01/25**	**3/31/28**	**Grant Consultant**
Prepare Semi-Annual Program Performance Reports and Reimbursement Requests. Prepare Final Report.			

- **Prior planning work to meet any of the required program requirements.**

The following prior planning work supports the proposed Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Project and will assist in meeting the required program requirements:

  - Stetson Engineers, April 2023, Water Wheeling Issues. Feasibility study that presents conceptual level cost estimates for water wheeling from existing infrastructure owned and operated by Yuima MWD, and for a proposed parallel pipeline (Project). Recommended a needs analysis.
  - Stetson Engineers, February 2020, Status of Feasibility Study for Water Supply Infrastructure and the Update of the Pala Groundwater Model. Describes feasibility study phases.
  - Stetson Engineers, May 2017, Feasibility Study Presentation. Presented pipeline alignment alternatives, property ownership, considerations for construction, and next steps.

- **Describe the availability and quality of existing data and models applicable to the proposed design.**

The Tribes have significant data regarding water use and needs as this data was critical to the recent settlement of their water rights claims under federal jurisdiction. The SLRIWA Engineering Consultants keep current on models necessary to keep Tribal water data current and other items needed to complete the Basis of Design Report and related documents. Included is the Water Basin Model, which was developed for and is maintained by the Bands by the SLRIWA. The Water Basin Model provides important information on both the surface supplies and groundwater supplies in the basin.

- **Identify staff with appropriate technical expertise and describe their qualifications. Describe any plans to request additional technical assistance from Reclamation or by contract.**

Staff with technical expertise: Rich Williamson, P.E., R.L.S., is the Manager of the Planning and Engineering Department of the SLRIWA will be the designated point of contact for the Project. Rich is a full-time employee at SLRIWA and has ample capacity to lead and engage in the day-to-day activities of the Project. His professional experience in infrastructure planning and development, grant management,

groundwater development and sustainability, drought management, water supply transfers, water quality programs, strategic planning, finance and rate matters, environmental studies, litigation support, expert witness and personnel management makes him an ideal Project lead. SLRIWA will not request technical assistance from Reclamation for this Project. SLRIWA will also engage a professional Design Engineering Consultant, likely Stetson Engineering, to support the Project as detailed in the Project budget. SLRIWA will also engage a professional grants management consultant to help prepare the required grant reporting.

- **Describe any new policies or administrative actions required to implement the design project.**

No new polices or administrative actions are required to implement the Project being designed.

Evaluation Criterion D: Presidential and Department of the Interior Priorities (15 points)
Sub-criterion No. D1. Climate Change

- **Provide specific details and examples on how the project will address the impacts of climate change and help combat the climate crisis.**

The Project will directly help combat the climate crisis and address impacts of climate change by increasing drought resilience and providing energy and carbon emissions savings related to the transport of imported water.

Drought Resilience. The proposed Project advances design for water transmission infrastructure that will increase local water use and reduce reliance on imported water supplies.

Energy and Carbon Emission Savings. The Project will reduce air pollution by saving energy through local water use in place of energy-intensive imported water. The Project reduces the energy needed for irrigation water by saving 10,000,000 kWh/year. The proposed Project would reduce energy consumption by offsetting the energy that would be required to deliver 5,000 AFY of imported potable water by producing the same amount of nonpotable water locally, which requires much less energy. The power required to import 1 AF of water is approximately 2,000-kilowatt hour (kWh)/AF based on the publication "California's Water – Energy Relationship" (California Energy Commission, 2005) for CRA water. The effective reduction in energy required to supply 5,000 AFY is the difference between the energy associated with imported water delivery and the energy used to deliver local water which results in a savings of (2,000 kWh/AF * 5,000 AFY) = 10,000,000 kWh/year. The Project will reduce carbon dioxide (greenhouse gases) by using less energy to produce recycled water locally in place of importing water from the CRA. The Project mitigates air pollution by reducing the energy and associated greenhouse gasses required to convey imported water to the SLRIWA service area. Carbon emission estimates of 0.618 lb. of CO2/kWh based on the Carbon Footprint of Water, River Network (2009) were used to calculate emissions saved as follows: 0.618 lb. of CO2/kWh * 10,000,000 kWh/year * ton/2,000 lbs. = 3,090 tons of CO2 savings per year upon Project completion.

- **Does the project strengthen water supply sustainability to increase resilience to climate change? Does the project contribute to climate change resiliency in other ways not described above?**

Water Supply Sustainability. The proposed Project strengthens water supply sustainability to increase resilience to drought that results from climate change. The implementation of the Project will introduce an important alternate water supply for the Tribes which presently is not available since the Federal government allowed the diversion of native upstream waters to adjacent, off-Reservation basins. With the recent Settlement Agreement, the Bands now have the flexibility to re-introduce tributary waters to the Reservations, which will provide an important additional water resource for the Bands and reduce their reliance on a very fragile groundwater supply. Through the Project, the Bands will gain significant resilience to the effects of climate change on the Reservations.

The implementation of the Project will have the potential to introduce 5,000 AFY of water to the Upper Pauma Valley sub-unit of the San Luis Rey Basin, which will be an important and integral element to the water supply portfolio in this area. With Project implementation, anticipated water supply sustainability benefits include reducing pressure upon and degradation of the underlying groundwater system, which will result in more stable groundwater levels, less accumulation of salts, and an improvement in nitrate levels due to the higher quality surface water being introduced in the area. Reduction in precipitation caused by climate change in Southern California negatively affects water resources in the region, resulting in additional pressure on groundwater and the resulting water quality degradation. This is a result of declining groundwater levels, which has the potential for serious human health impacts as well as economic impacts on the local agricultural and commercial segments of the local societal infrastructure as presented in other sections of this application.

Wildfires. Most of the SLRIWA service area is designated by the State's CalFire agency as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and includes hilly terrain, significant vegetation, hot, dry summer and fall seasons, and severe, dry desert winds with gusts up to 50 miles per hour (known as the Santa Ana Winds). These conditions are frequently involved in the most destructive fires in the region, which are increasing in frequency and intensity because of climate change. Due to these natural conditions, the region has a history of wildfires, like the 2003 Cedar Fire, which at the time, was one of the largest wildfires in California history, and the 2007 Witch Creek-Guejito and Harris Fires, the 2014 Cocos, Poinsettia, Bernardo Fires.

Sub-criterion No. D2. Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities

For the purpose of this criterion, Tribes and insular areas are considered disadvantaged. Therefore, the White House Council on Environmental Quality's interactive Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST) was not utilized.

- **Describe how the project benefits those disadvantaged or underserved communities identified.**

The Project, once constructed, will deliver an alternative water supply of higher quality than the water currently supplied to the Tribes. The Project also mitigates the effects of drought and supports economic growth of the Tribes. The underserved and disadvantaged Bands will gain economic stability and improved public health with better drinking water quality through the implementation of the Project.

Sub-criterion No. D3. Tribal Benefits

- **Does the proposed project directly serve and/or benefit a Tribe? Will the project improve water management for a Tribe?**

The Project provides an alternative/additional water supply with higher quality water specifically for nitrates and TDS. This will specifically assist the Rincon, Pauma and Pala Bands of Mission Indians in the SLRIWA area, with service in the future to be provided to all of the Bands (adding the San Pasqual and La Jolla Bands). The Bands will optimize water management through the ability to draw from the alternative water supplies based on basin conditions, being either surface water or groundwater, or a blend of the two.

- **Does the proposed project support Tribal resilience to climate change and drought impacts or provide other Tribal benefits such as improved public health and safety by addressing water quality, new water supplies, or economic growth opportunities?**

The Project supports resilience to climate change and drought impacts, and other benefits including improved public health through the provision of higher quality drinking water, additional water supply to mitigate the effects of drought, and provides for economic growth of the Tribes.

- **Does the proposed project support Reclamation's Tribal trust responsibilities or Reclamation activity with a Tribe?**

The Project supports Reclamation's current efforts, including the 2019 signing of the Colorado River Basin drought contingency plan, designed to reduce risks from ongoing drought or supply line interruptions and protect the most important water source in the Western U.S. By reducing the amount of water imported, this water in effect, remains in the Colorado River Basin from which it originates or is made available to meet demands in other areas reliant on the Colorado River. Any increase in water reliability and greater availability in overall water supply resulting from local water production efforts would also help Reclamation in meeting the Federal Indian trust responsibility, a legally enforceable fiduciary obligation on the part of the U.S. to protect Tribal treaty rights, lands, assets, and resources to the Tribes.

The efforts of Reclamation in bringing the water into the Settlement Agreement process for the local area was the catalyst to bring the Agreement to fruition. The Project is an extension of that process in that it will restore water deliveries under the control of the Bands to meet their economic, recreational, cultural and sustenance needs in a sustainable way.

Evaluation Criterion E: Nexus to Reclamation (5 points)

- **Is there a Reclamation project, facility, or activity within the planning area?**

There is not a Reclamation project, facility, or activity within the planning area. The SLRIWA was party to the San Luis Rey Indian Settlement Agreement, which assigned 16,000 AFY of Colorado River Water to the Bands from Reclamation water rights holdings as Water Masters of the Colorado River.

- **Is the planning area in the same basin as a Reclamation project, facility or activity?**

No, the Project planning area is not in the same basin as a Reclamation project.

- **In what way will the proposed project benefit a basin where a Reclamation project, facility, or activity is located?**

The Project will benefit Reclamation's water supply in the Colorado River through its nexus with the San Diego Basin Study and Reclamation's Colorado River Basin Study by increasing local potable water reliability through reducing imported water reliance. The Project directly supports adaptation strategies in the San Diego Basin Study (a partnership between the City of San Diego and Reclamation) by increasing storage to increase imported water reliability. The Colorado River Basin Plan includes goals to resolve the supply and demand imbalance in the Colorado River Aqueduct service area, including increased use of local water supplies and reduced dependence on imported water. Reclamation's Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study (2012, p. 14) includes a summary of the representative options such as Increase Supply, Reduce Demand, and Modify Operations. The proposed Project advances design for water transmission infrastructure that will increase local water use and reduce reliance on imported water supplies from Reclamation's Colorado River Basin because the Bands that make up the SLRIWA receive approximately 50% of the water supply to irrigate off-Reservation farms that they currently own in fee, but which are in the process of being transferred to Trust Lands.

- **Does the applicant have a water service, repayment or O&M contract with Reclamation?**

No, SLRIWA does not have a water service, repayment, or O&M contract with Reclamation.

- **If the applicant does not hold a type of contract named above, does the applicant receive Reclamation water through a Reclamation contractor or by any other contractual means?**

Yes, SLRIWA Bands control off-Reservation agricultural lands which may utilize Yuima MWD water that includes a percentage of Colorado River water (Reclamation water) which varies on the time of year and the availability of local groundwater.

Project Budget

The Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Project Budget includes a Summary of Funding Sources, Budget Detail and Narrative, and the **SF-424A** Budget Form. The SLRIWA has elected to use the Budget Detail and Narrative spreadsheet for the budget narrative, which is included in the Budget Narrative Attachment Form. This form also includes a Detailed Schedule and Cost Estimate for the Engineering Consultant since the amount for this consultant is above $250,000.

Amounts included in the budget detail and budget narrative are estimates. Upon award, reimbursement requests and payments will be based on actual expenditures up to the award amount.

Summary of Funding Sources

While SLRIWA is not required to provide a cost share since Federal funding is for Project Design and is for the primary purpose of providing domestic water supplies to Tribes and is located in California, the SLRIWA will provide a Cost Share for the balance of the Project. The SLRIWA will fund approximately 90 percent of the Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Project (Project) costs ($3,652,120) and is requesting approximately 10 percent ($400,000) of the Total Project Costs as shown in **Table 3** and **Table 4**.

Table 3. Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources*

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT
Non-Federal Entities	
1. San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority	$3,652,120
Non-Federal Subtotal	$3,652,120
REQUESTED RECLAMATION FUNDING	**$400,000**

* The budget does not include any third-party/in-kind contributions and does not include any Project costs incurred prior to award of funding.

Table 4 provides the Budget Detail by cost categories (Budget Item Description).

Table 4. SLRIWA Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Budget

Summary			
Budget Object Category	**Total Cost**	**Federal Estimated Amount**	**Non-Federal Estimated Amount**
a. Personnel	$42,120		
b. Fringe Benefits	$0		
c. Travel	$0		
d. Equipment	$0		
e. Supplies	$0		
f. Contractual	$4,010,000		
g. Construction	$0		
h. Other Direct Costs	$0		
i. Total Direct Costs	$4,052,120		
i. Indirect Charges	$0		
Total Costs	$4,052,120	$400,000	$3,652,120
	Cost Share Percentage	10%	90%

Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

If the project includes monitoring, measurement, or other field work, environmental and cultural resources compliance may be required. Proposals that include on the ground activities should answer the questions from *Section H.1. Environmental and Cultural Resource Considerations* in this section.

Based on the nature of the Project – planning and design, it is anticipated a Categorical Exclusion under NEPA will be determined. Therefore, there is no need to include Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Costs. These costs will be incurred in the construction/implementation phase of the Project. Therefore, no associated costs are presented in the budget.

To allow Reclamation to assess the probable environmental and cultural resources impacts and costs associated with each application, all applicants should consider the following list of questions focusing on the NEPA, ESA, and NHPA requirements.

(1) Will the proposed project impact the surrounding environment (e.g., soil [dust], air, water [quality and quantity], animal habitat)? Please briefly describe all earth-disturbing work and any work that will affect the air, water, or animal habitat in the project area. Please also explain the impacts of such work on the surrounding environment and any steps that could be taken to minimize the impacts.

The design elements of this Project that include earth-disturbing work will be limited to geotechnical borings of less than 10 feet in depth at periodic points along the route of the proposed pipeline to determine subsurface conditions and delineate areas of difficult excavation. The impacts of such work are considered minimal and will be addressed by following standard erosion and sedimentation control measures.

(2) Are you aware of any species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the project area? If so, would they be affected by any activities associated with the proposed project?

No known species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal endangered or threatened species, or designated critical habitats are within limited, isolated ground disturbance areas associated with geotechnical exploration in the Project area. The Project will be implemented at specific areas that are considered already disturbed that are not critical habitat and not considered to affect species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal endangered or threatened species.

(3) Are there wetlands or other surface waters inside the project boundaries that potentially fall under CWA jurisdiction as "waters of the United States?" If so, please describe and estimate any impacts the project may have.

No, there are not wetlands or other surface waters inside the planning and design Project geotechnical site boundaries that potentially fall under CWA jurisdiction as "waters of the United States." No associated impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required. The field work proposed as part of planning and design will be implemented at specific areas that are considered already disturbed and outside of waters of the United States.

(4) When was the water delivery system constructed?

Each Tribe maintains their own water system that have been constructed over the last 75 years. The proposed Project will connect the water delivery system of three of the five Tribes. The proposed Project will parallel an existing water line that is at capacity that was built in the 1960s.

(5) Will the proposed project result in any modification of or effects to individual features of an irrigation system (e.g., headgates, canals, or flumes)? If so, state when those features were constructed and describe the nature and timing of any extensive alterations or modifications to those features completed previously.

No, the Project will not result in any modification of or effect to individual features of an irrigation system.

(6) Are any buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places? A cultural resources specialist at your local Reclamation office or the State Historic Preservation Office can assist in answering this question.

There are no buildings, structures, or features listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places within potential geotechnical exploration locations required for Project planning and design. The Project will be implemented at specific properties in areas that are considered already disturbed.

(7) Are there any known archeological sites in the proposed project area?

There are no known archeological sites in the proposed Project area. The Project geotechnical explorations will be implemented at specific areas that are considered already disturbed.

(8) Will the proposed project have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations?

The Project will not have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations. The Project will provide benefits to low income and minority populations which are the Tribes of the SLRIWA.

(9) Will the proposed project limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on Tribal lands?

The Project will not limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on Tribal lands.

(10) Will the proposed project contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area?

No, the Project will not contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native species known to occur in the area.

Required Permits or Approvals

Applicants must state in the application whether any permits or approvals are required and explain the plan for obtaining such permits or approvals. If a Project Design Grant proposal includes improvements to Federal facilities, Reclamation may also require additional reviews and approvals prior to implementation to ensure that any necessary easements, land use authorizations, or special permits can be approved consistent with the requirements of 43 CFR Section 429 and that the development will not impact or impair project operations or efficiency.

An encroachment permit from Caltrans is anticipated for both the proposed design Project geotechnical work and for construction.

Overlap or Duplication of Effort Statement

Provide a statement that addresses if there is any overlap between the proposed project and any other active or anticipated proposals or projects in terms of activities, costs, or commitment of key personnel. If any overlap exists, applicants must provide a description of the overlap in their application for review. Also state if the proposal submitted for consideration under this program does or does not in any way duplicate any proposal or project that has been or will be submitted for funding consideration to any other potential funding source—whether it be Federal or non-Federal.

There is no anticipated overlap between the proposed Project and any other active or anticipated Authority proposals or projects in terms of activities, costs, or commitment of key personnel that would adversely impact the Project. In addition, the proposal submitted for consideration under this grant program is not currently in any way duplicative of any proposal or project that has been or will be submitted for funding consideration to any other potential Federal or non-Federal funding source.

Conflict of Interest Disclosure Statement

Provide a statement that there are no actual or potential conflict of interest at the time of this submission.

No actual or potential conflict of interest exists at the time of submission of this application.

Uniform Audit Reporting Statement

Submit a Single Audit report for any year expending more than $750,000 USD or more in Federal award funds. State whether your organization was or was not required to submit a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year. If your organization was required submit a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year, provide the Employer Identification Number (EIN) associated with that report and state if it is available through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse website.

The Authority was not required to submit a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year (FY 2022-2023).

Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

If applicable, a fully completed and signed SF-LLL: Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form is required if the applicant has made or agreed to make payment to any lobbying entity for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with a covered Federal action.

The Authority has not made or agreed to make payment to any lobbying entity for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with a covered Federal action, and therefore, not required to complete the SF-LLL.

Letters of Support

Project importance is demonstrated by the letters of support provided by all of the Bands that are members of the SLRIWA, including the La Jolla, Pala, Pauma, and Rincon Bands of Luiseno Mission Indians and the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, who will benefit from the proposed Project. Letters of support for the Project are included in **Appendix A.**

Official Resolution

If selected, the applicant must provide prior to award an official resolution adopted by your organization's board of directors or governing body, or, for state government entities, an official authorized to commit the applicant to the financial and legal obligations associated with receipt of a financial assistance award under this NOFO, verifying the identity of the official with legal authority to enter into an agreement; the board of directors, governing body, or appropriate official who has reviewed and supports the application submitted; and that your organization will work with Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a grant or cooperative agreement. An official resolution meeting the requirements set forth above is mandatory before an award of funding will be made.

A resolution of the SLRIWA Board of Directors is included in **Appendix B**. The official resolution was adopted at the meeting of the SLRIWA Board of Directors on March 9, 2024. The resolution verifies the SLRIWA's legal authority to enter into an agreement; the Board of Directors has reviewed and supports submittal of this application; the capability of the SLRIWA to provide the amount of funding and in-kind contributions specified in the Budget; and that the SLRIWA will work cooperatively with Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into an agreement.

Letters of Funding Commitment

If cost sharing is anticipated, third party cost share must be supported with letters of commitment prior to award.

Not applicable; cost share funding is not anticipated to be provided by a source other than the Authority.

Appendices

The following appendices are attached in the following pages:

Appendix A – Letters of Support
Appendix B – Official Resolution

Appendix B – Official Resolution

SAN LUIS REY INDIAN WATER AUTHORITY

DIRECTORS
Bo Mazzetti, President
Geneva Lofton, Vice President
Temet Majel, Treasurer
Stephen Cope, Secretary
Robert H. Smith, Member At Large
Venessa Brown
Tuukut Sass
Matthew Quis Quis
Reuben Rodriguez
Connor Magee

Post Office Box 428
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
Telephone: (760) 742-1903
Facsimile: (760) 742-1745
www.slriwa.org

SPECIAL COUNSEL
Robert S. Pelcyger

SPECIAL COUNSEL
Art Bunce

GENERAL COUNSEL
Eugene R. Madrigal

RESOLUTION NO. 03092024

Authorizing the application for grant funding under the WaterSMART Planning and Design Grants for Fiscal Year 2024 Program as Administered by the US Bureau of Reclamation

WHEREAS, The San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA or AUTHORITY), is a tribal entity comprised of five sovereign Tribes: The La Jolla, Rincon, Pala, Pauma, and San Pasqual, Bands of Indians; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors is the duly governing body of SLRIWA; and

WHEREAS, the US Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is responsible for the administration of the WaterSMART Planning and Design grant program, including developing grant guidelines and selection criteria; and

WHEREAS, Reclamation released the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the WaterSMART Planning and Design Grants for Fiscal Year 2023 and Fiscal Year 2024 on August 7, 2023 with two rounds of funding, with the second round of applications due May 21, 2024; and

WHEREAS, the NOFO adopted by Reclamation requires a resolution certifying the approval of application by the Applicant's governing board before submission to Reclamation; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors President, Bo Mazzetti, is authorized to apply for and accept a WaterSMART Planning and Design grant if awarded and has the authority to execute all related documents.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the SLRIWA Board of Directors has reviewed and approves the filing of the application for a WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for the Water Transmission Line Planning and Design Project to be submitted no later than May 21, 2024; and

Be It Further Resolved, that SLRIWA will work with Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a grant agreement; and

Be It Further Resolved, that SLRIWA will have sufficient resources to execute the program activities that are outlined in the grant application; and

Be It Further Resolved, that SLRIWA appoints the Chief Executive Officer, Jerimy Billy, or designee, as agent to conduct all negotiations, execute and submit all documents including, but not limited to, applications, agreements, and payment requests that may be necessary for completion of the aforementioned program activities; and

Be It Finally Resolved, the Board of Directors shall certify the adoption of this resolution, which shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this Resolution No. 03092024, was adopted at a duly called meeting of the Board of Directors of the SLRIWA, at which a quorum was present, held on March 09, 2024 by a vote of 10 FOR, Ø Opposed, Ø Abstaining, and Ø Absent.

Bo Mazzetti, President

Geneva Lofton, Vice President

Temet Majel, Treasurer

Stephen Cope, Secretary

Robert H. Smith, Member At Large

Appendix A – Letters of Support

LA JOLLA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

22000 Hwy 76, Pauma Valley, CA 92061
(760) 742-3771

May 8, 2024

Jerimy Billy, CEO
San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
P.O. Box 428
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Letter of Support for the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to Apply for, and Accept a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024

Dear Mr. Billy:

The La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians (La Jolla Band) is one of the member Tribes of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA) which is applying for a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024 and is providing this Letter of Support. As a member of the SLRIWA, the La Jolla Band supports the purposes, goals and objectives outlined in the grant submission documents.

The La Jolla Band delegates and representatives were elected to work for the betterment of the members of the La Jolla Band, and to protect, develop and manage various resources of the La Jolla Band. In addition, the La Jolla Band delegates to the SLRIWA to work collaboratively with the other four-member Bands to safeguard the interests and water resources of each member Band.

In signing this Letter of Support, the La Jolla Band acknowledges that there are many benefits that will accrue to the member Tribes of the SLRIWA should the grant application be selected for funding.

Sincerely,

Wendy Schlater, Chairwoman
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians

PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
Phone 760-891-3500 | Fax 760-742-1411

May 8, 2024

Jerimy Billy, CEO
San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
P.O. Box 428
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Letter of Support for the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to Apply For and Accept a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024

Dear Mr. Billy:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians (Pala Band) is one of the member Tribes of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA) which is applying for a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024 and is providing this Letter of Support. As a member of the SLRIWA, the Pala Band supports the purposes, goals and objectives outlined in the grant submission documents.

The Pala Band delegates and representatives were elected to work for the betterment of the members of the Pala Band, and to protect, develop and manage various resources of the Pala Band. In addition, the Pala Band delegates to the SLRIWA to work collaboratively with the other four-member Bands to safeguard the interests and water resources of each member Band.

In signing this Letter of Support, the Pala Band acknowledges that there are many benefits that will accrue to the member Tribes of the SLRIWA should the grant application be selected for funding.

Sincerely,

Robert Smith, Chairman
Pala Band of Mission Indians

Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

P.O. Box 369 • Pauma Valley, CA 92061 • (760) 742-1289 • Fax (760) 742-3422

Established 1893

May 8, 2024

Jerimy Billy, CEO
San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
P.O. Box 428
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Letter of Support for the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to Apply For and Accept a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024

Dear Mr. Billy:

The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians (Pauma Band) is one of the member Tribes of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA) which is applying for a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024 and is providing this Letter of Support. As a member of the SLRIWA, the Pauma Band supports the purposes, goals and objectives outlined in the grant submission documents.

The Pauma Band delegates and representatives were elected to work for the betterment of the members of the Pauma Band, and to protect, develop and manage various resources of the Pauma Band. In addition, the Pauma Band delegates to the SLRIWA work collaboratively with the other four-member Bands to safeguard the interests and water resources of each member Band.

In signing this Letter of Support, the Pauma Band acknowledges that there are many benefits that will accrue to the member Tribes of the SLRIWA should the grant application be selected for funding.

Sincerely,

Temet Majel, Chairman
Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

May 7, 2024

Jerimy Billy, CEO
San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
P.O. Box 428
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Letter of Support for the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to Apply for and Accept a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024

Dear Mr. Billy:

The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon Band) is one of the member Tribes of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA) which is applying for a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024 and is providing this Letter of Support. As a member of the SLRIWA, the Rincon Band supports the purposes, goals and objectives outlined in the grant submission documents.

The Rincon Band delegates and representatives were elected to work for the betterment of the members of the Rincon Band, and to protect, develop and manage various resources of the Rincon Band. In addition, the Rincon Band delegates to the SLRIWA to work collaboratively with the other four-member Bands to safeguard the interests and water resources of each member Band.

In signing this Letter of Support, the Rincon Band acknowledges that there are many benefits that will accrue to the member Tribes of the SLRIWA should the grant application be selected for funding.

Sincerely,

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

IPAI

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS®

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Stephen W. Cope
Tribal Chairman

Victoria Diaz
Vice Chair

Jenny Alto
Secretary-Treasurer

Roberta Cameron
Councilmember

Joyce L. Stein
Councilmember

May 8, 2024

Jerimy Billy, CEO
San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
P.O. Box 428
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Letter of Support for the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to Apply For and Accept a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024

Dear Mr. Billy:

The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (San Pasqual Band) is one of the member Tribes of the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority (SLRIWA) which is applying for a US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Planning and Design Grant for Fiscal Year 2024 and is providing this Letter of Support. As a member of the SLRIWA, the San Pasqual Band supports the purposes, goals and objectives outlined in the grant submission documents.

The San Pasqual Band delegates and representatives were elected to work for the betterment of the members of the San Pasqual Band, and to protect, develop and manage various resources of the San Pasqual Band. In addition, the San Pasqual Band delegates to the SLRIWA to work collaboratively with the other four-member Bands to safeguard the interests and water resources of each member Band.

In signing this Letter of Support, the San Pasqual Band acknowledges that there are many benefits that will accrue to the member Tribes of the SLRIWA should the grant application be selected for funding.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Cope
Tribal Chairman
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

USBR WaterSMART Planning and Project Design Grants for Fiscal Year 2024

Agency: San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
Project: Water Transmission Line Planning and Design

DETAILED SCHEDULE AND COSTS – ENGINEERING CONSULTANT

FOR DESIGN OF SLRIWA WATER TRANSMISSION LINE - RINCON TO PAUMA AND PALA RESERVATIONS

DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	EST. COST
FACILITY PLAN	4/25-8/25	$250,000
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION	4/25-6/25	$300,000
ADOPT FINAL ROUTE	8/25	$50,000
PRELIMINARY DESIGN DOCUMENT	9/25-12/25	$250,000
ENCROACHMENT PERMITS/EASEMENTS	1/26-6/26	$300,000
30% DESIGN WORK (INCLUDING SURVEY)	4/25- 6/26	$910,000
60% DESIGN WORK	7/26-4/27	$1,010,000
90% DESIGN WORK	5/27-12/27	$930,000
	TOTAL:	**$4,000,000**