



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT**

375 - 11th Street, Oakland, CA 94607

Office of the Secretary: (510) 287-0440

**AGENDA
Planning Committee
Tuesday, April 14, 2026
9:00 a.m.
Boardroom
375 11th Street
Oakland, CA 94607**

***** Please see appendix for public participation instructions*****

Committee Members: Directors Valerie D. Lewis {Chair}, Luz Gómez, and Marguerite Young

ROLL CALL:

PUBLIC COMMENT: The Board of Directors is limited by State law to providing a brief response, asking questions for clarification, or referring a matter to staff when responding to items that are not listed on the agenda.

DETERMINATION AND DISCUSSION:

1. San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Project Update (Towey)
2. Mokelumne Fishery Update – 2025 (Workman)
3. Water Quality Program Annual Update – 2025 (Cortez)
4. Progressive Design Build - Owner Advisor Services for Main Wastewater Treatment Plant Dewatering Improvements Project (Mutsuddy)
5. Annual Watershed and Recreation Report – 2025 (Workman)

ADJOURNMENT:

Disability Notice

If you require a disability-related modification or accommodation to participate in an EBMUD public meeting please call the Office of the Secretary (510) 287-0404. We will make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. Some special equipment arrangements may require 48 hours advance notice.

Document Availability

Materials related to an item on this agenda that have been submitted to the EBMUD Board of Directors within 72 hours prior to this meeting are available for public inspection in EBMUD's Office of the Secretary at 375 11th Street, Oakland, California, during normal business hours, and can be viewed on our website at www.ebmud.com.



APPENDIX

Planning Committee Meeting

*EBMUD Board committee meetings will be conducted in person and via Zoom.
These meetings are recorded and live-streamed.*

Online*

<https://ebmud.zoom.us/j/94576194030?pwd=dWZlc3hNU3JNUVBQYmNKWjJSNVZQdz09>

Webinar ID: 945 7619 4030

Passcode: 925293

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Telephone: 1 669 900 6833

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International numbers available: <https://ebmud.zoom.us/u/kdmpbwlg2>

*To familiarize yourself with Zoom, please visit <https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362193-Joining-a-Meeting>

Providing public comment - *The EBMUD Board of Directors is limited by State law to providing a brief response, asking questions for clarification, or referring a matter to staff when responding to items that are not listed on the agenda.*

- Each speaker is allotted 3 minutes to speak; the Committee Chair has the discretion to amend this time based on the number of speakers
- The Secretary will track time and inform each speaker when the allotted time has concluded
- Comments on **non-agenda items** will be heard at the beginning of the meeting
- Comments on **agenda items** will be heard when the item is up for consideration
- The Secretary will call each speaker in the order received

In person

- Fill out and submit a blue speaker card which is available in the meeting room

Via Zoom

- Use the raise hand feature in Zoom to indicate you wish to make a public comment
<https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/205566129-Raising-your-hand-in-a-webinar>
 - If you participate by phone, press *9 to raise your hand
- When prompted by the Secretary, please state your name, affiliation if applicable, and topic

Submitting written comments or materials

- Email written comments or other materials for the Board of Directors to SecOffice@ebmud.com
- Please indicate the meeting date and agenda item number or non-agenda item topic in the subject of the email. Contact information is optional.
- **Please email by 4 p.m. the day prior to the scheduled regular meeting;** written comments and other materials submitted to the Board of Directors will be filed in the record.

To observe the Planning Committee Meeting,
please visit: <https://www.ebmud.com/about-us/board-directors/board-meetings/>

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 9, 2026

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager *CCC*

FROM: Alice E. Towey, Director of Water and Natural Resources *AET*

SUBJECT: San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Project Update

SUMMARY

In 2024, EBMUD, in collaboration with partners in San Joaquin County, successfully completed the Demonstration, Recharge, Extraction and Aquifer Management (DREAM) pilot project to demonstrate the feasibility of groundwater banking and extraction in the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin (Subbasin). Since then, EBMUD, North San Joaquin Water Conservation District (NSJWCD), and Stockton East Water District (SEWD) have been coordinating to develop a larger, long-term groundwater banking project (Long-Term Project) that supports recovery of the critically overdrafted Subbasin while providing a drought supply for EBMUD. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to provide for collaborative planning and evaluation of the Long-Term Project has been developed and an update on the project will be presented at the April 14, 2026 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

Background

Modeling for the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan shows that EBMUD may require up to 15,000 acre-feet (AF) of supplemental water to meet its future demands during the third year of a drought if its water supply allocation under its Central Valley Project contract is reduced. Groundwater banking is one potential strategy to meet this need.

Over the past several decades, EBMUD has partnered with agencies in San Joaquin County to develop a groundwater banking program. The DREAM pilot project, completed in 2024, fulfilled a requirement of the 2014 Protest Dismissal Agreement (PDA), which resolved water rights protests related to EBMUD's Camanche water rights permit until 2040. The PDA required EBMUD and its partners to test groundwater banking in San Joaquin County before pursuing a larger program.

During the DREAM pilot project, EBMUD released 1,000 AF of its Mokelumne River water in surplus years to NSJWCD between 2018 and 2023. After accounting for losses and the 50 percent recharge credit to support replenishing the Subbasin within NSJWCD's service area, about 260 AF was extracted in 2023 and 2024, blended with EBMUD's Mokelumne River water supply, treated, and then delivered to customers in the East Bay.

The pilot project demonstrated the feasibility of groundwater banking, but outstanding issues still need to be addressed to determine a feasible Long-Term Project, including the delivery of water that EBMUD has available for recharge activities; the amount of banked groundwater that can be extracted and used by EBMUD during droughts; and how the Long-Term Project will be implemented and operated to improve the critically overdrafted Subbasin while managing the Mokelumne River sustainably. Project development will also need to consider potential impacts to EBMUD's existing operations like staffing, water quality, and facilities.

The lessons from the pilot project, which include using conserved water from EBMUD's recycled water and conservation programs to simplify the water rights permitting process, increasing in-lieu recharge acreage and adding direct recharge, and re-evaluating the groundwater export permit conditions, are being applied to develop the Long-Term Project.

MOU for the Long-Term Project

NSJWCD, SEWD, and EBMUD ("the Parties") have developed an MOU to study and develop the concept for the Long-Term Project, which could serve as the banking project contemplated by the PDA. The Parties are considering phasing the Long-Term Project with progressively increasing groundwater banking and extraction capacities. If the Parties agree and determine the project is feasible, the first phase would use up to 8,000 AF per year of EBMUD Mokelumne River water available under the PDA to recharge the Subbasin, in exchange for EBMUD receiving a credit to extract a portion of the banked water when needed during drought. Later phases would expand the recharge volume to support EBMUD's long-term need for water.

The MOU will allocate responsibilities for necessary permitting activities. To store water available under EBMUD's water rights in the Subbasin, EBMUD will need to prepare a water rights change petition and secure its approval from the State Water Board. Extraction of the banked groundwater for use by EBMUD will also require the District to negotiate and obtain an export permit from the County of San Joaquin.

Under the MOU, the Parties propose to develop the following five work products to evaluate the Long-Term Project's feasibility:

1. Draft water rights change petition(s) and corresponding environmental documentation
2. Draft groundwater export permit application identifying the proposed terms for extraction of EBMUD banked groundwater
3. Develop a Technical Memorandum (TM) on the proposed existing and new facilities

4. Develop a TM detailing studies to characterize the Subbasin recharge and extraction response
5. Draft proposed plan describing the implementation approach in phases

EBMUD will lead and fund Work Product 1, with NSJWCD and SEWD providing in-kind reviews. The Parties will be responsible for developing Work Products 2 through 5, and the funding arrangement will be negotiated in separate funding agreement(s). After completing the work products, the Parties will determine which phases of the Long-Term Project are viable and prepare the preliminary cost estimate and the draft principles of agreement on the contributions and benefits for each Party.

The MOU also includes the goals of the Long-Term Project including strengthening partnerships to manage the Mokelumne River sustainably; developing and operating a groundwater banking program to improve the critically overdrafted Subbasin; maintaining each Party's ability to operate its respective facilities to meet water supply objectives; implementing equitable cost- and risk-sharing; maintaining a partnership that is inclusive, transparent, and respectful; and collaborating to prepare environmental documentation.

NEXT STEPS

Staff will finalize the MOU in collaboration with NSJWCD and SEWD, pending feedback and discussion from the Planning Committee. NSJWCD briefed its Board of Directors about the MOU on March 30, 2026, and SEWD plans to brief its Board of Directors in April 2026. Staff will provide periodic project updates to the Board. The Long-Term Project will require EBMUD Board approval at a later stage.

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EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 9, 2026

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager *CCC*

FROM: Michelle L. Workman, Manager of Natural Resources *MW*

SUBJECT: Mokelumne Fishery Update – 2025

SUMMARY

In 2025, the Mokelumne River experienced strong returns of both Chinook salmon and steelhead. These results reflect effective collaboration among partner agencies and continued implementation of actions to support fish populations, including fall flow pulses, modernization of hatchery practices, and habitat restoration. The District will continue improving the efficacy of these actions through innovative science and monitoring, thus ensuring the Mokelumne Fishery remains successful. A review of these activities will be presented at the April 14, 2026 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

The Mokelumne River salmon fishery continued its strong performance in 2025 with a total of 10,543 salmon returning to the river. While the total is below the record returns observed in 2023 and 2024, it remains 70 percent higher than the long-term average (1940 to present) of 6,113. The attachment shows salmon returns to the Mokelumne River since recordkeeping began in 1940. Because of year-to-year variability, one indicator used by the District to assess the health of the Mokelumne fishery is the nine-year running average, which represents three complete salmon life cycles. The nine-year average annual return is 14,989 or 143 percent of the long-term average, indicating the fishery is in substantially better condition than it has been historically.

Preliminary coded wire tag (CWT) data from 2025 indicate that 85 percent of the CWT fish recovered in the Mokelumne River were Mokelumne-origin salmon. The number of fish returning this year is largely due to successful Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery (MRFH) production. A total of 5,989 salmon returned to the MRFH, including 1,978 adult females, providing sufficient broodstock to meet egg take goals of approximately 7.5 million eggs to produce over 6.5 million juvenile Chinook salmon for release. This year EBMUD was able to meet and exceed its hatchery goals for mitigation and California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) goals for Ocean enhancement, while also contributing to the CDFW climate resilience goals. Salmon that remained in the river built almost 1,400 nests for a potential of up to 5 million eggs incubating in the river. Effective in-river temperature management in 2025 kept

temperatures below the Water Quality and Resource Management Program criteria of 16.4°C, supporting relatively high in-river egg-to-fry survival, and juvenile salmon are currently moving downstream. As a result, this year's salmon returns provided benefit to both the natural and hatchery production from the Mokelumne River.

In addition to high salmon returns, the Mokelumne River also saw relatively strong returns of the Endangered Species Act-list Central Valley steelhead. The number of steelhead trapped at the Mokelumne hatchery in 2025 and early 2026 reached 561 fish, which was 196 percent higher than the long-term average steelhead return of 189 fish since the hatchery became operational in 1963. Over 800,000 eggs were collected from the steelhead returning to the MRFH exceeding the collection goal by almost 60 percent. These trapping efforts will help EBMUD to reach its goal of growing 250,000 yearling steelhead for release in 2027.

Previous data shows that implementation of pulse flows at the beginning of the spawning season effectively attracts adult fish to return to the river. Water used for these pulses can come from three sources: shaping flood flows, gainshare water, or water designated under EBMUD's Camanche Permit for fisheries benefit. Pulse flow volumes have ranged from over 60 thousand acre-feet (TAF) to less than four TAF depending on water availability. In 2025, the only water available was the Camanche Permit mitigation water (2 TAF), and negotiations with other river partners resulted in an additional one TAF. In October, the District implemented three pulses that were timed to meet salmon migration needs. Pulses were implemented in the first, second, and fourth week in October to maximize the benefit of the pulses throughout the month. A substantial increase in the number of salmon moving upstream was observed during the peak of each pulse, with approximately 30 percent of the 2025 salmon run returning on three days that coincided with the peak of each flow pulse, highlighting the importance of this management action.

The Delta Cross Channel (DCC) gates were open throughout October, which may have contributed to high rates of Mokelumne River salmon straying to neighboring watersheds. Preliminary 2025 CWT data from in-river recoveries showed that almost 50 percent of the Mokelumne River CWT hatchery fish strayed to other rivers in the Sacramento or San Joaquin River basins. Almost 30 percent of Mokelumne River CWT fish ended their migration in the Feather and American Rivers alone, with 21 percent of those straying fish returning to the American River. These stray rates are relatively high, emphasizing the importance of coordinating implementation of management actions like the fall pulse flows with DCC gate closures to facilitate Mokelumne origin fish returning to their natal river.

In addition to core monitoring activities, staff are integrating new innovative monitoring techniques into the Mokelumne River science program. Specifically, staff developed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning techniques to streamline video monitoring of adult salmon and steelhead returning to the river in collaboration with private-sector scientists. Preliminary analysis of data collected using this new method showed strong agreement between AI-based fish passage estimates and human observations with an error rate lower than 2.5 percent. Staff are currently in the process of correcting sources of error to improve the accuracy of this technique in future uses.

The District continues to restore and enhance salmon and steelhead habitat on the Mokelumne River to bolster in-river salmon production and future return rates while meeting regulatory commitments. For example, in February 2026, the District, working with a local landowner, secured 54.7-acre conservation easement on the Mokelumne River. This easement will enable the District to build roughly 23 acres of valuable rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon and steelhead that will satisfy a significant portion of the District's floodplain habitat commitments under the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (HRL) Program. Currently, designing and permitting for this project is nearing 70 percent design, and construction is expected to start in 2027.

NEXT STEPS

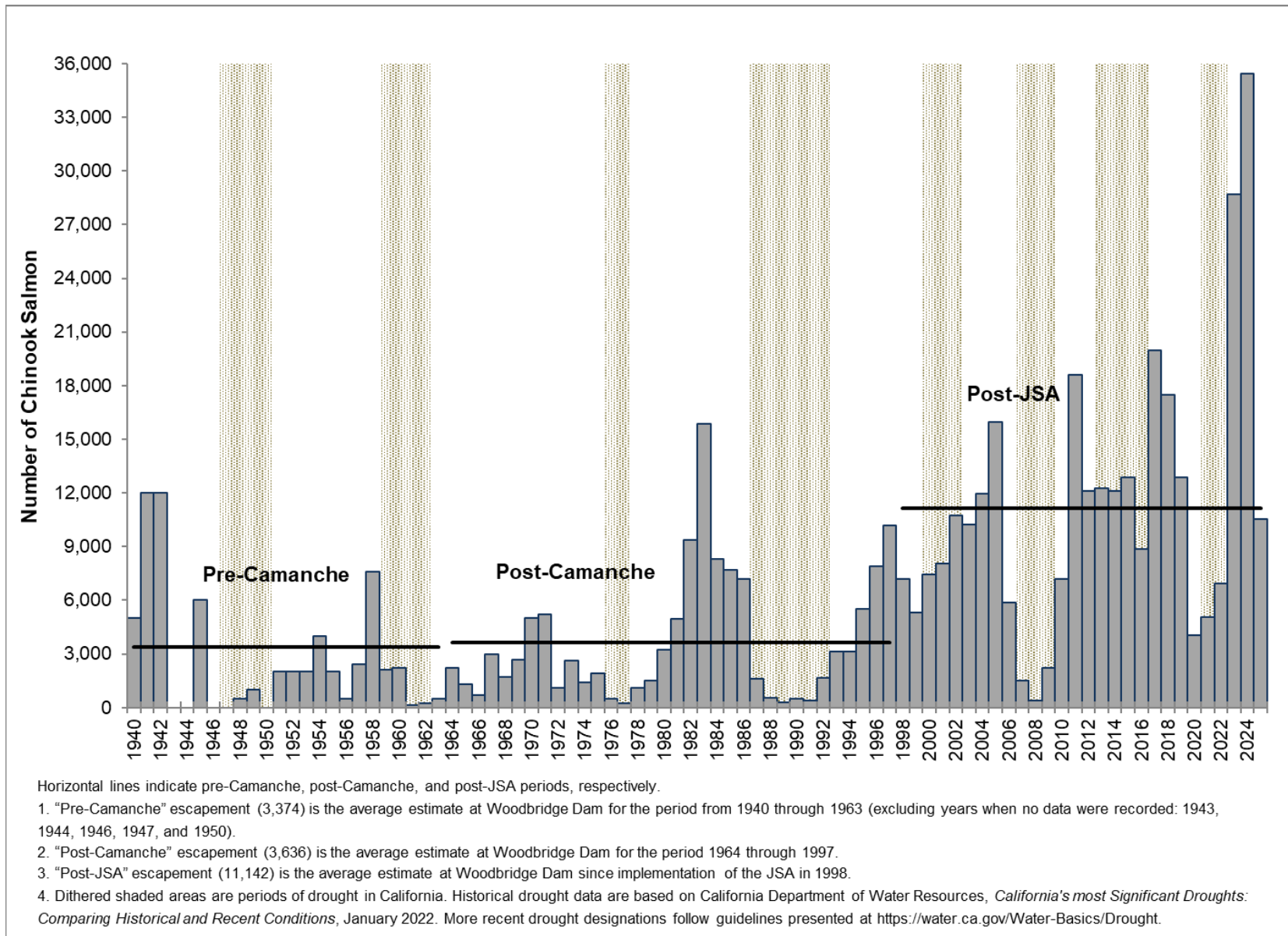
Weather, water temperature, and Delta conditions continue to challenge juvenile salmon migrating from the Mokelumne River. Overcoming these effects remains a priority for fisheries management activities going forward. The District will continue to implement measures to improve the survival of juvenile salmon as they migrate through the Central Delta and will continue to restore habitat for spawning, juvenile rearing, and juvenile migration. In 2026, the District will focus on completing the design of several valuable habitat restoration projects and refining tools to help streamline data recording of adult salmon passage at Woodbridge Dam. This innovation will free up valuable staff time to meet the growing needs of habitat restoration, monitoring, and science that will guide EBMUD through the HRL Program over the next decade.

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Attachment: Annual Chinook Salmon Escapement to the Lower Mokelumne River Graph

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Annual Chinook Salmon Escapement to the Lower Mokelumne River

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EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 9, 2026

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager *CCC*

FROM: Roberto C. Cortez, Manager of Water Operations *RCC*

SUBJECT: Water Quality Program Annual Update – 2025

SUMMARY

The attached report provides an update on the District's efforts to ensure the delivery of high-quality water to customers. Water quality data from calendar year 2025 is summarized in the attachments to the report. A presentation on the Water Quality Program will be made at the April 14, 2026 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

From January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, the District met all federal and state drinking water standards and 95 percent of the District's internal goals (127 of 133 goals were met). As in previous updates, levels of two groups of disinfection byproducts exceeded District internal goals, and some operational targets were not met. These are explained further in Attachment 1. The internal water quality goals are presented in Attachment 2.

The District continues to monitor evolving federal and state regulations related to lead, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and other contaminants of concern in drinking water. Many federal drinking water regulations are pending with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as priorities are established under the current administration.

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Attachments: 1. Water Quality Annual Report – 2025
2. EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 through December 31, 2025

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WATER QUALITY ANNUAL REPORT – 2025

This report summarizes the District's efforts to deliver high-quality water to its customers for the calendar year 2025.

During this period, the District met all federal and state drinking water standards and 95 percent of the District's internal goals (127 of 133 goals were met). As in prior years, levels of two disinfection byproducts (DBPs) exceeded District goals, and one distribution system disinfectant residual goal and one mineral content goal were not met. In addition to numerical goals and standards, this report highlights the District's efforts to minimize potential lead exposure to customers, monitor contaminants of emerging concern, and prepare for upcoming regulatory changes.

District Water Quality Goals

The District's internal water quality goals are substantially more stringent than federal and state water quality standards. The following contains information about the goals that were not met during this reporting period.

Chlorinated disinfectant byproducts (DBPs): During 2025, the District exceeded two internal water quality goals related to chlorinated DBPs. Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) are regulated DBPs that form when chlorine reacts with natural organic matter in the water. The District's goals of 40 parts per billion (ppb) for TTHMs and 30 ppb for HAA5 are half of regulatory standards. Compliance with the DBP regulations is based on a running annual average of samples collected from each of sixteen individual locations in the distribution system. The District's goal for TTHMs was exceeded in 30 of the 64 individual TTHM samples during this period. For HAA5, the District's goal was exceeded in 43 of 64 individual samples. Ongoing capital improvement projects at the water treatment plants (WTPs) will allow staff to better control DBP concentrations.

Distribution reservoir chlorine residuals: The District's goal, consistent with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Partnership for Safe Water, is to maintain at least 0.5 mg/L chlorine concentration in at least 95 percent of distribution reservoirs each month. This goal was not met in 7 of 12 months during 2025. Staff responded to each event by boosting the chlorine residual, accelerating the rate of reservoir cycling, and seasonally removing excess storage. The District has two automated chlorine boosting stations to continuously measure the chlorine residual and add chlorine when needed in locations with persistently long residence times and historically low chlorine residuals.

Filter Effluent Turbidity: Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water and indicates how effectively filters at water treatment plants (WTPs) remove particulate material. Consistent with industry best practices, the District's goal is to maintain turbidity in filter effluent below 0.1 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) in 99.9 percent of samples each month. This goal was not met at Upper San Leandro WTP. The target was achieved in 98.8 percent of samples in October and 98.3 percent in November. Following a prolonged shutdown during construction, the WTP returned to service in early October. Although individual filters performed well and met all

turbidity targets, the combined filter effluent experienced several turbidity spikes in October and November. These spikes were not related to filter performance but were caused by the dislodging of sediments and biofilms that accumulated in the combined effluent pipe during the shutdown. Operators made adjustments, and turbidity levels in the combined filter effluent improved significantly in November. By December the District's performance goals were met.

Corrosion Indices and Total Dissolved Solids: Water chemistry is adjusted at each WTP to minimize corrosion in the distribution system. The parameter used to track corrosion is the Langelier Saturation Index (LSI). The District's LSI target is between -0.5 and 0.75 in 95 percent of samples. At USL WTP, the LSI slightly exceeded 0.75 in 2 of 13 samples. The water from USL Reservoir is naturally higher in dissolved minerals, primarily calcium, causing the LSI to exceed the target. Elevated LSI does not increase corrosion rates but can lead to formation of whitish spots on glass and dishes, and cause scale buildup in pipes and water heaters. For the same reason, the District's Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) goal was not met during the fourth quarter. The average TDS level at USL WTP was 255 ppm, slightly exceeding the goal of 250 ppm. TDS is an aesthetic concern and does not have any adverse health impacts.

Other Water Quality Issues

The District has several ongoing water quality initiatives to prepare for upcoming regulatory changes or potential threats to water quality.

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

In April of 2024, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized new regulations for six PFAS: Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) and its ammonium salt (so called "GenX chemicals"), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). In chemical and product manufacturing, GenX chemicals are considered a replacement for PFOA, and PFBS is considered a replacement for PFOS. EPA's regulations include Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for 5 of these 6 compounds, along with a Hazard Index (HI) calculation for four of them to account for cumulative health effects when these compounds co-occur. Since publication of the federal rule, there has been a partial rollback, various delays, and ongoing legal challenges, both in support of and in opposition to the regulations. The outcome of these legal cases is uncertain. The state of California continues development of its own regulations and is expected to be more stringent than the federal rules.

In 2025, the District completed its required PFAS monitoring under the federal Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). These results were reported to the EPA and included in the District's annual Consumer Confidence Report. Each WTP effluent was sampled quarterly for at least four quarters. All regulated PFAS results under this program were below the Method Reporting Levels (MRLs), the lowest level EPA considers reliable. There were two very low detections of perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), which is unregulated, during the UCMR5 sampling. Nationwide, about 15 percent of all large water systems and 8 percent of all small water systems had at least one regulated PFAS over the health-based levels.

In advance of the upcoming regulations, the District has an ongoing PFAS monitoring program, both from the WTPs and in the watersheds. Based on results to date, the District believes that blending higher concentration water sources with lower concentration sources will be sufficient ensure compliance with the new regulatory standards.

Microplastics

In February, the State Board announced that sampling and handling protocols for microplastics in drinking water would be finalized by the end of 2026. Microplastics sampling is required pursuant to Senate Bill 1422. Once these protocols are set, selected large water systems, including the District, will be required to participate in an initial sampling effort to field verify these new procedures and protocols.

Phase 1 of the sampling will include raw surface water sources, and Phase 2 will include filtered water sources. Each phase is expected to take about two years. All drinking water utilities in the state will eventually be required to conduct four consecutive years of microplastics monitoring and include the results in their Consumer Confidence Reports.

Lead

The District continues to minimize customer exposure to lead in drinking water through careful monitoring of corrosion control at the WTPs and in the distribution system, and removal of any remaining lead-containing components. Based on thousands of samples collected from customers' taps, lead levels in the District's distribution system remain very low.

Historically, the District had about 7,500 lead service lines, all installed during the 1940s when copper and steel were in short supply due to wartime demands. Shortly after the war, the District began removing these lines. By 1962, half had been replaced and by 2000, 97 percent had been eliminated. Following extensive efforts to identify the remaining lead service lines, all known lead service lines were removed by 2020.

The only remaining lead components are short connectors that join galvanized service lines to District water mains (know as "pigtailed"). For decades, the District routinely removed these pigtailed whenever they were encountered during regular work. In 2020, the District began a proactive removal program. This effort is nearly complete, with fewer than 10 lead pigtailed remaining. Full removal is expected by summer 2026.

Even after all known lead components have been removed, additional requirements apply, particularly for galvanized pipes that were previously connected to lead service lines. These galvanized pipes may leach lead into customers' water even after the original lead pipe has been removed. District data indicate that this does not occur in our system. Nevertheless, regulations require that these pipes, referred to as Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) in the federal rule, be as if they were lead.

The District has approximately 3,900 GRRs, all located on private property (i.e., the customer side of the meter). In accordance with federal regulations, the District notified affected customers of their service line status by the November 2024 deadline. Annual re-notification is required, along with additional notifications when there is a change in the customer account or when a GRR is disturbed, for example, during a water meter replacement.

Beginning in 2027, additional requirements take effect related to customer notification and removal of GRR service lines. In the District's case, because the only remaining GRR components are on the customer side of the meter, customers will need to pay for replacement (unless state or federal funding is made available). These notifications must also explain the health effects of lead exposure.

Through detailed study of customer GRR service lines, the District has determined that lead exposure from GRR service lines is indistinguishable from other galvanized customer service lines (lines that were not exposed to lead). A study of the District's galvanized pipes was completed in 2025 to evaluate both the water conveyed through these pipes and the scale that forms inside them. In addition to collecting hundreds of water samples, the study involved extracting sections of galvanized pipe, both GRRs and non-GRRs, and sending them to the EPA's Office of Research and Development. These pipes were cut open and the interior scale was carefully removed and analyzed for concentrations of various metals, including lead. The study concluded that the District's GRRs do not expose customers to elevated levels of lead.

These low results are likely due to the District's continuous corrosion control practices and the fact that the lead-containing materials in the District water system were removed decades ago. District staff believe there is no health benefit to requiring customers to remove GRRs. Using these results the District could pursue a variance from the federal Safe Drinking Water Act from the EPA Administrator and believes such a variance would avoid unnecessarily alarming communications with customers and avoid customer expense.

The District has a long history of protecting public health and reducing customers' exposure to lead in drinking water. Our efforts to remove lead service lines, pigtails, and manage GRRs reflect this commitment. At the same time, we are pursuing practical approaches, such as a potential variance, where our data show it is safe and effective. This ensures the District continues to safeguard our customers' water while avoiding unnecessary replacements or costs to customers that do not improve water quality.

EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2025

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
EPA/State Water Quality Regulations										
Primary (Health Standards)										
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum	ug/L	1000	600	50	200			½MCL	500	Met
Antimony	ug/L	6	1	6				DLR	6	Met
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	2				½MCL	5	Met
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	0.2				½MCL	3.5	Met
Barium	ug/L	1000	2000	100				½MCL	500	Met
Beryllium	ug/L	4	1	1				½MCL	2	Met
Cadmium	ug/L	5	0.04	1				½MCL	2.5	Met
Chromium (total)	ug/L	50		10				½MCL	25	Met
Cyanide	mg/L	0.15	0.15	0.1				DLR	0.1	Met
Fluoride (source water)	mg/L	2	1	0.1				½MCL	1	Met
Hexavalent chromium	ug/L	10	0.02	0.1				½MCL	5	Met
Mercury	ug/L	2	1.2	1				½MCL	1	Met
Nickel	ug/L	100	12	10				½MCL	50	Met
Nitrate + Nitrite Total (as N)	mg/L	10	10					½MCL	5	Met
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	0.4				½MCL	5	Met
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	1	0.4				½MCL	0.5	Met
Perchlorate	ug/L	6	1	1				½MCL	3	Met
Selenium	ug/L	50	30	5				½MCL	25	Met
Thallium	ug/L	2	0.1	1				½MCL	1	Met
Organic Chemicals										
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	ug/L	200	1000	0.5				½MCL	100	Met
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	1	0.1	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	ug/L	5	0.3	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	ug/L	5	3	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	ug/L	6	10	0.5				½MCL	3	Met
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	5	5	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)	ug/L	600	600	0.5				½MCL	300	Met
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	ug/L	0.5	0.4	0.5				DLR	0.5	Met
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	5	0.5	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
1,3-Dichloropropene (Total)	ug/L	0.5	0.2	0.5				DLR	0.5	Met
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	ug/L	5	6	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Benzene	ug/L	1	0.15	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.5	0.1	0.5				DLR	0.5	Met
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	ug/L	5	4	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Ethylbenzene	ug/L	300	300	0.5				½MCL	150	Met
Freon 113(1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane)	ug/L	1200	4000	10				½MCL	600	Met
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ug/L	13	13	3	5			½MCL	6.5	Met

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.

Compounds highlighted in blue appear more than once in this table.

**Status is either "Met or "Not Met". If goal was not met, number shown is the percent of samples not meeting the goal.*

EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2025

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	ug/L	70	70	0.5				½MCL	35	Met
Styrene	ug/L	100	0.5	0.5				½MCL	50	Met
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ug/L	5	0.06	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Toluene	ug/L	150	150	0.5				½MCL	75	Met
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ug/L	5	1.7	0.5				½MCL	2.5	Met
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	ug/L	150	1300	5				½MCL	75	Met
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	ug/L	0.5	0.05	0.5				DLR	0.5	Met
Xylenes (Total)	ug/L	1750	1800	0.5				½MCL	875	Met
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE)	ug/L	6	13	0.5				½MCL	3	Met
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE)	ug/L	10	50	0.5				½MCL	5	Met
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)										
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	ug/L	0.2	0.003	0.01				½MCL	0.1	Met
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	pg/L	30	0.05	5				½MCL	15	Met
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ug/L	50	3	1				½MCL	25	Met
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	ug/L	70	20	10				½MCL	35	Met
Alachlor (Alanex)	ug/L	2	4	1				½MCL	1	Met
Atrazine (Aatrex)	ug/L	1	0.15	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
Bentazon (Basagran)	ug/L	18	200	2				½MCL	9	Met
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/L	0.2	0.007	0.1				½MCL	0.1	Met
Carbofuran	ug/L	18	0.7	5				½MCL	9	Met
Chlordane	ug/L	0.1	0.03	0.1				DLR	0.1	Met
Dalapon	ug/L	200	790	10				½MCL	100	Met
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ug/L	400	200	5				½MCL	200	Met
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	ug/L	4	12	3				DLR	3	Met
Dinoseb (DNBP)	ug/L	7	14	2				½MCL	3.5	Met
Diquat	ug/L	20	6	4				½MCL	10	Met
Endothall	ug/L	100	94	45				½MCL	50	Met
Endrin	ug/L	2	0.3	0.1				½MCL	1	Met
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	ug/L	0.05	0.01	0.02				½MCL	0.025	Met
Glyphosate	ug/L	700	900	25				½MCL	350	Met
Heptachlor	ug/L	0.01	0.008	0.01				DLR	0.01	Met
Heptachlor epoxide	ug/L	0.01	0.006	0.01				DLR	0.01	Met
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	1	0.03	0.5				½MCL	0.5	Met
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	50	2	1				½MCL	25	Met
Lindane (Gamma BHC)	ug/L	0.2	0.032	0.2				DLR	0.2	Met
Methoxychlor	ug/L	30	0.09	10				½MCL	15	Met
Molinate	ug/L	20	1	2				½MCL	10	Met
Oxamyl (Vydate)	ug/L	50	26	20				½MCL	25	Met
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	ug/L	0.5	0.09	0.5				DLR	0.5	Met

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EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2025

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	ug/L	1	0.3	0.2				½MCL	0.5	Met
Picloram	ug/L	500	166	1				½MCL	250	Met
Simazine	ug/L	4	4	1				½MCL	2	Met
Thiobencarb	ug/L	70	42	1	1			½MCL	35	Met
Toxaphene	ug/L	3	0.03	1				½MCL	0.15	Met
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ug/L	0.005	0.0007	0.005				DLR	0.005	Met
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4.0	0.007	4.0		4.0		PQL [1]	4.0	Met
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4.0	1	4.0		4.0		PQL [1]	4.0	Met
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	10.0		3.0		3.0		½MCL [1]	5.0	Met
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ug/L					1.0		NL	1.0	Met
Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)	ng/L	10.0		4.0				½MCL [1]	5.0	Met
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate (HFPO-DA or GenX Chemicals)	ng/L	10.0		5.0				½MCL [1]	5.0	Met
PFAS Hazard Index	unitless	1						MCL [2]	1	Met
Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)										
Bromate	ug/L	10	0.1	1				½MCL	5	Met
Chlorite	ug/L	1000	50	20				½MCL	500	Met
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60						½MCL	30	Not Met
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ug/L	80						½MCL	40	Not Met
Radionuclides										
Gross alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15		3				½MCL	7.5	Met
Beta/photon emitters		4 mrem/yr		4 pCi/L			50 pCi/L	Other [3]	25	Met
Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	5						½MCL	2.5	Met
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2				½MCL	4	Met
Tritium	pCi/L	20000	400	1000				½MCL	10000	Met
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1				½MCL	10	Met
Microbiological										
%Total Coliforms Positive/Mo.	Organisms/ 100 ml	5%						Other [4]	0.5%	Met
TCR Tap Total Chlorine Residual	mg-Cl ₂ /L							Meets Partnership for Safe Water	≥ 0.5 mg-Cl ₂ /L in ≥95% of routine samples per month	Met
Reservoir Total Chlorine Residual	mg-Cl ₂ /L							Exceeds Partnership for Safe Water [5a]	≥ 0.5 mg-Cl ₂ /L in ≥95% of reservoirs per month [5b]	Not Met
Treatment Techniques										
Individual Filter Effluent (IFE) Turbidity	NTU							Exceeds Partnership for Safe Water [6]	<0.10 NTU in 99.5% of samples per filter (monthly)	Met
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity	NTU							Exceeds Partnership for Safe Water [6]	< 0.10 NTU in 99.9% of samples per WTP (monthly)	Not Met
Distribution System Fluoride	mg/L							Other [7]	0.6-1.2	Met
Lead (P90 at customer tap)	ug/L		0.2	5			15	½ AL[8]	7.5	Met
Copper (P90 at customer tap)	ug/L		300	50			1300	½ AL[8]	650	Met

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EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2025

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	DLR	SMCL	NL	Other	Basis	Goal	Status
Langelier Saturation Index (LSI)	unitless							Corrosion Control	-0.5 to 0.75 in 95% WTP effluent samples (annually)	Not Met
Acrylamide	Dose and %						(0.05% monomer by wt. dose not to exceed 1 mg/L)	Other [9]	0.05% monomer by wt. dose not to exceed 1 mg/L	Met
Secondary (Aesthetic) Standards										
Aluminum	ug/L	1000	600	50	200			½SMCL	100	Met
Chloride	mg/L				250			½SMCL	125	Met
Color	color unit				15			½SMCL	7.5	Met
Copper (entry to distribution system)	ug/L		300	50	1000			½SMCL	500	Met
Foaming agents (MBAS)	ug/L				500			½SMCL	250	Met
Iron	ug/L				300		100	Other [10]	100	Met
Manganese	ug/L				50	500	15	Other [10]	15	Met
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	ug/L	13	13	3	5			½SMCL	2.5	Met
Odor threshold	TON				3			SMCL	3	Met
Silver	ug/L				100			½SMCL	50	Met
Specific Conductance	uS/cm				900			½SMCL	450	Met
Sulfate	mg/L				250			½SMCL	125	Met
Thiobencarb	ug/L	70	42	1	1			½SMCL	0.5	Met
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L				500			½SMCL	250	Not Met
Turbidity (distribution)	NTU				5			½SMCL	2.5	Met
Zinc	ug/L				5000			½SMCL	2500	Met
Customer Expectations										
District-caused complaints	Complaints/month						30	Other [11]	30	Met
Emerging Contaminants										
Inorganic Chemicals										
Boron	ug/L			100		1000		NL	1000	Met
Chlorate	ug/L					800		NL	800	Met
Organic Chemicals										
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/L					330		NL	330	Met
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ug/L					330		NL	330	Met
Anatoxin-a	ug/L					4		NL [12]	4	Met
Cylindrospermopsin	ug/L					0.3		NL [12]	0.3	Met
Microcystins	ug/L					0.03		NL [12]	0.03	Met
Saxitoxins	ug/L					0.6		NL [12]	0.6	Met
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA]	ng/L		3			10		NL	10	Met
N-Nitrosodiethylamine [NDEA]	ng/L					10		NL	10	Met
Naphthalene	ug/L					17		NL	17	Met

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.

Compounds highlighted in blue appear more than once in this table.

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EBMUD Water Quality Goals – January 1 to December 31, 2025

NOTES:

[1] For District Water Quality Goal setting, the US EPA Practical Quantification Limit (PQL) is used for perfluorinated compounds in cases where the California Division of Drinking Water has yet to establish a Detection Limit for the Purposes of Reporting (DLR).

[2] PFAS Hazard Index is calculated by adding the ratio of the water sample concentration to a Health-Based Water Concentrations of four PFAS compounds: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS.

[3] Beta/photon emitters MCL is in units of millirems per year (mrem/yr) annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ, and the corresponding amount of radioactivity is specific to the type of particle. A screening level of 50 pCi/L is used to determine if additional analyses are required to determine if more sensitive analyses are required. The EBMUD goal is set at ½ screening level.

[4] 1/10th of the 5% MCL

[5] (a) ≥ 0.5 mg-Cl₂/L in $\geq 95\%$ of routine monthly samples; (b) excludes reservoirs post treatment data

[6] < 0.10 NTU 95% of the time

[7] Optimal Fluoride Dose (0.7 mg/L) per 2015 US Public Health Service recommendation

[8] ½ Action Level; compliance based on in-home samples. The “P90” value is the 90% percentile value from the Lead and Copper Rule regulatory compliance data.

[9] USEPA Treatment Technique

[10] Based on operational experience

[11] Based on historical data

[12] Recommended interim notification levels from Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to the State Water Resources Control Board

Note: District to meet all applicable regulatory requirements at all times.

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EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 9, 2026

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager *CCC*

FROM: Amit K. Mutsuddy, Director of Wastewater *AM*

SUBJECT: Progressive Design Build - Owner Advisor Services for Main Wastewater Treatment Plant Dewatering Improvements Project

SUMMARY

The District selected a consultant to provide Owner Advisor (OA) services for the Main Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP) Dewatering Improvements Project (Project). The OA role is a key component of progressive design build (PDB) projects and is a new approach for the District. Under a single agreement, the OA will guide the District through the procurement process and provide oversight of the PDB team responsible for designing and constructing the new sludge dewatering facility. The OA will also provide technical support during design and oversight during construction. This approach differs from the District's recent practice of using phased consultant agreements for large and complex projects, which can involve separate agreements for predesign, detailed design, and engineering services during construction. The OA agreement will be discussed at the April 14, 2026 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

The preliminary design for the Project has been completed and will move to the detailed design phase. The District has traditionally used the design-bid-build method to deliver capital improvement projects but will implement PDB for the Project. PDB allows the District to select a combined design and construction team to complete the project based on its qualifications rather than the lowest responsive bid. Under PDB, a request for proposals (RFP) was issued for OA services to guide the procurement of a PDB team and the subsequent implementation of the project.

The OA consultant will serve a critical role through the three phases of the project: PDB team procurement, design, and construction. Throughout the Project, the OA team will support the District and foster a collaborative approach between the District and the PDB team. The services provided by the OA will vary over the phases of the project, and the District will direct which services will be needed during each phase.

During the procurement phase, the OA will conduct outreach to notify firms of the project plan, check their interest and availability, and identify concerns that could discourage participation. The procurement will occur in two steps, a request for qualifications (RFQ) to create a short list of the most qualified firms followed by an RFP to these firms. The OA will lead development of the RFQ and RFP documents with close District support and collaboration.

During the design phase, the OA will provide a technical advisory role, helping the District evaluate proposed designs from the PDB team, review the detailed cost estimates of the design, and facilitate input from key District stakeholders to ensure the design achieves project goals.

During the construction phase, the OA will provide construction oversight, including construction inspection services to ensure the design intent and quality meets the District's needs. The OA will facilitate input from District staff and collaborate with District construction management and inspection staff.

The single OA agreement will span the duration of this project. This approach differs from the recently developed phased approach for design consultants, explained at the September 9, 2025 Planning Committee meeting, where one consultant provides services with multiple agreements over the duration of the project.

NEXT STEPS

Staff will continue to update the Board with key milestones and the efforts to utilize PDB delivery methods for District projects. The OA agreement will be brought to the Board for consideration at its April 28, 2026 meeting. The PDB contract for the Project will be brought to the Board for consideration in summer 2027, after the RFQ/RFP process and negotiation of a design phase agreement with the PDB team.

CCC:AKM:gdw

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 9, 2026
MEMO TO: Board of Directors
THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager *CCC*
FROM: Michelle L. Workman, Manager of Natural Resources *MLW*
SUBJECT: Annual Watershed and Recreation Report – 2025

SUMMARY

This memorandum provides an overview of the District's watershed and recreation activities in calendar year 2025 across the East Bay and Mokelumne watersheds. An update will be presented at the April 14, 2026 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

The District's watershed and recreation facilities continue to be popular with the public, attracting approximately two million visitors annually. Most visitation occurs at the developed recreation areas, including approximately one million visitors to Lafayette Recreation Area and more than 412,000 visitors to Camanche Recreation Area in 2025. In the East Bay watershed, visitation increased 7.5 percent to 1,488,623 visitors. In contrast, visitation to the Mokelumne watershed decreased by 14 percent to 557,664 visitors. Wildfire management remains the primary concern for East Bay watershed users. In the Mokelumne watershed, recreation area maintenance, and public safety are key priorities.

NEXT STEPS

In the East Bay, wildfire mitigation will remain the top priority for 2026. In both the East Bay and Mokelumne, staff is implementing a vessel quarantine program at San Pablo Reservoir and Camanche Reservoir for recreational boating following a closure in 2024 in response to the discovery of the invasive golden mussel in the San Joaquin Delta. For the Mokelumne area, the District will continue the seasonal prohibition of alcohol at Camanche Recreation Area beginning May 1, 2026, and work with the Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to treat wildfire fuels around Camanche and Pardee reservoirs with prescribed burning.

CCC:MLW:asu

Attachment: 2025 Watershed and Recreation Summary Report

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2025 WATERSHED AND RECREATION SUMMARY REPORT

Watershed and recreation programs and projects strengthen the District's relationship with local communities and helps ensure a safe and enjoyable experience for recreational visitors.

Significant watershed and recreation activities in 2025 included:

Mokelumne

- Treated over 400 acres of watershed land using prescribed fire to reduce fire fuels and invasive plants.
- Implemented a seasonal prohibition of alcohol at the Camanche Recreation Area from May 1, 2025 through September 30, 2025.
- Boat launching facilities on the Mokelumne watershed remained closed in 2025 due to the ongoing threat from the golden mussel.
- Hosted Kid's Fishing Day event at Camanche South Shore with over 100 participants.

East Bay

- Hosted 18 water education field trips at Lafayette and San Pablo reservoirs.
- Hosted the Family Fishing Day at San Pablo Reservoir with 187 participants.
- Completed a \$2.8 million grant funded fuel management project along the Oakland/Berkeley watershed interface. Partners included U.C. Berkeley, East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD), and City of Berkeley.

Mokelumne Watershed and Recreation

Recreational facilities on the Mokelumne watershed continue to attract many visitors for swimming, camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, and boating. Attendance at Pardee and Camanche recreation areas declined compared to previous years, largely due to the boat launch closure following the discovery of golden mussels in the San Joaquin Delta. Attendance at Camanche North and South Shore recreation areas was also affected by the seasonal alcohol prohibition that began on May 1, 2025. Although measures decreased overall visitation, they were important steps to protect the District's water supply from invasive golden mussels and to improve visitor safety at the Camanche Recreation Area.

The seasonal alcohol prohibition at Camanche Recreation Area was effective in reducing the overall number of public safety incidents, resulting in a 49 percent decrease in incidents compared to the previous 5-year average (2020-2024). The closure of boat launching also contributed to this decrease in incidents and no reportable boating accidents occurred in 2025. Most visitors complied with the alcohol prohibition at Camanche with only 0.6 percent of visitors violating the prohibition. A well-organized public information strategy leading into the summer recreation season and consistent enforcement and education by rangers were instrumental in the success of the prohibition in its first year.

Work on the Mokelumne watershed continues to focus on fire road and trail maintenance and wildland fire fuel reduction. Rangers completed a 380-acre prescribed burn project south of Camanche Reservoir intended to reduce fire fuels, eliminate invasive species, and improve range

and habitat conditions and watershed health overall. This burn was completed through a cooperative agreement with the Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit of Cal Fire.

Tables 1 and 2 show annual visitation for the Mokelumne area recreation venues and public safety performance results.

Table 1 – Annual Visitation at Mokelumne Recreation Venues (Visitor Days)

Location	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Camanche North Shore	210,870	202,431	216,343	181,384	178,785
Camanche South Shore	272,027	270,615	307,849	304,603	233,872
Pardee Recreation Area	65,147	65,034	85,140	74,172	52,017
Mokelumne River Day Use	62,598	39,475	15,000 est.	59,769	68,659
Camanche Hills Hunting Preserve	12,366	12,463	12,999	13,935	12,802
Watershed Trails	18,973	11,515	11,101	13,634	11,529
Total	641,981	601,533	648,432	647,497	557,664

CY – Calendar Year

Table 2 – Public Safety in the Mokelumne Watershed

KPI	Goal	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Boating Accidents (# of accidents per boating day)	0.01%	0.016% 5 accidents 32,079 vessels	0.015% 4 accidents 27,508 vessels	0.003% 1 accident 33,015 vessels	0.0134% 4 accidents 29,936 vessels	0% 0 accidents No Vessels Launched
Visitor Incidents (# of visitor incidents per visitor day)	0.2%	0.029% 184 incidents / 641,945 visitors	0.037% 223 incidents / 601,533 visitors	0.028% 181 incidents / 648,432 visitors	0.036% 235 incidents / 647,497 visitors	0.018% 103 incidents/ 557,664 visitors

KPI – Key Performance Indicators

East Bay Watershed Recreation

Approximately 1.5 million visitors explored and enjoyed the East Bay reservoirs and watershed trails. Crime at the recreation areas and on the watershed trails remained low, and there were no major accidents or significant public safety related incidents reported during the year.

Wildfire management continues to be a priority. Staff oversaw the completion of the Grizzly Peak Vegetation Project to modify vegetation on 12 acres of EBMUD watershed. This work is part of a larger project designed to protect more than 29,000 structures and keep evacuation routes clear in the event of wildfire. This project was a collaboration between EBMUD, U.C. Berkeley, Berkeley Fire, and EBRPD. Funding for the project was provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection wildfire prevention grant program. Staff continues to manage the senescing stand of Monterey Pines along San Pablo Reservoir, known as the San Pablo Pines. In 2025, a total of 284 dead trees were felled and processed on site.

Table 3 shows visitation for the East Bay Recreation Area venues.

Table 3 – Recreation Visitation at East Bay Recreation Venues (Visitor Days)

Location	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Lafayette Recreation Area	1,056,289	1,086,006	1,068,022	1,051,000	1,138,917
San Pablo Recreation Area	120,393	152,478	125,980	95,322	83,241
Trails East Bay Trails	241,930	241,225	253,914	237,460	266,465
Total	1,418,612	1,461,709	1,447,916	1,383,782	1,488,623

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