Meeting: **Reservoir Committee & Authority Board** **January 16, 2026**
Agenda Item 4.1

Subject: **January 2026 Plan of Finance Update**

Requested Action:

Review and discuss the January 2026 Plan of Finance Update.

Detailed Description/Background:

In 2021 a Draft Plan of Finance was prepared and was focused on addressing the three big questions. An updated plan was provided to board in May 2023. Since that time, a lot of progress has been made to refine and clarify elements of the Plan of Finance. The purpose of this update is to provide the Sites Authority and Reservoir Committee with an updated financial forecast and cash flows based on estimated construction costs from 2027 thru 2034 to assist Participants as they determine their commitment to the Sites Project (Project) and approve the Benefits and Obligations Contract (B&O Contract).

The January 2026 Plan of Finance Update incorporates refinements to project cost estimates (updated June 2025), construction schedules (updated January 2026), escalation assumptions (as proposed herein), and WIFIA loan and financing structure (updated November 2025). The Plan also includes revised interest rate assumptions, updated State and Bureau cash flows, and a standardized method of illustrating Participant costs using a one-percent Base Capacity Interest.

The updated analysis evaluates three financing scenarios—interest-only during construction, capitalized interest through construction, and full pay-as-you-go—and outlines anticipated annual debt service obligations, cash flow requirements, and operating costs under each scenario. This update ensures the invoicing and payments anticipated aligns with the approach reflected in the December 2025 B&O Contract structure.

Consistent with Participant input, the January 2026 POF Update presents costs using a standardized 1) one-percent Base Capacity Interest Only and 2) one-percent Base Capacity Interest with Down Stream allocation. This approach allows Participants to evaluate multiple participation levels and financing paths. The report includes annual cash flows under all three financing scenarios:

1. Interest-only during construction
2. Capitalized interest through construction

3. Self-funding (Pay-as-you-go)

Each scenario includes forecasted debt service, fixed O&M, and variable O&M components.

The January 2026 POF Update will be updated one final time for incorporation into the Program Baseline Report. If Participants have any comments on this document, Staff would appreciate receiving them by March 1, 2026.

Prior Action:

May 19, 2023: Reviewed and discussed the 2023 Draft Plan of Finance.

Fiscal Impact/Funding Source:

The Amendment 3 Work Plan includes a sufficient budget to cover required resources and activities in support of the Plan of Finance and ultimately, the Benefits and Obligations Contract development. Any required adjustments based on feedback during the final rating or the WIFIA Loan development will be considered within the Fiscal Year Budget development process.

Staff Contact:

Shayleen O'Connell

Primary Service Provider:

Montague DeRose

Attachments:

Attachment A – January 2026 Plan of Finance Update - Narrative and Cost Tables.

January 2026 Cash Flow Forecast and Plan of Finance Update

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Sites Authority and Reservoir Committee with an updated financial forecast and cash flows based on estimated construction costs beginning in 2027 through substantial completion in 2033, plus start-up and punch list items in 2034 and 2035, to assist Participants as they determine their commitment to the Sites Project (Project) and approve the Benefits and Obligations Contract (B&O Contract). This update is based on the most recent construction cost estimate and includes estimated financing consistent with the Board's adopted Master Resolution, Guiding Principles, WIFIA Reserve Policy and Debt Management Policy. The analysis is different from previous finance plan updates in 2021 and 2023 in that it focuses on Project cash flows from 2027 forward and does not provide information by Participant. Instead, the analysis shows projected cash flows for the Project and the equivalent cash flow for a one percent Base Facilities Capacity Interest and associated Downstream Capacity Facilities Share, if applicable. In this way, Participants can use the analysis to evaluate different levels of Participation by applying different levels of Base Capacity Interest to the resulting cash flow for a one percent Base Capacity Facilities Interest.

Assumptions and Cost Drivers

Capital Cost. The most recent cost estimate used in the analysis is $7.5 billion (prepared in 2024 dollars, but presented to the board in June 2025 following Value Planning input), the "Governance Budget" for the Project. This estimate is escalated to future year dollars for purposes of modeling financing and cash flow. Using the escalation factors described below, the total estimated cost of the Project (including construction, planning and design, land and right-of-way, environmental and permitting, and other activities such as project management and support, legal, etc.) totals $9.4 billion in escalated dollars over the period 2027 through 2035. The attached forecasts are based on a substantial completion date in 2033, with initial operations starting in 2034. Start-up costs (e.g., testing and punch list items) are anticipated in 2034 and 2035, and are included in the construction cash flow ending in 2035.

Capital Cost Escalation Factors. Escalation and inflation assumptions impact future cash flow needs. *Table 1. Major Assumptions* shows escalation rates and interest rates used in this update and those used in the 2023 update. In general, escalation rates are higher in all categories due to recent trends in inflation and cost escalation. For purposes of this update, it is assumed that construction costs escalate at a weighted average rate of about 3.7% annually from 2024. This escalation rate reflects recent trends for the different construction packages (e.g., reservoir construction escalates at 3.9%, while conveyance facilities escalate at a rate of 3.5%.) Planning and Design costs were escalated at 3.0%, reflecting current inflation rates, while land acquisition costs are assumed to escalate at 7.0% per year. These estimates are to be adjusted as work progresses to best reflect then current conditions.

Construction escalation rates are an important driver of the ultimate cost of the Project as is schedule. For example, a 100 basis point (one percent) increase in construction escalation rates would add about $550 million to the total cost of the Project.

Operating and Maintenance Costs (O&M). Consistent with the current draft of the B&O Contract, O&M costs are expected to be allocated to Participants, and the State and Bureau, as either Fixed O&M charges or Variable O&M charges. Fixed O&M Costs include labor, materials, chemicals, repair and replacements, as well as, payments for in-lieu of property taxes, franchise fees, insurance, and legal and administrative costs. Variable O&M costs include the cost of power to pump water into and out of the reservoir, as well as conveyance (wheeling) through existing facilities operated by partners such as Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District and the Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority. As shown in *Table 1. Major Assumptions*, Fixed O&M and Variable O&M costs, other than power, are escalated at 3.5% per year. This reflects recent trends in labor, materials supplies and other non-labor costs. Power costs are assumed to increase 3.0% per year on average, while the increase in power sold from the Project is assumed to increase at 2.0% per year. Power costs are recovered through the Variable O&M charge and will depend on the water year and expected use of the reservoir (both for filling and withdrawals.) It is anticipated that normalized power cost will be determined to avoid subjecting Participants to large annual swings in the billed O&M for this component. In addition, the model accounts for power sales, which help offset variable costs. Power cost and revenues are allocated in proportion to the quantity of water diverted and released by each agency.

	2026 Update	2023 Update
Construction Start Year	2027	2025
Construction End Year	2035 (1)	2031
Project Escalation Rates		
Planning and Design	3.0%	2.00%
Construction:		
Reservoir	3.9%	2.00%
Conveyance	3.5%	2.00%
Land	7.0%	2.00%
Fixed O&M	3.5%	2.50%
Variable O&M	3.5%	2.50%
Power Costs	3.0%	2.00%
Power Revenues	2.0%	2.00%
Interest Rates		
Short-term (interim)	3.5%	3.00%
Long-term Revenue Bonds	5.0%	5.00%
WIFIA	4.0%	3.75%
Investment Earnings	2.0%	2.00%

(1) Includes start-up, testing, punch list cost in 2034 and 2035

Table 1. Major Assumptions

Interest Rates. The cost of financing (interest rates) is another important driver of annual costs (as well as the total cost of the Project). The interest rates used in the forecast and results in the attached tables,

were based on historical averages. Actual interest rates will depend on the market at the time a financing is executed. Sites has received a positive indicative credit rating, which implies that the Authority should be able to borrow at competitive, investment grade interest rates. Further, Sites is negotiating a Master Loan Agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency through the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) in which interest rates are set at the time the loan is executed and are based on then current Treasury rates. Sites also intends to utilize short-term borrowings to finance the Project during construction to help reduce overall interest costs, provide financing flexibility and reduce completion risks of financing. The assumed interest rate for short-term notes used in the financial model is 3.5%. Long-term revenue bonds are modeled with an interest rate of 5.0% and a repayment period of 40 years. The WIFIA loans are estimated to be repaid over a 35-year period and bear an assumed interest rate of 4.0%.

The cost of capital (interest rate) is an important driver in the annual cost of the Project as financing costs are the largest fixed cost that must be paid every year. If interest rates were 100 basis points higher than assumed for the WIFIA and revenue bonds, this would add about $50-60 million per year to the annual Financing Obligations needed to be paid by the Participants.

Participant, State and Bureau of Reclamation Shares.

As noted above, this analysis does not provide cash flow by Participant, since Participants are still evaluating their level of participation in the Project. However, the analysis delineates cash flow and contributions among the Participants, the State of California, and the Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau). This analysis assumes the Bureau's share of Base Capacity Facilities (and obligations to fund capital and O&M costs) will be equal to the Bureau's objective of a 16% share of capacity or 226,000 acre-feet. In addition, the Bureau will participate in Downstream Facilities. It is assumed the State's share of storage is equal to 244,000 acre-feet. The State is also allocated a share of Downstream Facilities. The Participants' share of Base Facilities totals 66.7% or 940,000 acre-feet. Since not all the Participants require the use of Downstream Facilities to deliver their water, the analysis allocates a share of Downstream Facilities to those Participants who require the use of such facilities for delivery of water, the State and the Bureau as shown in *Table 2. Allocation of Available Storage.*

	Storage (AF)	Base Facilities Capacity Interest	Downstream Facilities Capacity Share (1)
North of Delta Participants	151,710	10.7600%	0.0000%
South of Delta Particpanta	788,290	55.9070%	62.6479%
State of California	244,000	17.3050%	19.3915%
Bureau of Reclamation	226,000	16.0280%	17.9606%
Total	**1,410,000**	**100.0000%**	**100.0000%**

(1) Downstream Shares are based on proportion of Base Capacity Interest for agencies that require use of Downstream Facilities.

Table 2. Allocation of Available Storage

Construction Cash Flow

As noted above, the estimated cost of the Project from 2027 through 2035, including planning, design and construction, is $7.5 billion (2024 dollars) and $9.4 billion in escalated dollars. *Figure 1. Project Cash Flow: 2027-2035* shows annual expenditures in 2024 dollars and escalated dollars. Annual expenditures are forecast to peak at about $1.6 billion (2024 dollars)/$2.0 billion (escalated dollars) in calendar years 2030 and 2031.

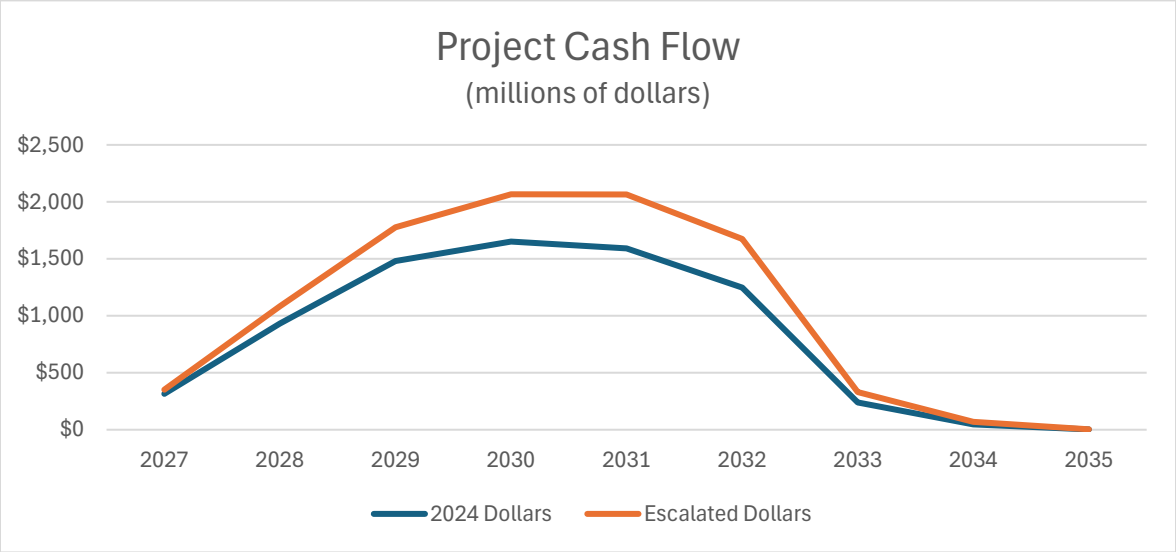

Figure 1. Project Cash Flow: 2027-2035

Construction Funding

There are three sources of construction funding: (1) State funding through the Water Storage Investment Program (WISP), (2) the Bureau, utilizing appropriations through the Water Infrastructure Improvement for the Nation (WIIN) Act, and (3) the Participants. *Table 3. Construction Funding by Source (escalated dollars)* indicates that about 73% or $6.9 billion of construction costs between 2027 and 2035 would be funded by the Participants absent additional State funding. Participant funding includes financing proceeds and interest earnings from the money in the construction fund (net funding). The Bureau will be contributing cash as well as in-kind services to the Project, both of which are included in their contributed cost share. The State of California contribution is assumed to be equal to the current MCED of $1.094 billion, of which $1.040 billion is anticipated to be used during the construction period of 2027-2035 (about $54 million of State funding will have been used by the end of 2026). This MCED is based on the most recent actions of the California Water Commission to increase contributions to the Project. There may be opportunities prior to final funding award to secure inflationary increases and payment for additional public benefits. The Authority will seek a WSIP final award to achieve funding commensurate with the benefits being committed.

	Dollars (millions)	Percent
State of California	1,040	11.0%
Bureau of Reclamation	1,513	16.1%
Participants	6,871	72.9%
Total	**9,424**	**100.0%**

Table 3. Construction Funding by Source (escalated dollars)

Construction Financing for Participants

Each Participant will have the opportunity to provide its share of construction cost by participating in the Sites financing plan or self-funding (either with available cash or financing on its own). The Sites financing plan consists of interim financing through short-term debt such as short-term notes, commercial paper or bank loans to meet construction cash flow needs and long-term financing through a combination of WIFIA loans and revenue bonds. Sites has qualified for a USDA loan in the amount of $449 million. The financial model used to develop the cash flow forecasts and output in this memo does not include proceeds from a USDA loan, as discussions continue regarding the conditions under which Sies could utilize this loan and/or whether Sites could assign the loan to others (e.g., Zone 3).

Three different construction financing scenarios have been included in the projected cash flows:

a. Interest only during construction. In this scenario, interest payments are made beginning in 2030. Due to cash flow and invoicing requirements under the B&O Contract, this scenario assumes that interest will be capitalized for three years on the initial borrowing, two years on the second borrowing and one year on the remaining interim construction loans. Interest is not capitalized on the WIFIA loan, while interest is capitalized for one year on revenue bonds used to repay the interim financing.
b. Capitalized interest through construction. In this scenario, interest is capitalized through 2033, with principal and interest payments due in 2034 on the WIFIA loan and principal and interest due on revenue bonds beginning in 2035.
c. Self-Funding (PAYGO). The final scenario shows annual cost if all Participants were to self-fund their share of construction costs through 2035.

Long-term debt in the form of WIFIA loans and tax-exempt revenue bonds is used to refund the interim financing in the first two scenarios. For presentation purposes, each of the scenarios is based on all Participants funding their share of construction costs in that manner, but Participants will be able to choose any of the three alternatives as Sites prepares to finance the Project. *Table 4. Total Sites Borrowing* includes the principal/par amount of interim financing, WIFIA loans and Revenue Bonds used in the first two scenarios.

	Interim	WIFIA	Revenue Bonds	Total Long-term Debt
	(millions of dollars)			
Interest Only	7,128.4	5,231.8	1,999.8	7,231.6
CAPI thru Construction	7,871.2	5,286.7	2,724.0	8,010.7

Table 4. Total Sites Borrowing

Capitalizing interest in both cases addresses invoicing requirements and helps mitigate cash flows and demands on Participants during construction. Capitalizing interest through construction increases the total financed amount by about 11%, or approximately $775 million. Long-term debt will take out short-term debt when the Authority determines it to be most advantageous. The following scenarios are examples of potential outcomes, assuming that interim debt is refinanced with long-term debt at the end of construction.

Total annual debt service for the interest only scenario is shown *in Figure 2. Annual Debt Service – Interest Only Scenario*. Annual debt service begins in 2030 to pay interest on the interim borrowing, and continues through 2073, with level debt service of about $400 million from 2038 through 2067.

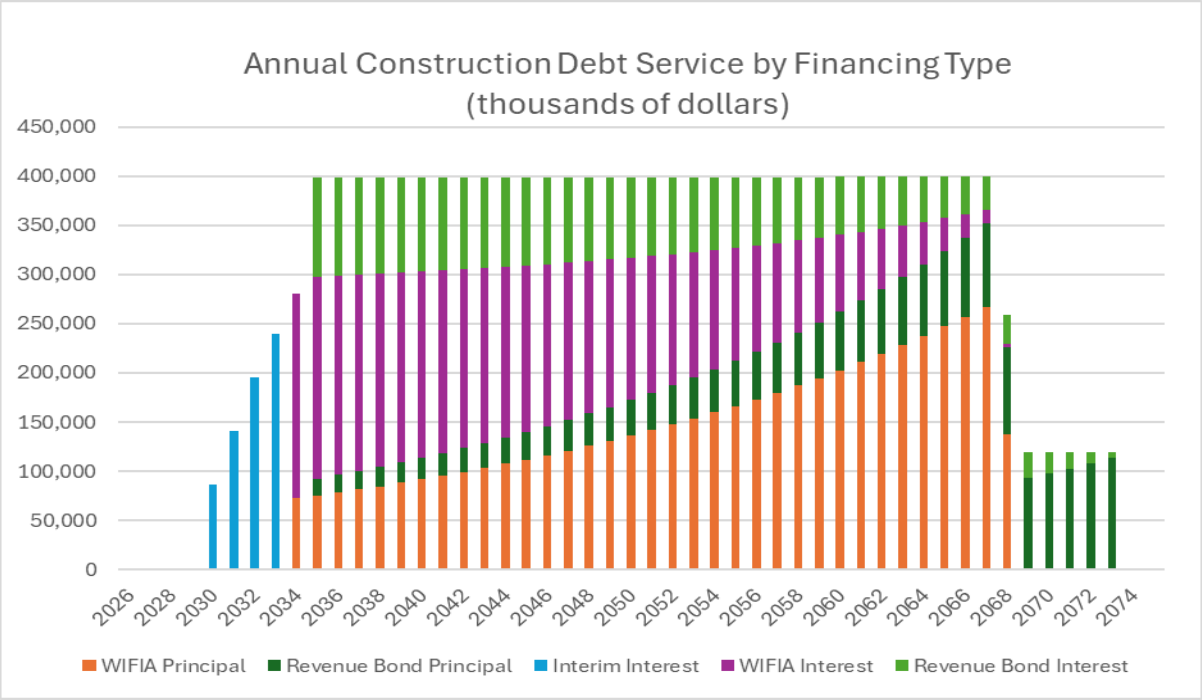

Figure 2. Annual Debt Service – Interest Only Scenario

Figure 3. Annual Debt Service – Capitalized Interest through Construction shows annual debt service for the second scenario, and annual debt service is about 11% ($50 million) higher due to funding more capitalized interest.

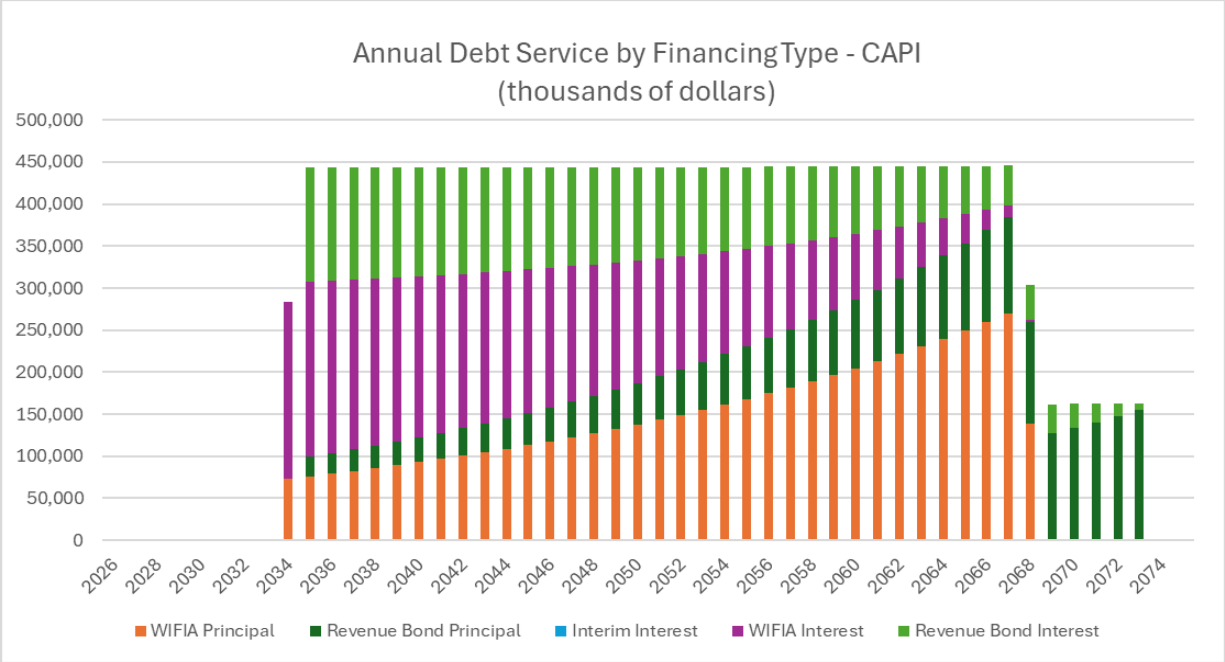

Figure 3. Annual Debt Service - Capitalized Interest through Construction

Operating and Maintenance Cost

Fixed O&M. Fixed O&M costs include items such as labor, materials, consulting costs, and other administrative costs that must be incurred regardless of the quantities of water diverted or released from the reservoir In addition to these typical O&M costs, the Sites Authority will encounter other fixed costs such as payments for in-lieu of property taxes, franchise fees, insurance, and legal costs. *Figure 4. Annual Fixed O&M* shows the total projected Fixed O&M costs forecast for the Project. Fixed O&M costs are estimated to be $12.3 million in 2024 dollars and are escalated at 3.5% per year.

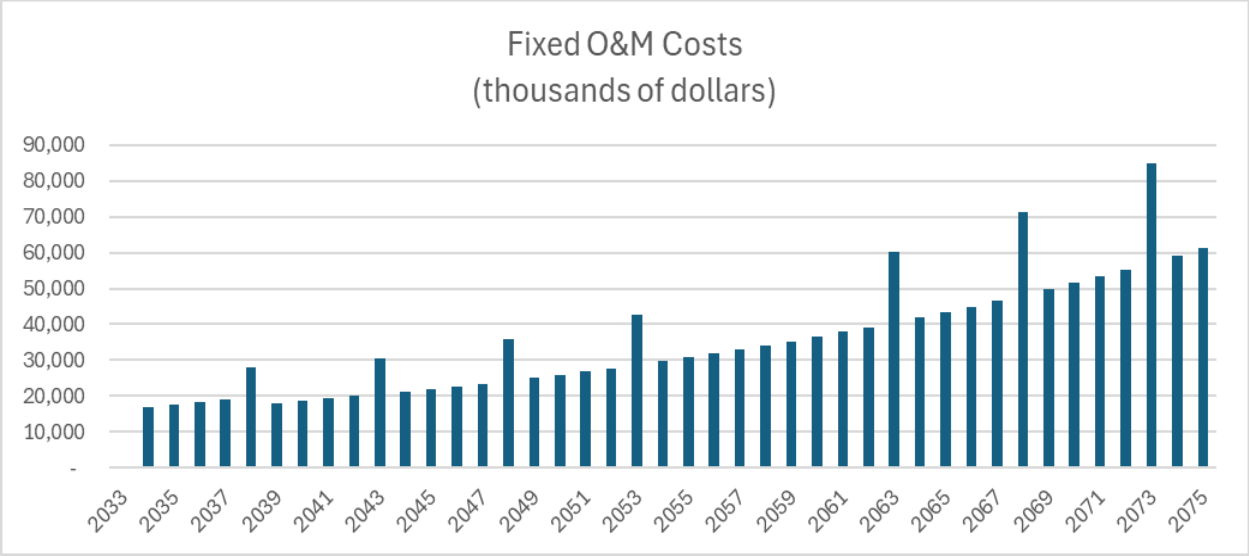

Figure 4. Annual Fixed O&M costs

The forecast includes major maintenance and repairs on the dams, inlet/outlet works and roads and bridges, at about five-year intervals. Fixed O&M costs billed to Participants are reduced by interest earnings on available funds and contributions by the State and the Bureau and increased by required contributions to reserve funds such as the Liquidity Reserve.

Variable O&M costs are costs that change with the amount of water conveyed into and out of the reservoir. These costs include the cost of power and wheeling fees paid to others for use of the Colusa Basin Drain and facilities operated by GCID and TCCA. Variable costs are offset by power revenues that result from power generated as water is released from the reservoir. The current forecast assumes that Sites will be able to purchase power at wholesale rates and sell power into the wholesale market. *Table 5. Variable O&M Costs* includes each of the components in 2024 dollars and the associated escalation rate used in the forecast.

	2024 Cost ($/AF)	Escalation
Power Cost	12.03	2.0%
Wheeling Cost - Fill	13.07	2.0%
Wheeling Cost - Release	20.00	2.0%
Power Revenues	23.62	2.0%

Table 5. Variable O&M Costs

Since variable costs are based on the actual amount of water moved on behalf of a given entity, the total variable cost paid by that entity will be dependent on how the entity uses the Sites Project. For instance, some entities might use the Project for dry year supply, while others may move water into and out of the reservoir each year to enhance yield. Variable cost in a given year will also reflect different water-year types as that affects the amount of water that is available for diversion and release.

Repair and Replacement Cost

R&R costs under $35 million are assumed to be funded on a pay as you go basis in the year incurred and will be billed one year in advance as a Fixed Project Cost to the Participants (net of the payments from the State and the Bureau for their share of such costs). Major replacement costs greater than $35 million are assumed to be financed and recovered over the life of the 30-year debt. *Figure 5. Repair and Replacement Costs* shows projected debt service on major replacements beginning in 2053.

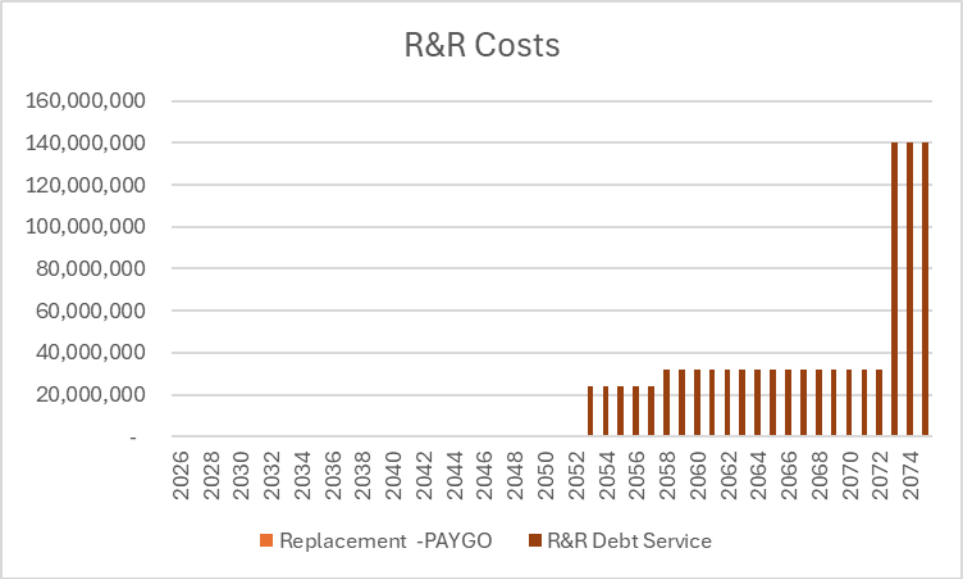

Figure 5. Repair and Replacement Costs

Project Expenditure Cash Flow Forecast – Participant's Fixed Obligations

Project expenditures include planning and design costs, construction costs, operating and maintenance costs, and repair and replacement costs. The State of California and the Bureau are expected to fund their share of planning and design costs and construction costs on a PAYGO basis – that is, payments will be made as expenditures are incurred. The Participants may elect to self-fund or have Sites finance these costs. The forecast assumes that the Participants, State and Bureau all fund their share of operating and maintenance costs in proportion to their Capacity Interests. The Participants' share of Construction cost and Fixed O&M cost is reduced by payments from the State and the Bureau, as well as interest earnings on funds held by Sites. As noted in the previous discussion, Participants may elect to self-fund their share of Construction cost or participate in a Sites financing. Pursuant to the Benefits and Obligations Contract (B&O Contract), Financing Obligations, Fixed O&M, and Fixed Project Costs (including R&R) are to be paid by the Participants one year in advance of the time costs are incurred.

Interest Only Scenario. *Figure 6. Financing Obligations and Fixed O&M - Interest Only Scenario* presents the fixed obligations that would be paid each year by the Participants accounting for payments from the State and Bureau, as well as interest earnings. These costs include Fixed O&M, R&R costs (both those funded on a PAYGO basis and those financed), and principal and interest on debt issued to fund construction. The largest component of these annual payments will be Financing Obligations beginning in 2029 to fund interest on the interim notes due in 2030. Annual payments for Financing Obligations (debt service) increases to about $400 million in 2035.

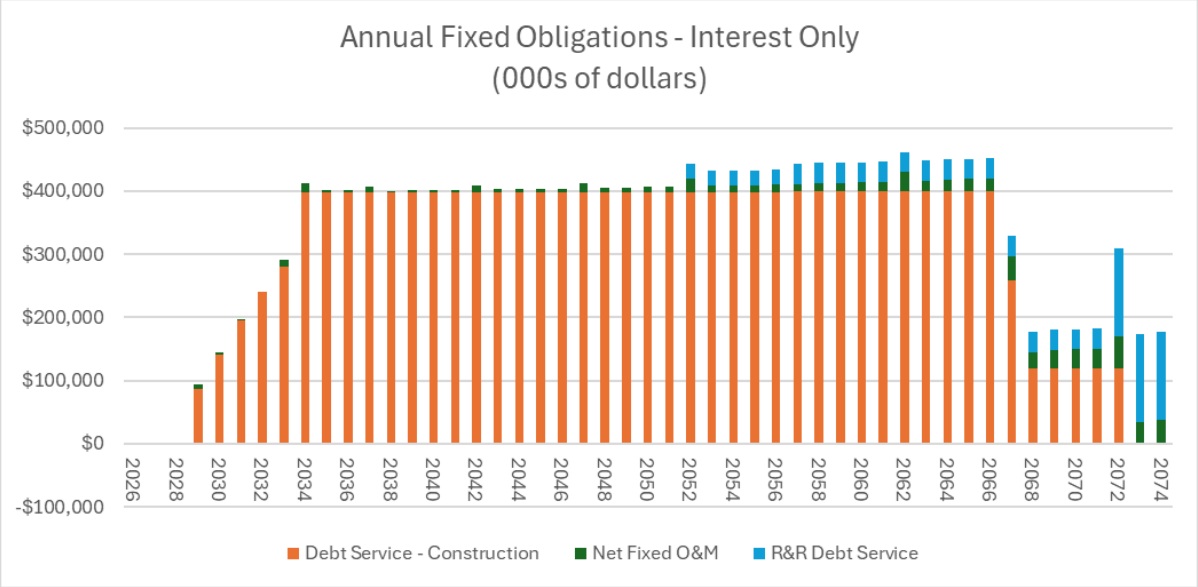

Figure 6. Financing Obligations and Fixed O&M, - Interest Only Scenario

Capitalized Interest through Construction. As shown in *Figure 7, Financing Obligations and Fixed O&M – CAPI through Construction,* Financing Obligations would be about 11% ($50 million) higher due to the need to fund additional capitalized interest. Fixed O&M is slightly different than in Figure 6, as required deposits to the Liquidity Reserve are different due to the difference in annual debt service due to capitalizing interest.

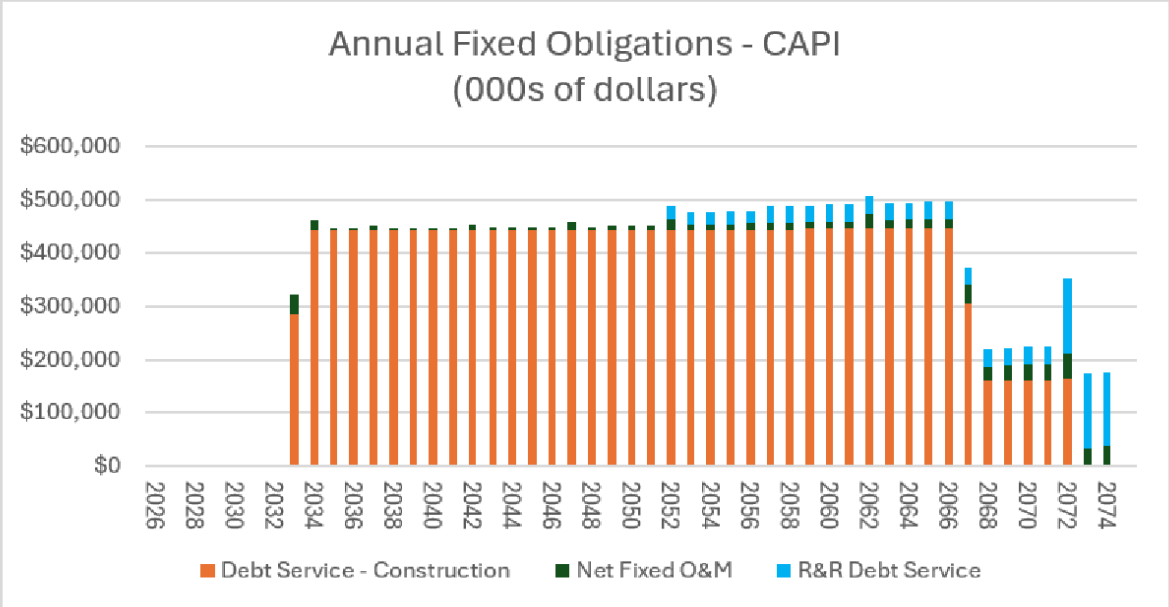

Figure 7, Financing Obligations and Fixed O&M – CAPI through Construction

Self-Funding (Paygo). As shown in *Figure 8. Self-Funding Fixed Obligations*, construction expenditures would be paid as incurred rather than financed. But, once the Project is in operation, the only ongoing fixed obligation would be Fixed O&M and debt service associated with major replacements. As noted above, the peak of construction expenditures occurs in 2030 and 2031, with the Participants' share about $1.5 billion in each year. If Participants elect to self-fund their share of construction cost, they would be expected to provide funding to Sites for their share of the phase of construction about two months prior to Sites proceeding with a borrowing. For purposes of this cash flow forecast, it is assumed that self-funding would occur at or around the beginning of the year in which expenditures are made.

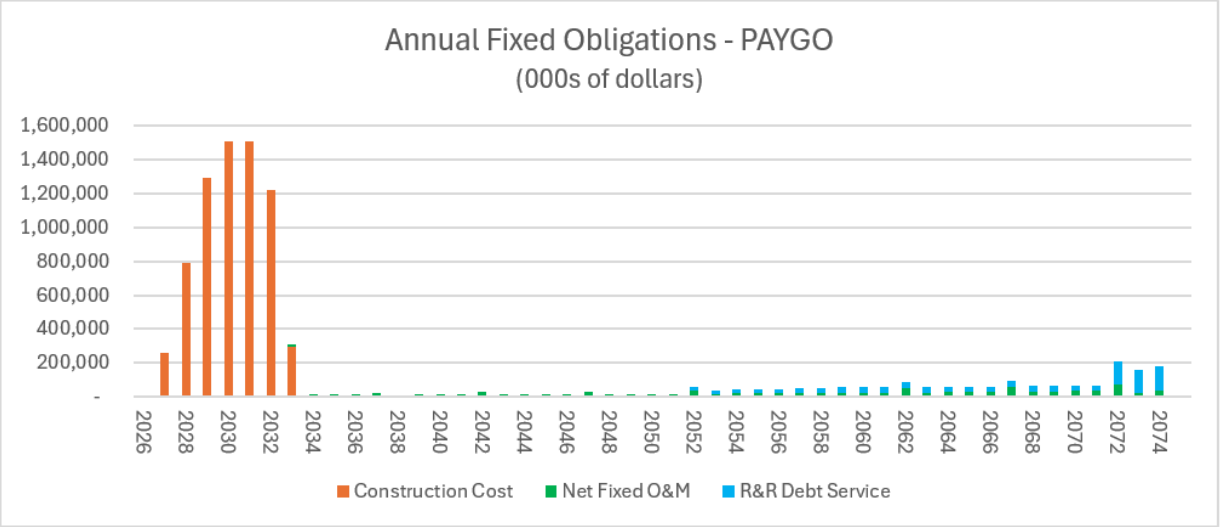

Figure 8. Self-Funding Fixed Obligations

Participant Fixed Obligations – One Percent Base Capacity Interest

Tables A-1 through A-3 in the Appendix show the projected Fixed Obligations for a Participant with a one percent Base Capacity Interest in the Project under the three different financing scenarios presented above. A one percent Base Capacity Interest is equal to 14,100 acre-feet of storage. The table shows annual cash flows (obligations) for an entity that has a one percent Base Capacity Interest without Downstream Capacity Share, and an entity that has a one percent Base Capacity Interest with its associated Downstream Capacity Share assuming the allocation of Downstream Capacity Share shown in Table 2. Under the B&O Contracts, Participants will be invoiced for their share of Financing Obligations and Fixed O&M Costs one year in advance of when Sites will be making the expenditures (e.g., principal and interest, labor and materials, etc.). For example, in the Interest Only Scenario, payments for the first year of debt service will be invoiced in 2029 for debt service payments due in 2030, along with payments to fund the Liquidity Reserve in 2030.

Table A-4 shows escalated variable costs or costs associated with diverting water into the reservoir on a per acre-foot basis, as well as net revenues generated from selling power when water is released (accounting for wheeling and other associated costs).

Agencies can use these tables to estimate the cost impacts of different levels of participation in the Project under different financing scenarios. For example, if an agency were contemplating investing in 7,050 acre-feet of storage (a 0.5% Base Capacity Interest) and participating in a Sites Financing under the Interest Only scenario, the annual cost would be calculated by multiplying the costs shown in Table A-1 by 0.5. The agency could then estimate variable cost by multiplying the unit cost shown in Table A-4 by assumed amounts of diversions and releases in acre-feet. This could be done for different water years and different hydrologic traces.

APPENDIX

CASH FLOW FORECAST

ONE PERCENT BASE CAPACITY INTEREST AND VARIABLE COST ($/af)

TABLE A- 1 ONE PERCENT BASE CAPACITY INTEREST – INTEREST ONLY

	Dollars in thousands							
	One Percent Base Capacity Only - Estimated Fixed Obligation				One Percent Base Capacity with Downstream Capacity - Estimated Fixed Obligation			
Year	Debt Service - Construction	Net Fixed O&M	R&R Debt Service	Total	Debt Service - Construction	Net Fixed O&M	R&R Debt Service	Total
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2029	1,239	114	-	1,352	1,309	114	-	1,423
2030	2,012	41	-	2,053	2,126	42	-	2,168
2031	2,785	24	-	2,809	2,943	24	-	2,967
2032	3,412	(7)	-	3,405	3,605	(7)	-	3,598
2033	4,001	163	-	4,164	4,227	164	-	4,391
2034	5,667	227	-	5,894	5,988	228	-	6,216
2035	5,668	43	-	5,711	5,988	43	-	6,031
2036	5,668	48	-	5,716	5,989	49	-	6,037
2037	5,668	143	-	5,812	5,989	144	-	6,133
2038	5,669	35	-	5,704	5,989	35	-	6,024
2039	5,669	44	-	5,713	5,990	45	-	6,034
2040	5,669	50	-	5,720	5,990	50	-	6,041
2041	5,670	56	-	5,726	5,991	57	-	6,047
2042	5,670	165	-	5,835	5,991	166	-	6,157
2043	5,671	69	-	5,740	5,992	69	-	6,061
2044	5,671	77	-	5,748	5,992	77	-	6,069
2045	5,672	81	-	5,752	5,993	81	-	6,074
2046	5,672	87	-	5,760	5,993	88	-	6,081
2047	5,673	218	-	5,891	5,994	220	-	6,214
2048	5,674	100	-	5,773	5,994	100	-	6,095
2049	5,674	112	-	5,787	5,995	113	-	6,108
2050	5,675	124	-	5,799	5,996	125	-	6,120
2051	5,675	132	-	5,807	5,996	133	-	6,129
2052	5,676	316	357	6,349	5,997	318	357	6,672
2053	5,677	139	357	6,172	5,998	140	357	6,494
2054	5,678	149	357	6,183	5,999	150	357	6,505
2055	5,679	157	357	6,193	6,000	158	357	6,515
2056	5,680	174	357	6,210	6,001	175	357	6,532
2057	5,680	186	480	6,346	6,002	187	480	6,669
2058	5,681	198	480	6,359	6,003	199	480	6,682
2059	5,682	210	480	6,372	6,004	211	480	6,695
2060	5,684	220	480	6,383	6,005	221	480	6,706
2061	5,685	226	480	6,391	6,006	228	480	6,714
2062	5,686	457	480	6,623	6,007	460	480	6,947
2063	5,687	247	480	6,414	6,009	249	480	6,738
2064	5,688	270	480	6,438	6,010	272	480	6,762
2065	5,690	288	480	6,458	6,012	290	480	6,782
2066	5,691	299	480	6,470	6,013	301	480	6,794
2067	3,692	555	480	4,727	3,901	559	480	4,940
2068	1,693	385	480	2,559	1,789	388	480	2,657
2069	1,695	429	480	2,604	1,791	432	480	2,703
2070	1,697	445	480	2,622	1,793	448	480	2,721
2071	1,699	463	480	2,641	1,795	466	480	2,741
2072	1,701	738	2,102	4,541	1,797	743	2,102	4,642
2073	-	497	2,102	2,599	-	500	2,102	2,602
2074	-	554	2,102	2,656	-	557	2,102	2,659

TABLE A- 2 ONE PERCENT BASE CAPACITY INTEREST – CAPI THRU CONSTRUCTION

	Dollars in thousands							
	One Percent Base Capacity Only - Estimated Fixed Obligation				One Percent Base Capacity with Downstream Capacity - Estimated Fixed Obligation			
Year	Debt Service - Construction	Net Fixed O&M, including R&R PAYGO	R&R Debt Service	Total	Debt Service - Construction	Net Fixed O&M, including R&R PAYGO	R&R Debt Service	Total
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2033	4,043	559	-	4,602	4,272	563	-	4,834
2034	6,313	277	-	6,590	6,670	279	-	6,949
2035	6,313	28	-	6,341	6,670	28	-	6,698
2036	6,314	34	-	6,347	6,671	34	-	6,704
2037	6,314	129	-	6,443	6,671	130	-	6,801
2038	6,315	20	-	6,335	6,672	20	-	6,692
2039	6,315	30	-	6,345	6,672	30	-	6,702
2040	6,316	35	-	6,351	6,673	36	-	6,708
2041	6,316	41	-	6,358	6,673	42	-	6,715
2042	6,317	150	-	6,467	6,674	151	-	6,825
2043	6,318	54	-	6,371	6,675	54	-	6,729
2044	6,318	62	-	6,380	6,675	62	-	6,738
2045	6,319	66	-	6,385	6,676	66	-	6,742
2046	6,320	73	-	6,392	6,677	73	-	6,750
2047	6,320	204	-	6,524	6,678	205	-	6,883
2048	6,321	85	-	6,406	6,679	85	-	6,764
2049	6,322	98	-	6,420	6,680	98	-	6,778
2050	6,323	109	-	6,432	6,681	110	-	6,790
2051	6,324	117	-	6,441	6,682	118	-	6,799
2052	6,325	301	357	6,983	6,683	303	357	7,342
2053	6,326	124	357	6,807	6,684	125	357	7,165
2054	6,327	134	357	6,818	6,685	135	357	7,176
2055	6,328	143	357	6,827	6,686	143	357	7,186
2056	6,329	159	357	6,845	6,687	160	357	7,204
2057	6,331	171	480	6,982	6,689	172	480	7,341
2058	6,332	183	480	6,995	6,690	184	480	7,354
2059	6,333	195	480	7,008	6,692	196	480	7,368
2060	6,335	205	480	7,020	6,693	206	480	7,379
2061	6,336	211	480	7,028	6,695	212	480	7,387
2062	6,338	442	480	7,260	6,696	445	480	7,621
2063	6,340	232	480	7,052	6,698	234	480	7,412
2064	6,342	255	480	7,077	6,700	257	480	7,437
2065	6,343	273	480	7,097	6,702	275	480	7,457
2066	6,345	284	480	7,109	6,704	286	480	7,470
2067	4,326	540	480	5,346	4,571	544	480	5,595
2068	2,307	371	480	3,157	2,437	373	480	3,290
2069	2,309	415	480	3,204	2,440	418	480	3,337
2070	2,311	431	480	3,223	2,442	434	480	3,356
2071	2,314	448	480	3,242	2,445	451	480	3,376
2072	2,317	724	2,102	5,143	2,448	729	2,102	5,279
2073	-	489	2,102	2,591	-	492	2,102	2,594
2074	-	552	2,102	2,654	-	556	2,102	2,658

TABLE A- 3 ONE PERCENT BASE CAPACITY INTEREST – PAYGO

	Dollars in thousands							
	One Percent Base Capacity Only - Estimated Fixed Obligation				One Percent Base Capacity with Downstream Capacity - Estimated Fixed Obligation			
Year	PAYGO - Construction	Net Fixed O&M, including R&R PAYGO	R&R Debt Service	Total	PAYGO - Construction	Net Fixed O&M, including R&R PAYGO	R&R Debt Service	Total
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2027	3,657	-	-	3,657	3,864	-	-	3,864
2028	11,233	-	-	11,233	11,869	-	-	11,869
2029	18,455	-	-	18,455	19,499	-	-	19,499
2030	21,459	-	-	21,459	22,673	-	-	22,673
2031	21,449	-	-	21,449	22,662	-	-	22,662
2032	17,396	-	-	17,396	18,380	-	-	18,380
2033	4,202	184	-	4,387	4,440	185	-	4,625
2034	-	166	-	166	-	167	-	167
2035	-	175	-	175	-	176	-	176
2036	-	178	-	178	-	179	-	179
2037	-	356	-	356	-	358	-	358
2038	-	165	-	165	-	166	-	166
2039	-	174	-	174	-	176	-	176
2040	-	180	-	180	-	181	-	181
2041	-	186	-	186	-	188	-	188
2042	-	393	-	393	-	395	-	395
2043	-	199	-	199	-	200	-	200
2044	-	207	-	207	-	208	-	208
2045	-	211	-	211	-	212	-	212
2046	-	218	-	218	-	219	-	219
2047	-	464	-	464	-	467	-	467
2048	-	230	-	230	-	231	-	231
2049	-	243	-	243	-	244	-	244
2050	-	254	-	254	-	256	-	256
2051	-	262	-	262	-	264	-	264
2052	-	539	357	895	-	542	357	899
2053	-	224	357	581	-	226	357	582
2054	-	279	357	636	-	281	357	638
2055	-	288	357	644	-	290	357	646
2056	-	304	357	661	-	306	357	663
2057	-	300	480	780	-	302	480	782
2058	-	312	480	792	-	314	480	794
2059	-	340	480	820	-	342	480	823
2060	-	350	480	830	-	352	480	832
2061	-	356	480	836	-	359	480	839
2062	-	781	480	1,261	-	787	480	1,267
2063	-	378	480	858	-	380	480	860
2064	-	400	480	880	-	403	480	883
2065	-	418	480	899	-	421	480	901
2066	-	429	480	909	-	432	480	912
2067	-	912	480	1,392	-	918	480	1,398
2068	-	452	480	933	-	455	480	936
2069	-	476	480	956	-	479	480	959
2070	-	492	480	972	-	495	480	976
2071	-	509	480	990	-	513	480	993
2072	-	1,032	2,102	3,134	-	1,039	2,102	3,141
2073	-	317	2,102	2,418	-	319	2,102	2,421
2074	-	562	2,102	2,663	-	565	2,102	2,667

TABLE A- 4 VARIABLE COST AND REVENUES ($/af)

Year	Diversion ($/af)	Release ($/af)
2026	26.11	(3.77)
2027	26.64	(3.84)
2028	27.17	(3.92)
2029	27.71	(4.00)
2030	28.27	(4.08)
2031	28.83	(4.16)
2032	29.41	(4.24)
2033	30.00	(4.33)
2034	30.60	(4.41)
2035	31.21	(4.50)
2036	31.83	(4.59)
2037	32.47	(4.68)
2038	33.12	(4.78)
2039	33.78	(4.87)
2040	34.46	(4.97)
2041	35.15	(5.07)
2042	35.85	(5.17)
2043	36.57	(5.27)
2044	37.30	(5.38)
2045	38.04	(5.49)
2046	38.80	(5.60)
2047	39.58	(5.71)
2048	40.37	(5.82)
2049	41.18	(5.94)
2050	42.00	(6.06)
2051	42.84	(6.18)
2052	43.70	(6.30)
2053	44.57	(6.43)
2054	45.47	(6.56)
2055	46.37	(6.69)
2056	47.30	(6.82)
2057	48.25	(6.96)
2058	49.21	(7.10)
2059	50.20	(7.24)
2060	51.20	(7.38)
2061	52.23	(7.53)
2062	53.27	(7.68)
2063	54.34	(7.84)
2064	55.42	(7.99)
2065	56.53	(8.15)
2066	57.66	(8.32)
2067	58.81	(8.48)
2068	59.99	(8.65)
2069	61.19	(8.83)
2070	62.41	(9.00)
2071	63.66	(9.18)
2072	64.94	(9.37)
2073	66.23	(9.55)
2074	67.56	(9.74)
2075	68.91	(9.94)