Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

Board of Directors

AGENDA

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING
TIME: 6 p.m.
PLACE: Regular Meeting Place
7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin, CA

DATE: Tuesday, September 20, 2022

The Boardroom is open to the public during open session. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, meeting attendees are required to conduct a self-screening before entering District facilities. Face coverings are optional.

Our mission is to protect public health and the environment by providing reliable and sustainable water, recycled water, and wastewater services in a safe, efficient, and fiscally responsible manner.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

3. ROLL CALL – Members: Goel, Halket, Johnson, Rubio, Vonheeder-Leopold

4. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS/ACTIVITIES

5. PUBLIC COMMENT (MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC)
At this time those in the audience are encouraged to address the Board on any item of interest that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board and not already included on tonight's agenda. Comments should not exceed five minutes. Speaker cards are available from the District Secretary and should be completed and returned to the Secretary prior to addressing the Board. The President of the Board will recognize each speaker, at which time the speaker should proceed to the lectern, introduce him/herself, and then proceed with his/her comment. Written comments received by 3 p.m. on the day of the meeting will be provided to the Board.

6. AGENDA MANAGEMENT (CONSIDER ORDER OF ITEMS)

7. CONSENT CALENDAR
Matters listed under this item are considered routine and will be enacted by one Motion, in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless requested by a Member of the Board or the public prior to the time the Board votes on the Motion to adopt.

7.A. Approve Regular Meeting Minutes of August 16, 2022
Recommended Action: Approve by Motion

7.B. Approve Regular Meeting Minutes of September 6, 2022
Recommended Action: Approve by Motion

7.C. Approve Resolution Supporting the State's Proclamation Declaring October 1 to 9, 2022, as California's Water Professionals Appreciation Week
Recommended Action: Approve by Resolution

7.D. Accept Regular and Recurring Reports: Treasurer's Report, Outstanding Receivables Report, and Employee Reimbursements Greater than $100 and Provide Direction on Submittal of the Quarterly Treasurer's Reports
Recommended Action: Accept by Motion

7.E. Revise Casting District Ballots Policy and Rescind Resolution No. 45-18
Recommended Action: Adopt Policy by Resolution

7.F. Approve Purchase with Napa Ford for Ford Fleet Vehicles and Authorize the General Manager to Execute a Purchase Order
Recommended Action: Approve by Motion

8. BOARD BUSINESS

8.A. Public Hearing: Accept 2022 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals
Recommended Action: Hold Public Hearing and Accept by Motion

8.B. Approve Corrected Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification for SCS Dublin Development Project
Recommended Action: Approve by Resolution

8.C. Receive Presentation on District's Water Conservation Status and Provide Direction
Recommended Action: Receive Presentation and Provide Direction

8.D. Receive Presentation on Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Water and Wastewater
Recommended Action: Receive Presentation

9. REPORTS

9.A. Boardmember Items

9.A.1. Joint Powers Authority and Committee Reports
9.A.2. Submittal of Written Reports for Day of Service Events Attended by Directors
9.A.3. Request New Agenda Item(s) Be Placed on a Future Board or Committee Agenda

9.B. Staff Reports

9.B.1. Event Calendar
9.B.2. Correspondence from the Board

10. CLOSED SESSION

10.A. Public Employee Performance Evaluation Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957
Title: General Manager

10.B. Conference with Labor Negotiators Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6
Agency Designated Representative: Douglas E. Coty, General Counsel
Unrepresented Employee: General Manager

11. REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

12. ADJOURNMENT

All materials made available or distributed in open session at Board or Board Committee meetings are public information and are available for inspection during business hours by calling the District Secretary at (925) 828-0515. A fee may be charged for copies. District facilities and meetings comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. If special accommodations are needed, please contact the District Secretary as soon as possible, but at least two days prior to the meeting.

DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT
MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

August 16, 2022

1. CALL TO ORDER

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order at 6 p.m. by President Halket.

2. PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

3. ROLL CALL

Boardmembers present at start of meeting:
President Richard M. Halket, Vice President Marisol Rubio, Director Arun Goel, Director Georgean M. Vonheeder-Leopold, and Director Ann Marie Johnson.

District staff present: Dan McIntyre, General Manager; Jan Lee, Assistant General Manager; Herman Chen, Financial Services Manager; Steve Delight, Engineering Services Director/District Engineer; Douglas E. Coty, General Counsel; and Nicole Genzale, Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary.

4. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS/ACTIVITIES – General Manager McIntyre announced that Director Vonheeder-Leopold was elected President of the California Association of Sanitation Agencies at the annual conference last week.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT (MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC) – 6:01 p.m.

Speakers: Mr. Wade Liggett and Mr. Derek Haire (Pleasanton residents in Parkside Neighborhood) – Mr. Liggett and Mr. Haire each addressed the Board to express their support for a residential recycled water fill station, but stated concerns regarding traffic, safety, and other residential impacts at the proposed location at the Zone 7 Water Agency facility in Pleasanton's Parkside neighborhood. They stated support for opening the station at the District's wastewater treatment plant.

6. AGENDA MANAGEMENT (CONSIDER ORDER OF ITEMS) – No changes were made.

7. CONSENT CALENDAR

Vice President Rubio MOVED for approval of the items on the Consent Calendar. Director Vonheeder-Leopold SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FIVE AYES.

7.A. Approve Regular Meeting Minutes of August 2, 2022 – Approved

7.B. Affirm No Changes to the Apportioning Planning Costs Policy – Approved

7.C. Adopt Revised Budget Accountability Policy and Rescind Resolution No. 19-18 – Approved – Resolution No. 44-22

7.D. Approve Health Insurance Contribution for Calendar Year 2023 for Stationary Engineers Local 39, International Federation of Professional and Technical Employees, Local 21, Mid-Management Employees Bargaining Unit, Unrepresented Employees, and General Manager – Approved – Resolution No. 45-22

8. BOARD BUSINESS

8.A. Adopt Revised District Safety Programs Policy, Renamed to District Environmental, Health, and Safety Programs Policy, and Rescind Resolution No. 53-16

Operations Compliance Manager Diane Griffin reviewed the item for the Board.

Director Vonheeder-Leopold MOVED to approve Resolution No. 46-22, Revising the District Safety Programs Policy, Renamed to District Environmental, Health, and Safety Programs Policy and *Rescinding Resolution No. 53-16*. Vice President Rubio SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FIVE AYES.

8.B. Receive DSRSD Safety Programs Presentation

Operations Compliance Manager Diane Griffin and Environmental Health Administrator Dave Peters reviewed the item for the Board. The Board and staff discussed certain aspects of the District's re-energized safety program and acknowledged its growth and improvements. They also discussed possible programming to combat stress and strain injuries. The Board thanked staff for its outstanding presentation.

8.C. Approve Revisions to Mid-Cycle Operating Budget Adjustments for Fiscal Years Ending 2022 and 2023

Financial Services Manager Herman Chen reviewed the item for the Board. The Board and staff discussed the proposed budget regarding utility costs for LAVWMA (Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Authority joint powers authority), allocation of COVID-19 relief grant funding received, and current staffing levels. The Board did not direct any changes to the budget item as presented.

Director Vonheeder-Leopold MOVED to approve Resolution No. 47-22, Approving Mid-Cycle Operating Budget Adjustments for Fiscal Years Ending 2022 and 2023. Director Goel SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FIVE AYES.

8.D. Approve Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification for SCS Dublin Development Project

Engineering Services Director Delight reviewed the item for the Board. The Board and staff discussed the factors contributing to the multiple adjustments made to the project proposal, the requirement to build the project in accordance with the current drought restrictions, and the status of project approval by City of Dublin. Staff reported the project's Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is out for public comment, and the Dublin City Council will consider both approval of the final EIR and the project itself at such time.

Director Vonheeder-Leopold MOVED to approve Resolution No. 48-22, Approving the Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification for SCS Dublin Development Project. Director Johnson SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FOUR AYES and ONE NO (Goel).

8.E. Receive Presentation on District's Water Conservation Status

Senior Engineer Irene Suroso reviewed the item for the Board. She gave a presentation that was provided to the Board and added to the website as supplemental materials.

Director Goel acknowledged that the District's conservation efforts are progressing in the right direction. He shared that he is receiving resident feedback regarding homeowner association (HOA) requirements to maintain their yards and the need to conduct additional outreach to HOAs regarding conservation requirements. He is receiving resident reports of water line breaks and leaks on the east side of Dublin and the need for the District to provide resource information for assistance. He also reported that residents are noticing the banners and other District outreach methods.

8.F. Approve Health Insurance Maximum Contribution for Calendar Year 2023 for Board of Directors

Director Vonheeder-Leopold stated, "I am recusing myself from any participation in any discussions, decisions, or voting on the Health Insurance Contribution for Calendar Year 2023 for Board of Directors, Item 8.F., to ensure that I neither influence nor attempt to influence another member of the DSRSD Board regarding any matters pertinent to the health benefits as a retired Boardmember of Dublin San Ramon Services District."

Director Vonheeder-Leopold departed the Board meeting at 7:09 before discussion of Item 8.F.

Financial Services Manager Chen reviewed the item for the Board. General Counsel Coty clarified that the other Directors currently receiving health benefits from the District are not required to recuse themselves as they are not receiving them as a retired Boardmember.

Director Goel MOVED to approve Resolution No. 49-22, Fixing the Employer Contribution at an Equal Amount for Employees and Annuitants Under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act for Board of Directors. Vice President Rubio SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FOUR AYES and ONE ABSENT (Vonheeder-Leopold).

Director Vonheeder-Leopold returned to the meeting at approximately 7:12 p.m. after discussion of Item 8.F.

9. REPORTS

9.A. Boardmember Items

9.A.1. Joint Powers Authority and Committee Reports – None
9.A.2. Submittal of Written Reports for Day of Service Events Attended by Directors

Director Johnson congratulated Director Vonheeder-Leopold on her election to California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) President.

Director Vonheeder-Leopold submitted written reports to Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary Genzale. She reported that she attended the Alameda County Special Districts Association Executive Committee meeting on August 15 and the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) Annual Conference in Tahoe August 10–12, including the Board of Directors meeting on August 10. She summarized the activities and discussions at the meetings.

Vice President Rubio submitted a written report to Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary Genzale. She reported that she also attended the CASA Annual Conference, including the CSRMA (California Sanitation Risk Management Authority) session on August 10. She summarized the activities and discussions at the meetings.

9.A.3. Request New Agenda Item(s) Be Placed on a Future Board or Committee Agenda

Director Vonheeder-Leopold requested an item be scheduled for an upcoming meeting regarding a review of Director travel meal allowances. She also proposed Board discussion regarding a response to Pleasanton residents' concerns about the proposed location of the Tri-Valley's joint residential recycled water fill station.

Vice President Rubio requested an item be scheduled for an upcoming meeting regarding the quality of the District's water supply.

9.B. Staff Reports

9.B.1. Event Calendar – General Manager McIntyre reported on the following:

- The Association of California Water Agencies Region 5 will host a program October 6–7 in Monterey regarding Monterey County water management.
- This evening, the Pleasanton City Council will discuss the proposed Zone 7 Water Agency Parkside facility as the location of the Tri-Valley's joint residential recycled water fill station.

9.B.2. Correspondence from the Board – General Manager McIntyre provided the Board a copy of a letter sent jointly from DSRSD, City of Livermore, and City of Pleasanton to the Zone 7 Water Agency in support of its proposed Stoneridge Well PFAS Treatment Facility. He also reported that formal correspondence received was transmitted to the Boardmembers prior to the meeting.

10. CLOSED SESSION

At 7:33 p.m. the Board went into Closed Session.

10.A. Public Employee Performance Evaluation Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957
Title: General Manager

11. REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

At 8:21 p.m. the Board came out of Closed Session. President Halket announced that there was no reportable action.

12. ADJOURNMENT

President Halket adjourned the meeting at 8:21 p.m.

Submitted by,

Nicole Genzale, CMC
Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary

DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT
MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

September 6, 2022

Pursuant to the authorizations provided by Government Code Section 54953(e), and local county health orders issued to address the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board meeting was held via Teams Teleconference. The District Boardroom was closed to the public. The public could observe and comment by electronic means as described on Page 3. As required by the Brown Act, all votes were taken by roll call vote due to the attending Directors participating via teleconference.

1. CALL TO ORDER

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order at 6:02 p.m. by President Halket.

2. PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

3. ROLL CALL

Boardmembers present at start of meeting:
President Richard M. Halket, Vice President Marisol Rubio, Director Arun Goel, Director Georgean M. Vonheeder-Leopold, and Director Ann Marie Johnson.

District staff present: Dan McIntyre, General Manager; Douglas E. Coty, General Counsel; and Vivian Chiu, Management Analyst II/Acting District Secretary.

4. DECLARATION OF TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS

4.A. Authorize Remote Teleconference Meetings until October 6, 2022, Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54953 (e)

Director Goel MOVED to approve Resolution No. 50-22, Finding that There Is a Proclaimed State of Emergency by Governor Newsom Due to COVID-19, and Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings of the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District for the Period September 6, 2022 Through October 6, 2022, Pursuant to the Authorizations Provided for in California Government Code Section 549553(e). Director Vonheeder-Leopold SECONDED the MOTION, which CARRIED with FIVE AYES per roll call vote.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT (MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC) – 6:05 p.m. No public comment was received.

6. REPORTS

6.A. Boardmember Items

6.A.1. Joint Powers Authority and Committee Reports
LAVWMA – August 17, 2022

President Halket invited comments on recent JPA activities. Directors felt the available staff reports adequately covered the many matters considered at the JPA meeting.

6.A.2. Submittal of Written Reports for Day of Service Events Attended by Directors

Director Vonheeder-Leopold submitted a written report to Management Analyst II/Acting District Secretary Chiu. She reported that she, Vice President Rubio, and Director Johnson attended the Tri-Valley Mayors Summit on August 31. She summarized the activities and discussions at the meeting.

Vice President Rubio submitted written reports to Management Analyst II/Acting District Secretary Chiu. She reported that she attended the California Special Districts Association Annual Conference on August 22–25 and the Tri-Valley Mayors Summit on August 31. She showed the District of Distinction Accreditation plaque and certificate received at the conference from the Special District Leadership Foundation and stated she will give a verbal report on the activities and discussions at the conference at the next Board meeting.

Director Johnson submitted a written report to Management Analyst II/Acting District Secretary Chiu for her attendance at the Tri-Valley Mayors Summit on August 31.

7. CLOSED SESSION

At 6:12 p.m. the Board went into Closed Session.

7.A. Public Employee Performance Evaluation Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957
Title: General Manager

8. REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

At 7:30 p.m. the Board came out of Closed Session. President Halket announced that there was no reportable action.

9. ADJOURNMENT

President Halket adjourned the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

Submitted by,

Vivian Chiu, MMC
Management Analyst II/Acting District Secretary

FOR: Nicole Genzale, CMC
Executive Services Supervisor/District Secretary

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Approve Resolution Supporting the State's Proclamation Declaring October 1 to 9, 2022, as California's Water Professionals Appreciation Week

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors approve, by Resolution, support of the State's proclamation declaring October 1 to 9, 2022, as California's Water Professionals Appreciation Week.

DISCUSSION:

Per the California legislative proclamation, the first week of October of each year, beginning on the first Saturday of the month and ending on the Sunday of the following weekend, shall be Water Professionals Appreciation Week. Dublin San Ramon Services District educational activities to celebrate California's Water Professionals Appreciation Week will include District website and social media posts featuring employee profiles.

The idea that California should celebrate water professionals started at DSRSD when now-retired Public Affairs Supervisor Sue Stephenson learned a New England state celebrated water professionals' day, and she thought California should also celebrate water professionals. She first pitched the idea at the Communications Committee meeting of the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) where the idea was expanded to a Water Professionals Appreciation Week and ACWA staff agreed to take the lead. Stephenson pitched the idea to the Board of Directors of the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA), which joined the coalition to sponsor the legislation, along with WateReuse California, California Municipal Utilities Association, and the California Water Association.

Water Professionals Appreciation Week was established in 2017 by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 80 introduced by Senator Bill Dodd (D-Napa). At that time, labor studies estimated that 60,000 people work in California's water industry and it needs roughly 6,000 new employees each year due to turnover. The water industry offers a wide variety of rewarding career opportunities in engineering, biology, finance, business administration, law, communications, and many more types of positions in high-demand occupations.

Originating Department: Office of the General Manager	**Contact: L. Blevins/D. McIntyre**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Task Order ☐ Proclamation ☐ Other (see list on right)		

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT SUPPORTING CALIFORNIA'S PROCLAMATION DECLARING OCTOBER 1 TO 9, 2022, AS WATER PROFESSIONALS APPRECIATION WEEK

WHEREAS, water is the lifeblood of California and without safe and reliable water, no community and no sector of the economy—from high tech to manufacturing to agriculture—can thrive or expand; and

WHEREAS, now more than ever, the water industry is proud of the important role our essential workers play in making sure our communities have safe and reliable drinking water; and

WHEREAS, thanks to technological advances by highly skilled and trained water professionals and the dedication of thousands of industry professionals in the state, California drinking water and treated wastewater meets some of the most stringent water quality standards in the nation; and

WHEREAS, depending on where you live in California, your water may come from a nearby well or river, or it may travel hundreds of miles through canals or pipelines to reach your tap. Regardless of where it originates, your drinking water is filtered, cleaned, tested, and distributed in a process carefully managed by trained water professionals; and

WHEREAS, California is steadily expanding the reuse of treated wastewater and pioneering the use of advanced purified recycled water to replenish aquifers, prevent seawater intrusion and improve local water supply reliability; and

WHEREAS, water professionals at local public water and wastewater agencies work 24/7 to plan for the future, maintain and upgrade their systems, and improve the safety and resiliency of local water supplies for their communities; and

WHEREAS, according to the Public Policy Institute of California, local public water and wastewater agencies invest more than $25 billion a year on local water-related programs and projects that protect public health and the environment, improve local water supply reliability, replenish and clean up groundwater basins, provide water for fire protection, and protect against floods; and

WHEREAS, thousands of essential water, wastewater, and recycled water industry professionals in the state dedicate their careers to keeping drinking water, recycled water, and treated wastewater safe and reliable for use by Californians.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISRICT, a public agency in the State of California, Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, hereby declares October 1 to 9, 2022, Water Professionals Appreciation Week and extends its sincere gratitude and appreciation to the water and wastewater professionals who work 24/7 to provide excellent essential services to the community every day.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 20th day of September, 2022, and passed by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

_____
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: _____
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Accept Regular and Recurring Reports: Treasurer's Report, Outstanding Receivables Report, and Employee Reimbursements Greater than $100 and Provide Direction on Submittal of the Quarterly Treasurer's Reports

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors accept, by Motion, the regular and recurring reports: Treasurer's Report, Outstanding Receivables Report, and Employee Reimbursements Greater than $100 and provide direction on submittal of the Quarterly Treasurer's Report.

DISCUSSION:

To maximize openness and transparency and to allow the Board to be informed about key aspects of District business, the Board directed that various regular and recurring reports be presented for Board acceptance at regular intervals. The reports presented this month for acceptance are noted below and submitted as part of Attachment 1:

Ref Item B: Treasurer's Report
The Treasurer's Report as of June 30, 2022, is attached as required under Government Code §53646. The District portfolio of $231,648,825.94 is in conformity with the investment policy and provides sufficient cash flow liquidity to meet the next six month's expenses. This report is also available on the District's Financial Information page.

Ref Item C: Quarterly Financial Report
The June 30, 2022, Financial Report is not yet available as staff is currently completing the year-end close adjustments and preparing draft statements for the auditors.

Ref Item D: Outstanding Receivables Report
The receivable aging report denotes monies due to the District, exclusive of our Utility Billing process. The Sewer Connection Fee Program balance of $65,764.71 represents installment loans to businesses for the payment of connection fees. In addition, the outstanding receivables report represents all other monies due including LAVWMA (Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency, DERWA (DSRSD-East Bay Municipal Utility District Recycled Water Authority), and miscellaneous receivables. Only $63,944 of the $1,314,388.93 receivable balance is over 30 days in arrears as of 6/30/22.

Ref Item E: Employee and Director Reimbursements Greater than $100
Per Government Code §53065.5, special districts shall, at least annually, disclose any reimbursement paid by the District within the immediately preceding fiscal year of at least one hundred dollars ($100) for each individual charge for services or product received. For fiscal year ending 2022, reimbursements over $100 totaled $30,532.63 for 48 District employees.

Government Code §53646 (1)(b) states, "The treasurer or chief fiscal officer may render a quarterly report to the chief executive officer, the internal auditor, and the legislative body of the local agency. The quarterly report shall be so submitted within 30 days following the end of the quarter covered by the report." Due to the timing of investment statements received by the District and Board meeting dates, this 30-day requirement is rarely met. Staff recommends that the Board provide direction to submit the quarterly investment reports as either part of the General Manager Report to Board or the Regular and Recurring Reports, to ensure this 30-day requirement is adhered to.

Originating Department: Administrative Services	**Contact: C. Atwood**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Yes	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Task Order ☐ Proclamation ☒ Other (see list on right)	**Attachment 1 – Summary of Regular and Recurring Reports**	

SUMMARY OF REGULAR AND RECURRING REPORTS

Ref.	Description	Frequency	Authority	Last Acceptance	Acceptance at this Meeting?	Next Acceptance
A	Warrant List	Monthly	Board Direction	N/A	N/A – Posted monthly on website	N/A
B	Treasurer's Report[3]	Quarterly	CA Government Code 53646	Included with GM Bi-weekly Report on 7/22/22	Yes – see Footnote 3	November 2022
C	Quarterly Financial Report	Quarterly	Board Direction	June 2022	Included with Audit Presentation on 12/6/22	December 2022
D	Outstanding Receivables Report	Annually – Fiscal Year	District Code 1.50.050	August 2021	Yes	August 2023
E	Employee and Director Reimbursements greater than $100[1]	Annually – Fiscal Year	CA Government Code 53065.5	August 2022	Yes	August 2023
F	Utility Billing Adjustments[2]	Annually – Fiscal Year	Utility Billing Adjustment Policy	Total FYE 2021 credits below $25,000	Total FYE 2022 credits below $25,000	August 2023
G	Annual Rate Stabilization Fund Transfer Calculation	Annually – After Audit	Financial Reserves Policy	January 2022		January 2023
H	"No Net Change" Operating Budget Adjustments	As they occur but not more frequently than monthly	Board Direction Budget Accountability Policy (See table below)	November 2017		Before end of month after occurrence
I	Capital Outlay Budget Adjustments			June 2020		
J	Capital Project Budget Adjustments			April 2019		
K	Unexpected Asset Replacements			June 2019		

For the fiscal year ending 2022, the totals for these reports are as follows:

Category	YTD	This Meeting	Total
Capital Outlay Budget Adjustments	$0	$0	$0
Capital Project Budget Adjustments	$0	$0	$0
Unexpected Asset Replacements	$0	$0	$0

[1] Reimbursements also reported monthly in the Warrant List (Ref A).

[2] Per Utility Billing Adjustments Policy, a report will be presented to the Board if total credits in any fiscal year exceed $25,000.

[3] Included in the GM Bi-weekly or Regular and Recurring Reports to meet the 30-day reporting requirement

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Treasurer's Report - Portfolio Management Summary
As of: June 30, 2022

Description	Face Amount/ Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Permitted by Policy	In Compliance	YTM @ Cost
CAMP	2,956,490.69	2,956,490.69	2,956,490.69	1.34%	100%	Yes	1.140%
Certificate of Deposit	5,750,000.00	5,595,994.39	5,750,000.00	2.61%	30%	Yes	2.172%
Corporate Bonds	41,500,000.00	39,464,316.33	41,474,496.80	18.82%	30%	Yes	1.858%
Federal Agency Callables	62,666,666.65	59,365,441.10	62,666,666.65	28.43%	100%	Yes	1.537%
LAIF - Operating	58,787,730.76	58,787,730.76	58,787,730.76	26.67%	100%	Yes	0.990%
Municipals	33,800,000.00	31,842,238.93	33,799,598.76	15.33%	100%	Yes	1.942%
US Treasuries	15,000,000.00	14,457,031.20	15,000,000.00	6.80%	100%	Yes	2.477%
Total Investments	**$ 220,460,888.10**	**$ 212,469,243.40**	**$ 220,434,983.66**	100.00%			**1.512%**
Bank of America	11,187,937.84	11,868,746.26	11,868,746.26				
Total Cash & Investments	**$ 231,648,825.94**	**$ 224,337,989.66**	**$ 232,303,729.92**				**1.512%**

I certify that this report reflects all Government Agency pooled investments and is in conformity with the Investment Policy The investment program herein shown provides sufficient cash flow liquidity to meet the next six month's expenses.

Market values for investments other than CAMP and LAIF were provided by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.

Carol Atwood Digitally signed by Carol Atwood
Date: 2022.07.18 09:43:34 -07'00'
Carol Atwood, Treasurer

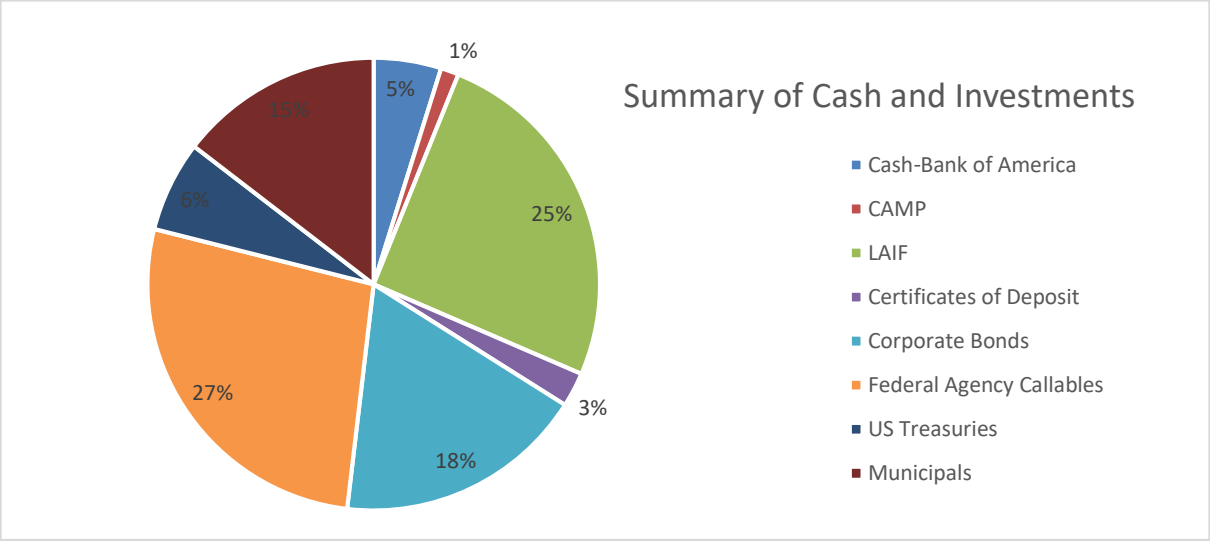
For comparison - prior quarter ending summary as 4/30/2022

Description	Face Amount/ Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Permitted by Policy	In Compliance	YTM @ Cost
CAMP	3,951,295.51	3,951,295.51	3,951,295.51	1.88%	100%	Yes	0.250%
Certificate of Deposit	4,750,000.00	4,647,871.58	4,750,000.00	2.26%	30%	Yes	1.975%
Corporate Bonds	41,500,000.00	39,603,750.46	41,474,496.80	19.71%	30%	Yes	1.858%
Federal Agency Callables	52,666,666.65	49,503,207.80	52,666,666.65	25.01%	100%	Yes	1.038%
LAIF - Operating	73,787,730.76	73,787,730.76	73,787,730.76	35.04%	100%	Yes	0.290%
Municipals	33,930,000.00	32,617,035.88	33,929,598.76	16.11%	100%	Yes	1.887%
Total Investments	**$ 210,585,692.92**	**$ 204,110,891.99**	**$ 210,559,788.48**	100.00%			**0.999%**
Bank of America	11,868,746.26	11,868,746.26	11,868,746.26				
Total Cash & Investments	**$ 222,454,439.18**	**$ 215,979,638.25**	**$ 222,428,534.74**				**0.999%**

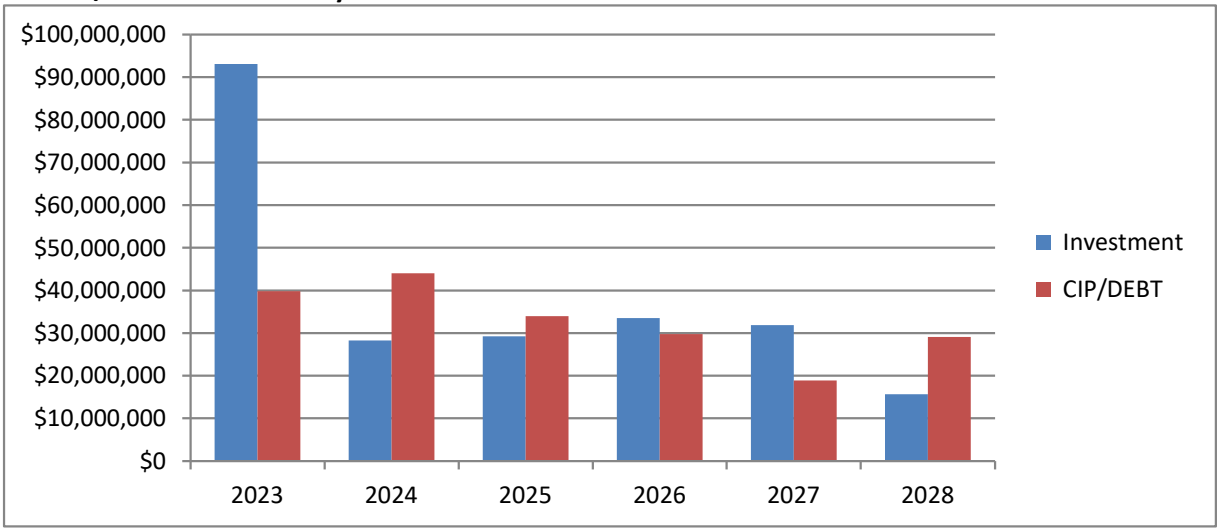
Investment Review for : **June 30, 2022**

Summary of Current Investments

	Face Amount	% of Portfolio	Avg Maturity (in Years)	Avg Yield
Cash-Bank of America	$ 11,187,937.84	4.83%		
CAMP	2,956,490.69	1.28%		1.140%
LAIF	58,787,730.76	25.38%		0.990%
Certificates of Deposit	5,750,000.00	2.48%	1.9	2.172%
Corporate Bonds	41,500,000.00	17.92%	2.8	1.858%
Federal Agency Callables	62,666,666.65	27.05%	3.4	1.537%
US Treasuries	15,000,000.00	6.80%	1.9	2.477%
Municipals	33,800,000.00	14.59%	3.4	1.942%
	$ 231,648,825.94	100.33%	2.7	1.512%



Investment / Cash needs next 5 years



FYE	Investment	CIP/DEBT
2023	$ 93,087,159.29	$ 39,844,083.97
2024	28,250,000.00	$ 44,054,380.95
2025	29,250,000.00	$ 33,939,816.95
2026	33,500,000.00	$ 29,751,048.33
2027	31,895,000.00	$ 18,889,184.14
2028	15,666,666.65	$ 29,064,474.67
	$ 231,648,825.94	$ 195,542,989.01

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Portfolio Holdings
Treasurer's Report - Portfolio Management Detail
As of 6/30/2022

Description	CUSIP/Ticker	FDIC #	Settlement Date	Face Amount/Shares	Market Value	Book Value	Coupon Rate	YTM @ Cost	Next Call Date	Days To Call/Maturity	Days To Maturity	Maturity Date	Investment Held for LAVWMA Debt Reserve
Bank of America - Concentration													
Bank of America MM	MM0000		4/30/2017	11,187,937.84	11,187,937.84	11,187,937.84	0.000	0.000	N/A	1	1	N/A	
Sub Total / Average Bank of America - Concentration				11,187,937.84	11,187,937.84	11,187,937.84	0.000	0.000		1	1		
CAMP													
CAMP LGIP	LGIP6300		6/30/2011	2,956,490.69	2,956,490.69	2,956,490.69	1.140	1.140	N/A	1	1	N/A	
Sub Total / Average CAMP				2,956,490.69	2,956,490.69	2,956,490.69	1.140	1.140		1	1		
Certificate of Deposit													
AMEX NATIONAL BANK 2.85 5/28/2024	02589ACT7	27471	5/25/2022	250,000.00	248,099.38	250,000.00	2.850	2.850		698	698	5/28/2024	
BANK HAPOALIM 0.5 12/15/2025	06251A2Q2	33686	12/14/2020	250,000.00	226,669.17	250,000.00	0.500	0.500		1,264	1,264	12/15/2025	
BANK OF BARODA 3.3 9/28/2023	06062R4E9	33681	9/28/2018	250,000.00	250,989.85	250,000.00	3.300	3.300		455	455	9/28/2023	
BARCLAYS BANK 3.35 10/10/2023	06740KMG9	57203	10/10/2018	250,000.00	251,127.47	250,000.00	3.350	3.350		467	467	10/10/2023	
BMW BANK OF NO AMERICA 0.5 11/20/2025	05580AXU3	35141	11/20/2020	250,000.00	227,082.05	250,000.00	0.500	0.500		1,239	1,239	11/20/2025	
BRIDGEWATER BANCSHARES0.45 11/28/2025	108622LL3	58210	11/30/2020	250,000.00	226,431.31	250,000.00	0.450	0.450		1,247	1,247	11/28/2025	
CAPITAL ONE BANK 1.4 4/17/2023	14042TDM6	33954	4/15/2020	250,000.00	247,799.73	250,000.00	1.400	1.400		291	291	4/17/2023	
CAPITAL ONE N.A. BANK 1.4 4/17/2023	14042RPP0	4297	4/15/2020	250,000.00	247,799.73	250,000.00	1.400	1.400		291	291	4/17/2023	
CELTIC BANK 1.4 4/17/2024	15118RUV7	57056	4/17/2020	250,000.00	242,099.08	250,000.00	1.400	1.400		657	657	4/17/2024	
CENTRAL BANK CD 0.45 1/27/2026	15258RAV9	15555	1/27/2021	250,000.00	225,455.42	250,000.00	0.450	0.450		1,307	1,307	1/27/2026	
COMENITY CAPITAL BANK 3.25 8/14/2023	20033AD37	57570	8/13/2018	250,000.00	250,913.35	250,000.00	3.250	3.250		410	410	8/14/2023	
DISCOVER BANK 3.1 5/27/2025	254673E69	5649	5/24/2022	250,000.00	247,992.40	250,000.00	3.100	3.100		1,062	1,062	5/27/2025	
GOLDMAN SACHS BANK USA 2.85 5/28/2024	38150VAT6	33124	5/25/2022	250,000.00	248,099.38	250,000.00	2.850	2.850		698	698	5/28/2024	
INDUS & COMM BANK 3.3 6/30/2023	45581EAX9	24387	8/30/2018	250,000.00	251,073.71	250,000.00	3.300	3.300		365	365	6/30/2023	
IOWA STATE BANK 3.15 9/28/2023	46256YAY5	15947	9/28/2018	250,000.00	250,533.40	250,000.00	3.150	3.150		455	455	9/28/2023	
MEDALLION BANK CD 0.45 1/29/2026	58404DJN2	57449	1/29/2021	250,000.00	225,403.96	250,000.00	0.450	0.450		1,309	1,309	1/29/2026	
MERRICK BANK 3.1 8/22/2022	59013J2N8	34519	8/21/2018	250,000.00	250,476.82	250,000.00	3.100	3.100		53	53	8/22/2022	
NORTHWEST BANK3.25 10/12/2023	66736ABN8	58752	10/12/2018	250,000.00	250,820.49	250,000.00	3.250	3.250		469	469	10/12/2023	
STATE BANK OF INDIA 0.55 11/24/2025	856283R57	33664	11/23/2020	250,000.00	227,415.00	250,000.00	0.550	0.550		1,243	1,243	11/24/2025	
UBS BANK USA 2.85 5/28/2024	90348J3L2	57565	5/25/2022	250,000.00	248,099.75	250,000.00	2.850	2.850		698	698	5/28/2024	
WELLS FARGO BANK 3.35 10/12/2023	949763UN4	3511	10/12/2018	250,000.00	251,134.86	250,000.00	3.350	3.350		469	469	10/12/2023	
WELLS FARGO NATL BANK 1.9 1/17/2023	949495AQ8	27389	1/17/2020	250,000.00	249,640.38	250,000.00	1.900	1.900		201	201	1/17/2023	
WEST TOWN BANK3.25 9/28/2023	956310AH9	28151	9/28/2018	250,000.00	250,837.70	250,000.00	3.250	3.250		455	455	9/28/2023	
Sub Total / Average Certificate of Deposit				5,750,000.00	5,595,994.39	5,750,000.00	2.172	2.172		687	687		
Corporate Bonds													
ALPHABET INC 0.45 8/15/2025-25	02079KAH0		9/16/2021	3,000,000.00	2,759,133.21	3,000,000.00	0.450	0.600	7/15/2025	1,111	1,142	8/15/2025	
BANK OF NY MELLON 1.6 4/24/2025-25	06406RAN7		10/5/2020	5,000,000.00	4,699,836.00	5,000,000.00	1.600	0.618	3/24/2025	998	1,029	4/24/2025	
COSTCO COMPANIES 2.75 5/18/2024-20	22160KAL9		5/17/2019	3,500,000.00	3,478,892.17	3,500,000.00	2.750	2.527		688	688	5/18/2024	
EXXON MOBIL 2.726 3/1/2023-23	30231GAR3		5/14/2018	5,000,000.00	4,999,662.15	4,981,361.46	2.726	3.130	1/1/2023	185	244	3/1/2023	
Johnson & Johnson 2.05 3/1/2023-23	478160BT02		11/9/2018	4,000,000.00	3,979,426.76	4,000,000.00	2.050	3.135	1/1/2023	185	244	3/1/2023	
Johnson & Johnson 2.05 3/1/2023-23	478160BT0		3/16/2018	1,000,000.00	994,856.69	993,135.34	2.050	2.790	1/1/2023	185	244	3/1/2023	
PROCTER & GAMBLE 1.9 2/1/2027	742718FV6		2/10/2022	5,000,000.00	4,706,042.30	5,000,000.00	1.900	1.910		1,677	1,677	2/1/2027	
STANFORD UNIVERSITY 1.289 6/1/2027	85440KAC8		12/10/2021	5,000,000.00	4,494,309.25	5,000,000.00	1.289	1.475		1,797	1,797	6/1/2027	
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP 0.8 1/9/2026-21	89236THW8		3/4/2021	2,000,000.00	1,808,231.42	2,000,000.00	0.800	0.902		1,289	1,289	1/9/2026	
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP 2.625 1/10/2023-22	89233P7F7		2/14/2019	3,000,000.00	2,991,190.53	3,000,000.00	2.625	2.985	11/15/2022	138	194	1/10/2023	
WALMART INC 1.05 9/17/2026-26	931142ER0		9/17/2021	5,000,000.00	4,552,735.85	5,000,000.00	1.050	0.942	8/17/2026	1,509	1,540	9/17/2026	
Sub Total / Average Corporate Bonds				41,500,000.00	39,464,316.33	41,474,496.80	1.772	1.858		976	1,004		
Federal Agency													
FFCB 0.8 3/9/2026-23	3133EMSU7		3/9/2021	5,000,000.00	4,635,109.10	5,000,000.00	0.800	0.800	3/9/2023	252	1,348	3/9/2026	5,000,000.00
FFCB 0.9 8/19/2027-21	3133EL4D3		8/19/2020	4,500,000.00	3,985,770.51	4,500,000.00	0.900	0.900		1,876	1,876	8/19/2027	
FFCB 1.5 12/14/2026-22	3133ENHA1		12/14/2021	5,000,000.00	4,638,764.25	5,000,000.00	1.500	1.500	12/14/2022	167	1,628	12/14/2026	
FHLB 0.5 1/28/2026-22	3130AKN69		1/28/2021	5,000,000.00	4,598,024.60	5,000,000.00	0.500	0.500	1/28/2023	212	1,308	1/28/2026	5,000,000.00
FHLB 1.25 11/10/2026-22	3130APLR4		11/10/2021	5,000,000.00	4,672,311.65	5,000,000.00	1.250	1.250	11/10/2022	133	1,594	11/10/2026	
FHLB 1.4 2/28/2024-23	3130AQX24		2/28/2022	5,000,000.00	4,874,191.95	5,000,000.00	1.400	1.401	2/28/2023	243	608	2/28/2024	
FHLB 1.5 3/30/2028-21	3130ALNS9		3/30/2021	4,166,666.65	3,856,624.23	4,166,666.65	1.500	1.500		2,100	2,100	3/30/2028	
FHLB 1.55 8/28/2024-23	3130AQX32		2/28/2022	5,000,000.00	4,862,673.20	5,000,000.00	1.550	1.550	2/28/2023	243	790	8/28/2024	
FHLB 3.05 4/28/2025-23	3130ARU82		4/29/2022	4,000,000.00	3,970,302.84	4,000,000.00	3.050	3.050	4/28/2023	302	1,033	4/28/2025	
FHLB 3.57 6/28/2024-23	3130ASH77		6/28/2022	5,000,000.00	5,023,088.90	5,000,000.00	3.570	3.570	6/23/2023	358	729	6/28/2024	
FHLMC 0.5 9/30/2025-22	3134GWUE4		10/2/2020	2,000,000.00	1,836,783.50	2,000,000.00	0.500	0.510	9/30/2022	92	1,188	9/30/2025	
FHLMC 0.55 9/30/2025-21	3134GWWT9		10/2/2020	3,000,000.00	2,759,755.92	3,000,000.00	0.550	0.558	9/30/2022	92	1,188	9/30/2025	
FHLMC 3.15 3/27/2025-22	3134GXVP6		6/27/2022	5,000,000.00	4,984,461.95	5,000,000.00	3.150	3.150	9/27/2022	89	1,001	3/27/2025	
FNMA 0.5 2/18/2025-22	3135GA4W8		11/18/2020	5,000,000.00	4,667,578.50	5,000,000.00	0.500	0.500	11/18/2022	141	964	2/18/2025	
Sub Total / Average Federal Agency				62,666,666.65	59,365,441.10	62,666,666.65	1.536	1.537		448	1,231		
LAIF - Operating													
LAIF LGIP	LGIP1001		6/30/2011	58,787,730.76	58,787,730.76	58,787,730.76	0.990	0.990	N/A	1	1	N/A	
Sub Total / Average LAIF - Operating				58,787,730.76	58,787,730.76	58,787,730.76	0.990	0.990		1	1		
Municipals													
CA DWR CENTRAL VLY PROJ 1.051 12/1/2026-21	13067WSW3		5/2/2022	5,000,000.00	4,502,699.50	5,000,000.00	1.051	3.175		1,615	1,615	12/1/2026	
City of Los Angeles 3.11 9/1/2023	544351MP1		7/16/2018	2,000,000.00	2,002,573.00	2,000,000.00	3.110	3.115		428	428	9/1/2023	
CITY OF OAKLAND 1.83 1/15/2027	672240WV6		3/18/2020	1,895,000.00	1,740,949.58	1,895,000.00	1.830	1.820		1,660	1,660	1/15/2027	
ORANGE UNIFIED SD2.35 5/1/2026	684133LE9		12/19/2019	2,000,000.00	1,918,470.40	2,000,000.00	2.350	2.240		1,401	1,401	5/1/2026	
STATE OF ALABAMA 3.1 11/1/2022	010411CP9		3/20/2020	2,905,000.00	2,913,475.05	2,905,000.00	3.100	1.665		124	124	11/1/2022	
State of CA 2.5 10/1/2022	13063DDF2		1/11/2018	3,000,000.00	3,003,975.30	2,999,598.76	2.500	2.528		93	93	10/1/2022	
STATE OF CALIFORNIA 3.5 4/1/2028	13063DGC6		5/27/2021	2,000,000.00	1,975,999.60	2,000,000.00	3.500	1.425		2,102	2,102	4/1/2028	
STATE OF HAWAII 0.852 10/1/2025-20	419792ZL3		10/20/2021	5,000,000.00	4,615,137.50	5,000,000.00	0.852	0.975		1,189	1,189	10/1/2025	
STATE OF MINNESOTA 0.86 8/1/2027	60412AVW0		8/25/2020	5,000,000.00	4,408,861.00	5,000,000.00	0.860	0.873		1,858	1,858	8/1/2027	
State of Ohio 2.15 5/1/2026	677522T61		11/20/2019	5,000,000.00	4,760,098.00	5,000,000.00	2.150	2.220		1,401	1,401	5/1/2026	
Sub Total / Average Municipals				33,800,000.00	31,842,238.93	33,799,598.76	1.848	1.942		1,241	1,241		
Treasury													
T-Bond 0.25 6/15/2024	91282CCG4		5/27/2022	5,000,000.00	4,745,507.80	5,000,000.00	0.250	2.441		716	716	6/15/2024	
T-Bond 1 12/15/2024	91282CDN8		5/27/2022	5,000,000.00	4,765,820.30	5,000,000.00	1.000	2.550		899	899	12/15/2024	
T-Bond 2.125 11/30/2023	912828U57		5/20/2022	5,000,000.00	4,945,703.10	5,000,000.00	2.125	2.441		518	518	11/30/2023	
Sub Total / Average Treasury				15,000,000.00	14,457,031.20	15,000,000.00	1.125	2.477		711	711		
Total / Average				231,648,825.94	223,657,181.24	231,622,921.50	1.395	1.512		540	757		10,000,000.00

Accounts Receivable Customer Aging Summary

Dublin San Ramon Services District
6/30/2022

Customer #	Name/Phone	On Account Credit	Current	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90-120 Days	over 120 Days		Total
0001	ALAMEDA COUNTY	0.00	3,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3,300.00
0014	DERWA	-0.02	777,618.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		777.618.16
0026	HEXCEL CORPORATION	0.00	1,848.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,848.00
0027	CITY OF PLEASANTON	0.00	10,507.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		10,507.50
0028	LAVWMA	0.00	448,683.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		448,683.31
0032	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	0.00	3,765.00	0.00	0.00	1,343.00	4,500.00	(7)	9,608.00
0041	J & M INC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	730.00	(5)	730.00
0052	ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY	0.00	8,450.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8,450.46
0090	CITY OF LIVERMORE	0.00	10,507.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		10,507.50
0158	MOUNTAIN MIKE'S PIZZA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.00	(1)	132.00
0171	EAST BAY BMW	0.00	680.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		680.00
0179	AVALON BAY COMMUNITIES	0.00	730.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	438.00	(5)	1,168.00
0182	BURGER KING	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0211	CHINA VILLAGE	0.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		120.00
0232	ALAMEDA CO PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY	0.00	1,283.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.80	(2)	1,459.16
0234	CARL ZEISS INC.	0.00	1,275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,275.00
0237	ALAMEDA CO GENERAL SERVICES	0.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		175.00
0243	BLACKWELL ENGINEERING	0.00	1,168.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.168.00
0257	OIL CHANGERS INC.	0.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		175.00
0284	OUTBACK STEAKHOUSE	-120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-120.00
0285	POPEYE'S CHICKEN & BISCUITS	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0344	SHANGRI-LA	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0353	CAFE TAPIOCA	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0377	SAN RAMON GOLF CLUB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.00	(1)	132.00
0384	DUBLIN SENIOR CENTER	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0396	YANAGI SUSHI & GRILL	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-0.72
0398	PAMIR CUISINE	-2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-2.11
0426	G-JEN HSU, DDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.50	(3)	115.50
0464	ZHAO DENTAL CORPORATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0472	BAY FAMILY DENTAL CARE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0503	AUTOMOTIVE CONSULTANTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.50	(4)	181.50
0524	MR. PICKLES SANDWICH SHOP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	(1)	120.00
0531	HOLIDAY INN	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0552	SPRINT / T-MOBILE	-55.451.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-55.451.22
0560	SPROUT'S FARMERS MARKET #221	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0574	MIKE'S CAMERA	0.00	359.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		359.00
0588	EXECUPRENEUR 1A, LLC	-61.79	2,713.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2,651.24
0596	CHENNAI GRILL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.60	(1)	135.60
0610	FANFA, INC.	0.00	675.00	165.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		840.00
0611	BROOKFIELD RESIDENTIAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,022.00	(5)	1,022.00
0630	MCDONALDS	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0648	S & V, LLC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03		0.03
0649	S & V, LLC	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-0.20
0661	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.163.73	(6)	35.163.73
0662	FALAFEL VILLAGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.00	(1)	132.00
0666	AUTOPIA	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0674	NBC BAY AREA - KNTV	-3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-3.67
0684	USAG CSTC	0.00	890.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,305.00	(7)	2,195.00
0687	BAAGAN RESTAURANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.00	(1)	132.00
0689	SERVICE KING COLLISION REPAIR	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0691	LAZY DOG RESTAURANT & BAR	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		135.00
0713	DICK DAGGETT	0.00	165.00	225.00	0.00	0.00	109.00	(8)	499.00
0718	VINEYARD ESTATES MOBILE	-20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		-20.00
0719	TEICHERT CONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.00	315.00	0.00	0.00	3,504.00	(5)	3,819.00
0733	GARNEY CONSTRUCTION	0.00	16,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.500.00
0755	PG & E UTILITY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	505.79	(7)	505.79
0794	ROIC CALIFORNIA, LLC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	528.86	(9)	528.86
0801	DPR CONSTRUCTION	0.00	1,275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,275.00
0813	ROSSO ENVIRONMENTAL INC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08		0.08
0831	MAIN STREET PEDIATRIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0853	ACORN ONSITE, INC.	0.00	3,528.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3,528.39
0861	SWAN ENGINEERING INC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,393.19	(5)	1,393.19
0867	SIMPLY KABOB & PIZZA LLC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.32	(1)	265.32
0868	BREEZE DENTAL GROUP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0873	FOOTHILL HEATING & AIR COND.	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		150.00
0888	STARBUCKS COFFEE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.00	(1)	132.00
0895	MAYFLOWER RESTAURANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.00	(1)	132.00
0897	MEDICAL OFFICE - ADM KAISER	0.00	2,358.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2,358.00
0899	HILBERS, INC.	0.00	240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		240.00
0901	MCGUIRE AND HESTER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	396.00	(5)	396.00
0903	STEVE'S EXCAVATING, INC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	264.00	(5)	264.00
0923	PERFECT SMILES FAMILY DENTISTR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0925	HOPYARD DENTAL CARE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0927	ELITE DENTAL & ORTHODONTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0928	TRI-VALLEY ENDODONTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0929	SMILE DESIGN DENTISTRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0930	TRI-VALLEY DENTAL, INC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00
0931	DUBLIN ENDODONTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	(3)	105.00

0933	SHAPELL PROPERTIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	876.00	**(5)**	876.00
0935	6938 SIERRA LLC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.00	**(5)**	144.00
0939	KELLY & SON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.00	**(5)**	146.00
0942	PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	438.00	**(5)**	438.00
0943	MICHELS CORPORATION	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	55.25	**(8)**	85.25
0946	ANDERSON PACIFIC ENGINEERING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.894.28		5.894.28
0947	R.V. STICH CONSTRUCTION INC.	0.00	675.00	855.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,530.00
0949	KINGDOM PIPELINES, INC.	0.00	3,000.00	657.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3,657.00
0951	JENSEN LANDSCAPE	0.00	1,805.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1,805.00
	Grand Totals	**-55,659.73**	**1,306,104.73**	**2,247.00**	**0.00**	**1,343.00**	**60,353.93**		**1,314,388.93**

Notes

(1) Grease Trap Inspection + Late Fee / Customer Has Not Paid
(2) Lab Fee / Customer Has Not Paid
(3) Dental Amalgam Program + Late Fee / Customer Has Not Pa
(4) Automotive Pollution Inspection + Late Fee / Customer Has
(5) Bacteria Samples / Customer Has Not Paid
(6) Reimb for Damage / Customer Has Not Paid
(7) Industrial Sewer / Permit Fees
(8) Recycle Water Loads
(9) Def. Connection Regional Sewer Capacity

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Sewer Connection Fee Program as of 6/30/2022

Customer	Balance
Stanforth Holding Co LLC/Hawaiian Grill	8,173.84
Stanforth Holding Co LLC/Dumpling Factory	19,658.20
Stanforth Holding Co LLC/Little Sheep Mongolian	16,556.22
Stanforth Holding Co LLC/Panera Bread	12,402.45
ROIC California LLC/T-4 Restaurant	8,974.00
Total	**65,764.71**

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Employee Reimbursements Over $100
July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022

Employee	Invoice Date	Invoice Description	Amount	Check Date	Check#
KHAW, FLORENCE	4/8/2022	F. KHAW REIMB EXP @ NCBPA BACKFLOW COURSE & EXAM 03/30-31/22	$ 109.49	04/14/22	110660
KHAW, FLORENCE Total			**$ 109.49**		
PENAFLOR, JONATHAN	6/13/2022	J. PENAFLOR REIMB EXP FOR TYLER CONF INDIANA - MAY 2022	$ 314.68	06/23/22	111273
PENAFLOR, JONATHAN Total			**$ 314.68**		
STEPHENSON, SUE	8/26/2021	S. STEPHENSON REIMB EXP @ CASA 2021 ANNUAL 08/11-13/21	$ 147.00	09/02/21	108614
STEPHENSON, SUE	9/2/2021	S. STEPHENSON REIMB EXP @ CSDA 2021 ANNUAL 8/31/21	$ 116.88	09/09/21	108630
STEPHENSON, SUE	12/9/2021	S. STEPHENSON REIMB EXP@ACWA 2021 CONFERENCE 11/30-12/02/21	$ 135.07	12/16/21	109620
STEPHENSON, SUE Total			**$ 398.95**		
JOHNSON, AARON	6/14/2022	A JOHNSON REIMB FOR ESRI GIS NOR CAL REGIONAL WATER USER GROUP - 06 14 2022	$ 117.00	07/14/22	111483
JOHNSON, AARON Total			**$ 117.00**		
HENDRYX, JEREMY	9/3/2021	HENDRYX REIMB FOR SWRCB DIST/TRTMNT CERT RENEWALS 2021	$ 152.20	09/09/21	108627
HENDRYX, JEREMY	6/14/2022	HENDRYX REIMB FOR CRWA EXPO IN S LAKE TAHOE, NV - APRIL 2022	$ 405.01	06/23/22	111265
HENDRYX, JEREMY Total			**$ 557.21**		
CHALK, JOHN	12/21/2021	J.CHALK SETTLEMENT	$ 4,334.02	12/30/21	109693
CHALK, JOHN	6/14/2022	CHALK REIMB FOR CRWA EXPO IN S LAKE TAHOE, NV - APRIL 2022	$ 396.82	06/23/22	111259
CHALK, JOHN Total			**$ 4,730.84**		
LAWRENCE, RICK	6/14/2022	LAWRENCE REIMB FOR CRWA EXPO IN S LAKE TAHOE, NV - APRIL 2022	$ 450.64	06/23/22	111268
LAWRENCE, RICK Total			**$ 450.64**		
MOHAN, KAPIL	6/30/2022	MOHAN TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT - CWEA P3S CONFERENCE 06/22	$ 1,848.02	07/28/22	111619
MOHAN, KAPIL Total			**$ 1,848.02**		
GALLARDO, MICHELLE	8/16/2021	M. GALLARDO REIMB EXP @ CSRMA SAN DIEGO 8/10-12/21	$ 743.98	08/19/21	108419
GALLARDO, MICHELLE Total			**$ 743.98**		
DUENAS, BONIFACIO	12/1/2021	PURCHASE VR GLASSES FROM B. DUENAS FOR DISTRICT DRONE	$ 350.00	12/02/21	109382
DUENAS, BONIFACIO	12/1/2021	PURCHASE VR GLASSES FROM B. DUENAS FOR DISTRICT DRONE	$ 350.00	12/09/21	109492
DUENAS, BONIFACIO Total			**$ 700.00**		
MARTIN, LORI	5/3/2022	L MARTIN REIMB - 2021 EE RECOG EVENT SAFEW AY GFTCRDS - 04 29 2022	$ 3,105.95	05/05/22	110813
MARTIN, LORI Total			**$ 3,105.95**		
YEE, JACLYN	9/9/2021	YEE REIMB 2021 CIVIL ENGINEER LICENSE RENEW AL	$ 180.00	09/16/21	108686
YEE, JACLYN Total			**$ 180.00**		
ATENDIDO, MAURICE	8/17/2021	M. ATENDIDO REIMB EXP @ LAVWMA MCC FACTORY TEST JULY 2021	$ 192.40	08/26/21	108552
ATENDIDO, MAURICE Total			**$ 192.40**		
SEVILLA, VIRGILITO	5/11/2022	V SEVILLA REIMB - CWEA ANNUAL CONFERENCE - APRIL 2022	$ 120.56	05/12/22	110905
SEVILLA, VIRGILITO Total			**$ 120.56**		
KOZANDA, STEPHAN	6/11/2022	S KOZANDA REIMB - ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR GRADE 4 - 06 11 2022	$ 250.00	07/14/22	111484
KOZANDA, STEPHAN Total			**$ 250.00**		
VALDEZ, JESSIE	11/17/2021	J. VALDEZ REIMB EXP @ APA YEAR END PAYROLL 11/16/21	$ 139.28	11/18/21	109243
VALDEZ, JESSIE Total			**$ 139.28**		
MILLISON, TODD	12/16/2021	T. MILLISON EDUCATION REIMB 08/09/21-12/10/21	$ 378.00	12/16/21	109618
MILLISON, TODD	3/23/2022	T. MILLISON REIMB EXP FOR CERT. OF ADVANCED WTO G3 01/18/22-01/31/25	$ 250.00	03/24/22	110478
MILLISON, TODD	5/26/2022	T MILLISON REIMB EXP FOR TOOLS PURCHASING 05/20/22	$ 153.41	05/26/22	111084
MILLISON, TODD	6/1/2022	T. MILLISON TUITION REIMB - BUSMG & INTRO CHEM 01/24/22-05/20/22	$ 329.00	06/02/22	111139
MILLISON, TODD Total			**$ 1,110.41**		
GARCIA, ANNA	9/29/2021	GARCIA DIRECT DEPOSIT RETURNED PPE 09/19/2021	$ 200.00	10/07/21	108908
GARCIA, ANNA Total			**$ 200.00**		
JOHNSON, BRIAN	9/13/2021	B. JOHNSON REIMB EXP FOR MECH/E&I LUNCH MEETING 08/21/2021	$ 284.21	09/16/21	108678
JOHNSON, BRIAN Total			**$ 284.21**		
PENDERGRAFT, RYAN	3/3/2022	R. PENDERGRAFT REIMB EXP @ TRAINING CLASS02/13/2022	$ 900.00	03/03/22	110224
PENDERGRAFT, RYAN Total			**$ 900.00**		
BAHLOUL, AOMAR	9/26/2021	A BAHLOUL REIMB EXP @ MISAC 09/26/21-09/29/21	$ 130.26	12/16/21	109609
BAHLOUL, AOMAR	6/30/2022	A BAHLOUL REIMB EXP @ CISCO LIVE 06/12/22-06/16/22	$ 315.01	07/07/22	111467
BAHLOUL, AOMAR Total			**$ 445.27**		
COLLINS, RENEE	11/30/2021	R COLLINS TRAVEL REIMB - MISAC MEETING OLYMPIC VALLEY - NOVEMBER 2021	$ 229.60	12/16/21	109612
COLLINS, RENEE	3/23/2022	R COLLINS TRAVEL REIMB - MISAC MEALS/TYLER AIRFARE - MARCH 2022	$ 625.96	04/07/22	110535
COLLINS, RENEE Total			**$ 855.56**		
BAILEY, MAYETTE	3/13/2022	BAILEY REIMB EXP EE ENGAGEMENT 03 13 2022	$ 185.67	03/17/22	110353
BAILEY, MAYETTE	6/23/2022	BAILEY REIMB OFFICE SUPPLIES 06 23 2022	$ 809.01	06/30/22	111375
BAILEY, MAYETTE Total			**$ 994.68**		
CARSON, JEFF	4/19/2022	J. CARSON MILEAGE REIMB FOR JAN & FEB 2022	$ 121.10	04/28/22	110741
CARSON, JEFF	6/30/2022	J CARSON REIMB FOR CWEA CONF SACRAMENTO APRIL 2022	$ 246.36	07/07/22	111470
CARSON, JEFF Total			**$ 367.46**		
NARCISO, MARA	7/14/2021	M. NARCISO REIMB EXP FOR MICR TONER FOR AP CHECK RUN	$ 143.33	07/15/21	108084
NARCISO, MARA	1/26/2022	M. NARCISO COMPUTER LOAN 01/27/2022	$ 493.80	01/27/22	109879
NARCISO, MARA Total			**$ 637.13**		
LOPEZ, ISIDRO	6/16/2022	ISIDRO LOPEZ - REIMB COVID CLINIC TEST - 06 01 2022	$ 129.00	06/23/22	111271
LOPEZ, ISIDRO Total			**$ 129.00**		

Employee	Invoice Date	Invoice Description	Amount	Check Date	Check#
PEARSON, DERRICK	3/17/2022	D. PEARSON REIMB EXP FOR WWTP OPERATOR G3 EXAM AN CERT.	$ 325.00	03/24/22	110480
PEARSON, DERRICK	4/21/2022	D PEARSON REIMB EXP @ CWEA CONFERENCE 2022 04/11-04/12/2022	$ 275.75	04/28/22	110749
PEARSON, DERRICK Total			**$ 600.75**		
LEONARDO, TONY	6/30/2022	T LEONARDO REIMB - OVERNIGHT LODGING DUBLIN BLVD WORK - 06 30 22	$ 184.03	07/14/22	111485
LEONARDO, TONY Total			**$ 184.03**		
FRIGARD-SILVA, DAIRIA	6/14/2022	D. SILVA REIMB EXP FOR CWEA COLLECTION SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE GRADE 1	$ 372.00	06/30/22	111380
FRIGARD-SILVA, DAIRIAN Total			**$ 372.00**		
ANDERSEN, STEVEN	10/13/2021	S. ANDERSEN REIMB FOR SWRCB CERT - WWTPO GRADE 3	$ 455.00	10/21/21	109024
ANDERSEN, STEVEN	5/26/2022	S. ANDERSEN REIMB EXP @ CWEA 04/14/22	$ 130.03	05/26/22	111073
ANDERSEN, STEVEN	6/9/2022	S. ANDERSEN REIMB EXP FOR COVID TEST 05/30/22	$ 129.00	06/09/22	111183
ANDERSEN, STEVEN Total			**$ 714.03**		
CHING, JASON	4/21/2022	J CHING REIMB EXP @ CWEA AC 22 CONFERENCE 04/11-04/14/2022	$ 975.13	04/28/22	110742
CHING, JASON Total			**$ 975.13**		
O'REILLY, SEAN	12/1/2021	S. O'REILLY REIMB EXP FOR 6 DMV TEMP. REGISTRATION PLATES	$ 171.90	12/02/21	109341
O'REILLY, SEAN	4/5/2022	S. O'REILLY REIMB EXP @ WTPO T2 EXAM & CERTIFICATION	$ 125.00	04/07/22	110545
O'REILLY, SEAN Total			**$ 296.90**		
MANN, SUKHPREET	12/8/2021	S. MANN REIMB EXP FOR PMP CERTIFICATE	$ 544.00	01/06/22	109715
MANN, SUKHPREET Total			**$ 544.00**		
BERTACCHI, JASON	7/29/2021	J. BERTACCHI TUITION REIMB 09/02/20-06/02/21	$ 985.00	07/29/21	108242
BERTACCHI, JASON	8/23/2021	J. BERTACCHI CERT. REMIB - CCST1	$ 521.00	08/26/21	108554
BERTACCHI, JASON Total			**$ 1,506.00**		
MURPHY, NATHAN J	8/25/2021	N. MURPHY CERT. REIMB - CCST2	$ 315.00	08/26/21	108565
MURPHY, NATHAN J	10/21/2021	N. MURPHY CERT. REIMB - ELECTRICAL/INSTRUMENTATION G4	$ 225.00	10/21/21	109038
MURPHY, NATHAN J Total			**$ 540.00**		
RUIZ, ZACHARY	9/29/2021	Z. RUIZ REIMB EXP @ MISAC 09/26/21-09/29/21	$ 792.60	10/14/21	108923
RUIZ, ZACHARY	6/14/2022	Z. RUIZ REIMB EXP @ MISAC 06/08/22-06/10/22	$ 716.44	06/30/22	111387
RUIZ, ZACHARY Total			**$ 1,509.04**		
SOLIS JR, LEOBARDO	3/23/2022	L. SOLIS REIMB @ CWEA MECH. TECH. G2 11/29/2021	$ 195.00	03/24/22	110482
SOLIS JR, LEOBARDO Total			**$ 195.00**		
RUBIO, MARISOL	11/9/2021	M. RUBIO REIMB EXP AT 2021 CASA 08/10/21-08/31/21	$ 494.57	11/11/21	109174
RUBIO, MARISOL	11/9/2021	M. RUBIO REIMB EXP AT 2021 CASA & CSDA 08/11/21-09/02/21	$ 200.69	11/11/21	109174
RUBIO, MARISOL	6/22/2022	M. RUBIO REIMB EXP AT 2022 ACWA SPRING CONFERENCE	$ 108.82	07/07/22	111473
RUBIO, MARISOL	6/23/2022	M. RUBIO REIMB EXP AT 2022 CASA DC FORUM	$ 446.32	07/07/22	111473
RUBIO, MARISOL Total			**$ 1,250.40**		
MAINES, JEREMY D	3/23/2022	J. MAINES REIMB EXP FOR COMBINED MEETING LUNCH N 03/09/22	$ 237.94	03/24/22	110476
MAINES, JEREMY D Total			**$ 237.94**		
MCQUISTON, MICHELLE	11/22/2021	MCQUISTON TRAVEL REIMB - CALPELRA NOV 2021	$ 110.88	12/02/21	109339
MCQUISTON, MICHELLE Total			**$ 110.88**		
GENTRY, JOSHUA	12/9/2021	J. GENTRY REIMB EXP FOR CWEA RENEW(2021-2022) & TRAINING COURSE	$ 449.53	12/09/21	109531
GENTRY, JOSHUA Total			**$ 449.53**		
SILVA, DAIRIAN	2/3/2022	D. SILVA CERT. REIMB-WATER DISTRIBUTION OPERATOR G2	$ 145.00	02/03/22	109972
SILVA, DAIRIAN Total			**$ 145.00**		
LAM, WING YEE	5/2/2022	W LAM REIMB - CPA LICENSE RENEW AL - 05 02 2022	$ 250.00	05/05/22	110812
LAM, WING YEE Total			**$ 250.00**		
LEE, SHU-JAN	5/18/2022	J LEE REIMB - ACWA SPRING CONFERENCE 2022 - MAY 2022	$ 180.96	05/19/22	110967
LEE, SHU-JAN Total			**$ 180.96**		
MCCLURE, CLIFFORD L	2/26/2022	C. MCCLURE CERTREIMB-WATER OP I	$ 180.00	06/02/22	111138
MCCLURE, CLIFFORD LYNN Total			**$ 180.00**		
LIM, LEON L	6/9/2022	LEON LIM - REIMB COVID CLINIC TEST - 06 09 2022	$ 129.00	06/23/22	111269
LIM, LEON L Total			**$ 129.00**		
VILLAMOR, EFREN T	6/14/2022	EFREN VILLAMOR - REIMB COVID CLINIC TEST - 05 30 2022	$ 129.00	06/23/22	111276
VILLAMOR, EFREN T Total			**$ 129.00**		
HALLAM, KYLE N	6/13/2022	HALLAM REIMB FOR TPC TRAINING - MAY 2022	$ 150.32	06/23/22	111264
HALLAM, KYLE N Total			**$ 150.32**		
Grand Total			**$30,532.63**		

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Revise Casting District Ballots Policy and Rescind Resolution No. 45-18

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors adopt, by Resolution, the revised Casting District Ballots policy and rescind Resolution No. 45-18.

DISCUSSION:

The District's Casting District Ballots policy was last revised on September 18, 2018. The purpose of the Casting District Ballots policy is to provide guidance on the election of officers and other matters in organizations of which the District is a member.

The revised Casting District Ballots policy proposes the following changes:

- Updates the policy purpose statement
- Updates and clarifies the Boardmembers' review process of the General Manager's recommendation
- Removes the redundant duty for the District's voting delegate to report the District's vote cast and election results
- Makes non-substantive language and formatting corrections

The marked-up policy (Attachment 1) and the proposed policy without the markups (Exhibit A to Resolution) are included for review. In accordance with the District's practice of reviewing each of its policies on a rotating four-year cycle to ensure that they remain current and that the Board seated at that time continues to concur with that policy, this policy is scheduled for review again in 2026 if the Board adopts a revised policy this year.

Originating Department: Administrative Services	**Contact: N. Genzale/C. Atwood**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Task Order ☐ Proclamation ☒ Other (see list on right)	**Attachment 1 – Marked-up Casting District Ballots policy**	

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

Policy

Policy No.: ~~P100-18-1~~ P100-	**Type of Policy:** Board Business
Policy Title: Casting District Ballots	
Policy Description: Election of officers and other matters in organizations of which the District is a member	
Approval Date: ~~9/18/2018~~ 9/20/2022	**Last Review Date:** ~~2018~~ 2022
Approval Resolution No.: ~~45-18~~	**Next Review Date:** ~~2022~~ 2026
Rescinded Resolution No.: ~~47-14~~45-18	**Rescinded Resolution Date:** ~~8/19/2014~~9/18/2018

The purpose of ~~It is~~ the~~is~~ policy of the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District is to provide guidance ~~:~~

~~T~~to participate in the governance of organizations in which the District is a member, through casting of ballots regarding matters of membership organizations in order to protect and further the interests of the District and its ratepayers.

~~From time to time, m~~Membership organizations (including but not limited to Alameda Local Agency Formation Commission [Alameda LAFCo], Association of California Water Agencies [ACWA], California Association of Sanitation Agencies [CASA], California Special Districts Association [CSDA], etc.) request the District to vote on matters such as bylaw amendments, officer elections, and membership fee increases. When these membership organizations solicit the District's vote, the General Manager shall transmit the ballot information and materials to the Board with a recommendation for voting or for Board consideration. For selection of an officer(s), the General Manager will recommend a candidate(s) to the Board based on the following guiding principles:

- Satisfactory prior service
- Proximity to the District service area
- From an agency with a similar mission (water/wastewater)
- Knowledge of the District

If any Boardmembers object to the General Manager's recommendation, they shall inform the General Manager of their objection and their reasons for doing so within seven (7) calendar days~~2 hours~~ of being informed by the General Manager. If a~~nyt least three~~ Boardmembers so object, an item will be scheduled for consideration at a Board meeting ~~shall be scheduled, if possible, for Board consideration~~. If the timing of the election in any organization is such that an item cannot be scheduled at a regular or special Board meeting ~~cannot be scheduled in a timely manner~~, the General Manager is authorized and directed to cast the District's vote in a manner which the General Manager believes is in the District's best interest. If no ~~less than three~~ Boardmembers so object, the General Manager's recommendation shall be considered the position of the District on the matter.

Policy No.: P100-~~18-1~~	**Policy Title:** Casting District Ballots

Once a decision is made in accordance with this policy, the General Manager (or his/her designee) is authorized and directed to cast the District's vote in accordance with that decision unless the bylaws of that organization require a person other than the General Manager to cast the vote, in which case by this policy the person (or his/her designee) so required by the organization is authorized and directed to do so. ~~Whomever casts the vote for the District shall report the vote cast and election results to the Board of Directors at the next Board meeting.~~

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT REVISING THE CASTING DISTRICT BALLOTS POLICY AND RESCINDING RESOLUTION NO. 45-18

WHEREAS, on October 10, 2001, the Board adopted a Casting District Ballots policy, which was revised on August 19, 2014, and September 18, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the District participates in the governance of organizations in which the District is a member through casting of ballots regarding matters of membership organizations in order to protect and further the interests of the District ; and

WHEREAS, after recent staff review, the following policy revisions are made to provide further clarity when casting District ballots:

- Updates the policy purpose statement.
- Updates and clarifies the Boardmembers' review process of the General Manager's recommendation.
- Removes the redundant duty for the District's voting delegate to report the District's vote cast and election results.
- Makes non-substantive language and formatting corrections.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, that the revised Casting District Ballots policy, attached as Exhibit "A," is hereby adopted; and Resolution No. 45-18, attached as Exhibit "B," is hereby rescinded.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 20th day of September, 2022, and passed by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

_____
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: _____
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

Exhibit A

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

Policy

Policy No.:	P100-	**Type of Policy:**	Board Business
Policy Title:	Casting District Ballots		
Policy Description:	Election of officers and other matters in organizations of which the District is a member		
Approval Date:	9/20/2022	**Last Review Date:**	2022
Approval Resolution No.:		**Next Review Date:**	2026
Rescinded Resolution No.:	45-18	**Rescinded Resolution Date:**	9/18/2018

The purpose of this policy of the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District is to provide guidance to participate in the governance of organizations in which the District is a member, through casting of ballots regarding matters of membership organizations in order to protect and further the interests of the District and its ratepayers.

Membership organizations (including but not limited to Alameda Local Agency Formation Commission [Alameda LAFCo], Association of California Water Agencies [ACWA], California Association of Sanitation Agencies [CASA], California Special Districts Association [CSDA], etc.) request the District to vote on matters such as bylaw amendments, officer elections, and membership fee increases. When these membership organizations solicit the District's vote, the General Manager shall transmit the ballot information and materials to the Board with a recommendation for voting or for Board consideration. For selection of an officer(s), the General Manager will recommend a candidate(s) to the Board based on the following guiding principles:

- Satisfactory prior service
- Proximity to the District service area
- From an agency with a similar mission (water/wastewater)
- Knowledge of the District

If any Boardmembers object to the General Manager's recommendation, they shall inform the General Manager of their objection and their reasons for doing so within seven (7) calendar days of being informed by the General Manager. If any Boardmembers so object, an item will be scheduled for consideration at a Board meeting. If the timing of the election in any organization is such that an item cannot be scheduled at a regular or special Board meeting, the General Manager is authorized and directed to cast the District's vote in a manner which the General Manager believes is in the District's best interest. If no Boardmembers so object, the General Manager's recommendation shall be considered the position of the District on the matter.

Once a decision is made in accordance with this policy, the General Manager (or his/her designee) is authorized and directed to cast the District's vote in accordance with that decision unless the bylaws of that organization require a person other than the General Manager to cast the vote, in which case by this policy the person (or his/her designee) so required by the organization is authorized and directed to do so.

RESOLUTION NO. 45-18

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT REVISING THE CASTING DISTRICT BALLOTS POLICY AND RESCINDING RESOLUTION NO. 47-14

WHEREAS, on August 19, 2014, the Board adopted a revised Casting District Ballots policy ("policy") to conform with the then recently revised Guidelines for Conducting District Business policy; and

WHEREAS, the District participates in the governance of organizations in which the District is a member through casting of ballots regarding matters of membership organizations in order to protect and further the interests of the District and its ratepayers; and

WHEREAS, it is the Board's intent, as specified in the policy, to streamline the processing of these matters; and

WHEREAS, it is the Board's expressed interest in handling more of these matters administratively.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, that the revised Casting District Ballots policy, attached as Exhibit "A" be adopted; and Resolution No. 47-14, attached as Exhibit "B," is hereby rescinded.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 18th day of September, 2018, and passed by the following vote:

AYES: 4 - Directors D.L. (Pat) Howard, Edward R. Duarte, Madelyne A. Misheloff, Georgean M. Vonheeder-Leopold

NOES: 0

ABSENT: 1 - Director Richard M. Halket

Georgean M Vonheeder-Leopold

Georgean M. Vonheeder-Leopold, President

ATTEST: Nicole Genzale

Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Approve Purchase with Napa Ford for Ford Fleet Vehicles and Authorize the General Manager to Execute a Purchase Order

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors approve, by Motion, a purchase from Napa Ford for Ford fleet vehicles and equipment and authorize the General Manager to execute a purchase order in an amount not to exceed $228,000.

DISCUSSION:

The fiscal year ending (FYE) 2023 budget includes capital outlay funding to purchase four (4) Ford F-250 vehicles to replace current vehicles which have reached the end of their useful lives. Staff advertised Bid No. 2022-23 on January 20, 2022, with bids due on February 3, 2022. Two submittals were received by the due date and met all bid requirements. After review of the submittals, Napa Ford was deemed the lowest overall price for the F-250 vehicles as shown in the table below.

Ford F-250 Quote	
Submittal from:	Overall Bid Price Comparison:
Dupratt Ford	$238,310.44
Napa Ford	$227,994.60

These vehicles will be used by District staff to perform maintenance and repair work.

The anticipated expense for the Ford F-250 vehicles is included in the FYE 2023 capital outlay budget. Staff intends to issue a purchase order in the amount of $228,000 to Napa Ford, of which $22,800 will be allocated from Local Wastewater Replacement (Fund 210) and $205,200 will be allocated from Water Replacement (Fund (610).

As the purchase order contract amount exceeds the General Manager's purchasing authority limit of $175,000, the Board must authorize the General Manager to approve the $228,000 purchase order to Napa Ford.

Originating Department: Operations	**Contact: E. Steffen/J. Carson**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: $22,800 Local Wastewater (Fund 210) and $205,200 Water Replacement (Fund 610)**	
Attachments: ☒ **None** ☐ **Resolution** ☐ **Ordinance** ☐ **Task Order** ☐ **Proclamation** ☐ **Other (see list on right)**		

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Public Hearing: Accept 2022 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors hold a public hearing to receive comments on the *2022 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals*, and accept, by Motion, the report, after consideration of comments.

DISCUSSION:

The California Health and Safety Code Section 116470 (b) requires water utilities with more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a special report every three years if constituents in their drinking water have exceeded any Public Health Goals. The last DSRSD report was received by the Board on October 1, 2019. Public Health Goals are non-enforceable goals set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), a division of the California Environmental Protection Agency. If OEHHA has not adopted a Public Health Goal for a drinking water constituent, the law requires water utilities to use the federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

In the past three years, if a constituent is detected in a water utility's drinking water at a level exceeding an applicable state Public Health Goal (or federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal), the report must provide the following information:

- The numerical public health risk associated with the Maximum Contaminant Level (and the Public Health Goal or federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal), if possible to quantify
- The category or type of health risk that could be associated with each constituent
- The best treatment technology available that could be used to reduce the level of the constituent in the drinking water
- An estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it is appropriate and feasible

A Public Health Goal represents a level of concentration of a constituent that would not cause significant adverse health effects in people who drink that water every day for 70 years. OEHHA must also consider any evidence of immediate and severe health effects when setting the Public Health Goal. For cancer-causing chemicals, OEHHA typically establishes the Public Health Goal at the "one-in-one million" risk level. At that level, not more than one person in a population of one million people drinking the water daily for 70 years would be expected to develop cancer because of exposure to that chemical. Public Health Goals are based solely on public health risk. In setting Public Health Goals, OEHHA does not consider any of the practical risk-management factors used by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Division of Drinking Water when it sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels in enforceable drinking water standards. These practical factors include the capability to detect and analyze constituents at very low levels, technologies available to reduce constituents to these levels, and the benefits and costs of doing so. Public Health Goals are not mandatory regulations nor enforceable, and thus no public water systems are required to meet them.

DSRSD's water distribution system meets all federal and state drinking water standards. However, the following constituents were detected in the DSRSD drinking water distribution system at levels above the Public Health Goals (or Maximum Contaminate Level Goal) for total coliform bacteria, Escherichia coli bacteria, bromate, lead, and uranium. These exceedances are discussed in the report (Attachment 1). Because all federal and state drinking water standards have been met, staff recommends taking no corrective action on the Public Health Goals. Staff recommends that the Board receive public comment, and accept the report as submitted.

Originating Departments: Operations; Engineering and Technical Services	**Contact: K. Fournier/S. Delight**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Task Order ☐ Proclamation ☒ Other (see list on right)	**Attachment 1 – 2022 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals**	

A review period of this report was publicly noticed, and the report has been made available to the public from September 6, 2022, through September 20, 2022, for written comments by 5 p.m. on the day of the public hearing on September 20, 2022. The law requires that water systems exceeding the Public Health Goals hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. No comments have been received on the report to date.

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

2022 Report on Water Quality Relative to Public Health Goals

Background

The California Health and Safety Code[1] requires water utilities with more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a triennial report comparing water quality results to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs are non-enforceable goals set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), a division of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA). If OEHHA has not adopted a PHG for a drinking water constituent, the law requires water utilities to use MCLGs adopted by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), which are also non-enforceable goals. This report addresses constituents that have a California primary drinking water standard (a Maximum Contaminant Level, MCL) and either a PHG or MCLG.[2]

This triennial report for Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) covers the calendar years 2019, 2020, and 2021. If a constituent with an established MCL was detected in the DSRSD water supply between 2019 and 2021 at a level exceeding an applicable PHG or MCLG, this report provides the following information, as required by law:

- The numerical public health risk associated with the MCL and the PHG or MCLG, if possible to quantify;
- The category or type of health risk that could be associated with each constituent;
- The best treatment technology available that could be used to reduce the level of the constituent in our drinking water; and
- An estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it is appropriate and feasible.

Public Health Goals

A Public Health Goal is the concentration of a constituent in drinking water that poses no significant health risk. PHGs are based solely on public health risk. In setting PHGs, OEHHA does not consider any of the practical risk-management factors used by the USEPA and the California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) when they set enforceable drinking water standards (MCLs). These practical factors include the capability to detect and analyze constituents at very low levels, technologies available to reduce constituents to these levels, and the benefits and costs of doing so. PHGs are not enforceable, and no public water systems are required to meet them. When a PHG is absent a MCLG will be used as the concentration of comparison. MCLGs, like PHGs, are strictly health based and include a margin of safety.

Water Quality Data

The water quality compliance data collected by DSRSD or provided by Zone 7 Water Agency in calendar years 2019, 2020, and 2021 were used to create this report. This data is summarized separately in DSRSD's 2019, 2020, and 2021 Annual Water Quality Reports.[3]

Report Guidelines

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) formed a workgroup that prepared guidelines for water utilities to use in preparing the required report.[4] DSRSD staff used the 2022 ACWA guidelines to prepare this report.

Treatment Technologies and Estimated Costs

Both the USEPA and DDW identify what are known as Best Available Technologies (BATs). These are the best-known methods of reducing contaminant levels to the MCL. Costs can be estimated for using such technologies. However, many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL. It is not always possible or feasible to determine a treatment that could reduce the level of a constituent down to the level of PHG or MCLG, many of which are set at zero. Estimating the cost to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, if not impossible, because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the level has been lowered to zero. In some cases, installing treatment to try and further reduce very low levels of one constituent may adversely affect other aspects of water quality.

Constituents that Exceeded a PHG or MCLG

The following constituents were detected in our drinking water distribution system at levels above the PHG or MCLG.

Escherichia coli (E. coli) Bacteria

When samples test positive for total coliform bacteria, *E. coli* analysis is conducted. *E. coli* are bacteria found in the environment, foods, and intestines of people and animals. *E. coli* are a large and diverse group of bacteria. In 2019, *E. coli* was found to be present in one sample. In 2020 and 2021, no *E. coli* were detected. Although the MCL was not exceeded, the MCLG of zero positive samples was exceeded.

Health risk category: Most *E. coli* are harmless and are an important part of a healthy human intestinal tract. However, some *E. coli* are pathogenic, meaning they can cause illness, such as diarrhea, urinary tract infections, respiratory illness and pneumonia, or other illnesses. The types of *E. coli* that can cause diarrhea can be transmitted through contaminated water or food, or through contact with animals or persons.

Best available treatment technology: Exceeding zero *E. coli* bacteria at any one time, in and of itself, does not normally constitute the need for any treatment or action. There is no action that could be taken with absolute certainty that could ensure that the system would always have zero-percent *E. coli* every single time.

DSRSD's wholesale water provider, Zone 7 Water Agency, adds chloramine at the source to assure the

water is safe from pathogens. DSRSD may add supplemental chloramine within its water distribution system. DSRSD carefully controls chloramine residual levels to provide the best health protection without causing undesirable taste and odor or increasing the level of disinfection byproducts. DSRSD and Zone 7 carefully balance treatment processes to continue supplying drinking water that meets and often exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards.

We use other equally important measures to prevent waterborne disease, including: implementing an effective cross-connection control program, maintaining disinfectant residual throughout our system, flushing water mains, and maintaining positive pressures in our distribution system. DSRSD has already taken all of the steps described by DDW as best available technology in the California Code of Regulations, Section 64447, Title 22.

Bromate

Bromate is a byproduct of the ozonation process; naturally occurring bromide in source water reacts with ozone to form bromate. Ozone is used at Zone 7 Water Agency's Del Valle Treatment Plant to control taste and odor causing compounds. Occasional algal blooms in source water reservoirs can impart significant taste and odor to the raw water, and ozone is used to remove these compounds. If bromide is present in the water, bromate can form during ozonation. Ozone is also a powerful disinfectant, and it can oxidize other unwanted compounds such as cyanotoxins that can form during algal blooms.

Bromate compliance is determined on a quarterly basis and is only relevant for the water treatment plant utilizing ozone (Del Valle Treatment Plant). Ozone treatment and compliance monitoring started in October of 2020. One of the five measurements between 2020 and 2021 at the Del Valle Treatment Plant exceeded the bromate PHG of 0.1 µg/L. The MCL for bromate is 10 µg/L. The state's analytical detection limit is 5 µg/L, an order of magnitude higher than the PHG. In the second quarter of 2021 there was a Running Annual Average, RAA of 8 µg/L.

Health risk category:

USEPA classifies bromate as a probable human carcinogen. For the MCL of 10 µg/L, the theoretical excess cancer risk is 100 extra cancer cases per million individuals consuming the water on a daily basis over a lifetime (70 years). For the PHG of 0.1 µg/L, the calculated theoretical excess cancer risk is one per million individuals.

Best available treatment technology:

Both USEPA and DDW adopt BATs, which are the best known methods for reducing contaminant levels to meet the MCLs. However, when PHGs or MCLGs are established at concentrations much lower than current analytical methods are capable of measuring (such as for bromate), it is not always possible or feasible to determine if the BAT can reduce a constituent down to or near the PHG or MCLG.

DDW and USEPA cite "control of ozone treatment process to reduce production of bromate" as the BAT to control bromate formation. The lack of specificity in the DDW and USEPA BAT designation for bromate control clearly indicates the need for more research in this area, as control requires balancing the water quality benefits of taste and odor control, disinfection, and toxin removal, with disinfection byproduct formation.

To date, no BAT to remove bromate has been identified. Studies and full-scale projects at other utilities have demonstrated the efficacy of various treatment techniques in controlling bromate formation to below the MCL. These techniques inhibit the reaction between ozone and bromide and include pH suppression and chloramination before ozonation. Such methods have been shown to control bromate formation to less than 10 µg/L; it is not known if the methods can control formation to the very low concentration of the PHG. The only known treatment technology that can remove bromate is reverse osmosis, but it has not been identified by the DDW or USEPA as a BAT.

At present, the evaluation of all bromate treatment technologies is limited by detection limits of the analytical methods. It is uncertain whether these treatment methods can effectively reduce bromate formation to the PHG level, which is one hundred times lower than the MCL and ten times lower than the method detection limit of 1 µg/L. In addition, the technologies previously mentioned have yet to be designated as BAT by the regulatory agencies. For these reasons, it is premature to develop treatment costs for bromate control.

Lead

The DSRSD water system is in full compliance with the federal and state *Lead and Copper Rule*.

Lead does not have an established MCL. Instead, regulations require that the 90th percentile value of all samples collected from a predetermined number of household taps in the distribution system not exceed the Action Level. The Action Level for lead is 15 µg/L. The PHG for lead is 0.2 µg/L, which is below the 5 µg/L detection limit for reporting purposes (DLR). Regulators require DSRSD to test tap water samples from selected homes for lead every three years. In water samples collected in 2019, the 90th percentile value for lead was 10 µg/L, which is below the Action Level of 15 µg/L but over the PHG of 0.2 µg/L.

Health risk category: Exposure to lead has been associated with a variety of human toxicological effects. The 0.2 ppb PHG was established as a public health-protective concentration for the most sensitive non-carcinogenic chronic health endpoint, intelligence deficit in children. This PHG corresponds with a maximum daily lead intake of 2.86 micrograms per day through the consumption of drinking water.

Best available treatment technology: DDW reviewed past residential tap results and determined that DSRSD meets “optimized corrosion control” requirements. In general, optimizing corrosion control is considered to be the best available technology to address corrosion issues and lead findings above the Action Level. Zone 7 continues to monitor water quality parameters related to corrosivity, which include pH, hardness, alkalinity and total dissolved solids. DSRSD, in cooperation with Zone 7, maintains system conditions for “optimized corrosion control.”

Since the District, in cooperation with Zone 7, is meeting requirements for “optimized corrosion control,” it is not prudent to initiate additional corrosion control treatment at this time to lower the lead level. These treatments would involve adding other chemicals, which could raise additional water quality issues. Therefore, we have not included a cost estimate for additional treatment.

Uranium

Uranium is a naturally occurring metallic element which is weakly radioactive and ubiquitous in the

earth's crust. Uranium is found in ground and surface waters due to its natural occurrence in geological formations. The uranium intake from water is about equal to the total from other dietary components.

The DSRSD water system is in full compliance with the federal and state regulations for uranium. The PHG for uranium is 0.43 picoCuries per liter (pCi/l) and the MCL is 20 pCi/l. All water supply samples were below the MCL and ranged from non-detect to 4.1 pCi/l. Annual averages for the water coming from the groundwater supply ranged from 1.0 to 1.3 pCi/l for calendar years 2019 - 2021. There were no detections in the surface water supply.

Health risk category: The category for health risk associated with uranium is that people who drink water containing uranium above the MCL for many years could experience an increased cancer risk. OEHHA has determined that the numerical cancer risk for uranium at the PHG level is a *de minimis* $1x10^{-6}$ lifetime cancer risk for exposure through drinking water.

Best available treatment technology: The best available treatment technologies for uranium are ion exchange, reverse osmosis (RO), lime softening, and coagulation/filtration. The PHG is below the DLR and there is uncertainty surrounding the ability to treat down the PHG.

At present, the evaluation of all uranium treatment technologies is limited by detection limits of the analytical methods. It is uncertain whether these treatment methods can effectively reduce uranium to the PHG level. For this reason, it is premature to develop treatment costs for uranium control.

Recommendations for Further Action

DSRSD drinking water meets all quality standards set by DDW and USEPA to protect public health. It would require additional costly treatment processes to further reduce the levels of the constituents identified in this report, which are already significantly below the health- based Maximum Contaminant Levels established to meet PHGs / MCLGs. It is uncertain if additional treatment processes could effectively reduce constituent levels, which are already low. The health protection benefits of these further hypothetical reductions are not at all clear and may not be quantifiable. Therefore, no action is proposed.

References

1. California Health & Safety Code, Section 116470 (b), accessed June 20, 2022, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=116470&lawCode=HSC
2. "MCLs, DLRs, and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants," California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, last updated September 14, 2021, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/mclreview/mcls_dlrs_phgs.pdf
3. Dublin San Ramon Services District's 2019, 2020 and 2021 Annual Water Quality Reports, accessed on June 20, 2022, https://www.dsrsd.com/about-us/library/environmental-permits-monitoring-reports
4. "Suggested Guidelines for Preparation of Required Reports on PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS (PHGs) to satisfy requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 116470(b)," Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), April 2022

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Approve Corrected Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification for SCS Dublin Development Project

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve, by Resolution, the corrected Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification for the SCS Dublin Development Project.

DISCUSSION:

On August 16, 2022, the Board of Directors approved, by Resolution No. 48-22, the Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification for the SCS Dublin Development Project (SCS Project), which is required under Senate Bills 610 and 221. The water supply assessment concluded that the District has sufficient potable water supply to meet the interior and exterior water demands for 650 dwelling housing units and up to 265,000 square feet of commercial development. The assessment indicated that the estimated water demands of 224.9 acre-feet per year for the SCS Project align with the demand (233 acre-feet per year) that was included in the District's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

After the approval, staff noted errors in Tables 6-3 and 7-2 of the Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification Report. Both tables contain errors in which the water supply and demand values are the sum of potable and recycled water for the service area. Recycled water should have been excluded because the projected water demands for the SCS Project were estimated assuming all interior and exterior water demands will be met using potable supplies. This is due to the connection moratorium for new recycled water connections.

The errors found in Tables 6-3 and 7-2 do not change the findings of the Water Supply Assessment for the SCS Project, which concluded that the District has sufficient potable water supply to meet the interior and exterior water demands for the SCS Project. The corrected values for supplies and demands in Tables 6-3 and 7-2 include only potable water. Removing recycled water supply and demand from each table is equally offsetting with no net impact to the District's water supply and demand, and does not change the results of the study. The potable water demands and potable water supplies reflected in the corrected tables conform to the District's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, which already included the estimated SCS Project demands. Redlined versions of these tables are included as Attachments 1 and 2 for reference.

Staff also noted two clerical errors found in Tables 4-1 and 4-5, which relate to a labeling error in the footnote lettering and a transposing error for the 2025 Second Dry Year Demand value.

The City of Dublin has been advised that a correction is pending, and staff will forward a corrected copy of the report to the City of Dublin for use in Dublin's final environmental review process.

Originating Department: Engineering and Technical Services	**Contact: I. Suroso/S. Delight**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Task Order ☐ Proclamation ☒ Other (see list on right)	**Attachment 1 – Redlined Table 6-3** **Attachment 2 – Redlined Table 7-2**	

Table 6-2. Summary of Estimated Available Water Supply from Zone 7's Sources

Water Source	Yield, AFY		
	Normal Year	Single-Dry Year	Five Consecutive Dry Years
SWP – Table A[(a)]	43,500	4,000	8,100-54,000
SWP – Carryover[(b)]	10,000	15,500	1,800-15,500
Water Transfers[(c)]	5,000	5,000	5,000
Arroyo Valle	5,500	0	1,500-1,700
Sites Reservoir[(d)]	10,000	15,300	15,800-17,700
BARDP and/or Potable Reuse[(e)]	5,000	5,000	5,000
From Storage			
Main Basin[(f)]	29,200	27,600	9,700-27,600
Semitropic[(g)]	13,000	6,500	10,000-10,100
Cawelo[(g)]	9,700	7,100	9,700
Chain of Lakes[(h)]	10,100	8,300	5,200-8,800

Source: Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Table 7-11

(a) Based on 2040 future SWP reliability Table A allocations.
(b) Zone 7's operational target is typically 10,000 AF for normal years.
(c) Zone 7 is pursuing water transfer agreements for the period through 2030. Annual amounts may vary, but variability has not been quantified.
(d) Supplies from Sites Reservoir are assumed to be available by 2030.
(e) Supplies from these sources are assumed to be available by 2030.
(f) These are estimated available supplies, not necessarily what would be pumped. Zone 7's typical operational target is around 9,200 AF for normal years.
(g) Semitropic and Cawelo supplies are typically not used during normal years.
(h) The Chain of Lakes Pipeline, which provides access to water stored in the Chain of Lakes, is assumed to be completed around 2025. Water stored in the Chain of Lakes is assumed to be available by 2030 and would not be used during normal years.

Table 6-3. Projected DSRSD Supplies from Zone 7 During Dry Years

Hydrologic Condition	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single-Dry Year, AFY[(a)]	~~15,037~~ 11993	~~16,407~~ 13363	~~16,851~~ 13807	~~16,864~~ 13820	~~17,078~~ 14034
Multiple-Dry Year 1[(b)]	~~15,037~~ 11993	~~16,407~~ 13363	~~16,851~~ 13807	~~16,864~~ 13820	~~17,078~~ 14034
Multiple-Dry Year 2[(b)]	~~15,311~~ 11993	~~16,496~~ 13363	~~16,854~~ 13807	~~16,907~~ 13820	~~17,078~~ 14034
Multiple-Dry Year 3[(b)]	~~15,585~~ 11993	~~16,585~~ 13363	~~16,856~~ 13807	~~16,950~~ 13820	~~17,078~~ 14034
Multiple-Dry Year 4[(b)]	~~15,859~~ 11993	~~16,673~~ 13363	~~16,859~~ 13807	~~16,992~~ 13820	~~17,078~~ 14034
Multiple-Dry Year 5[(b)]	~~16,133~~ 11993	~~16,762~~ 13363	~~16,862~~ 13807	~~17,035~~ 13820	~~17,078~~ 14034

(a) Based on DSRSD's 2020 UWMP (June 2021), Table 7-5.
(b) Based on DSRSD's 2020 UWMP (June 2016), Tables 7-6

The following sections discuss the reliability of Zone 7's water supply sources and its strategies for managing the risks associated with each supply, as presented in Zone 7's 2020 UWMP. This analysis is based on historical conditions, adjustments to account for climate change impacts and other projected

Table 7-2. DSRSD Summary of Potable Water Demand Versus Supply during Hydrologic Normal, Single Dry, and Multiple Dry Years

Hydrologic Condition		Supply and Demand Comparison, AFY				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Normal Year						
Available Potable Water Supply[a]		11993 15,037	13363 16,407	13807 16,851	13820 16,864	14034 17,078
Total Potable Water Demand[b]		11993 15,037	16,407	16,851	16,864	17,078
Potential Surplus (Deficit)		0	13363 0	13807 0	13820 0	14034 0
Percent Shortfall of Demand		-	-	-	-	-
Single-Dry Year						
Available Potable Water Supply[c]		11993 15,037	13363 16,407	13807 16,851	13820 16,864	14034 17,078
Total Potable Water Demand[d]		11993 15,037	16,407	16,851	16,864	17,078
Potential Surplus (Deficit)		0	13363 0	13807 0	13820 0	14034 0
Percent Shortfall of Demand		-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Dry Years						
Multiple-Dry Year 1	Available Potable Water Supply[c]	11993 15,037	13363 16,407	13807 16,851	13820 16,864	14034 17,078
	Total Potable Water Demand[e]	15,037	16,407	16,851	16,864	17,078
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	11993 0	13363 0	13807 0	13820 0	14034 0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 2	Available Potable Water Supply[c]	11993 15,311	13363 16,496	13807 16,854	13820 16,907	14034 17,078
	Total Potable Water Demand[e]	15,331	16,496	16,854	16,907	17,078
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	11993 -20 0	13363 0	13807 0	13820 0	14034 0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 3	Available Potable Water Supply[c]	11993 15,585	13363 16,585	13807 16,856	13820 16,950	14034 17,078
	Total Potable Water Demand[e]	15,585	16,585	16,856	16,950	17,078
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	11993 0	13363 0	13807 0	13820 0	14034 0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 4	Available Potable Water Supply[c]	11993 15,859	13363 16,673	13807 16,859	13820 16,992	14034 17,078
	Total Potable Water Demand[e]	15,859	16,673	16,859	16,992	17,078
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	11993 0	13363 0	13807 0	13820 0	14034 0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 5	Available Potable Water Supply[c]	11993 16,133	13363 16,762	13807 16,862	13820 17,035	14034 17,078
	Total Potable Water Demand[e]	16,133	16,762	16,862	17,035	17,078
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	11993 0	13363 0	13807 0	13820 0	14034 0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-

(a) From Table 5-5 of this WSA.
(b) From Table 4-2 of this WSA.
(c) From Table 6-3 of this WSA.
(d) From Table 4-4 of this WSA.
(e) From Table 4-5 of this WSA.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT APPROVING THE CORRECTED WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT AND WATER SUPPLY VERIFICATION FOR SCS DUBLIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

WHEREAS, on August 16, 2022, the Board of Directors approved, by Resolution No. 48-22, the Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification for SCS Dublin Development Project in accordance with Senate Bills 610 221; and

WHEREAS, staff noted errors in four tables of the Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification report; and

WHEREAS, staff corrected the errors in Tables 4-1 and 4-5, which relate to an error in the footnote lettering and an error in the 2025 Second Dry Year Demand, and excluded recycled water supply that was inadvertently added to the total potable water supply value in Tables 6-3 and 7-2; and

WHEREAS, there are no changes to the findings regarding water supply availability and sufficiency for the SCS Dublin Development Project after correcting the errors in the Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification report; and

WHEREAS, the Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification report finds that the District has an available water supply and verifies that the water supply is sufficient for the SCS Dublin Development Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, a public agency located in the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, as follows:

1. The corrected SCS Dublin Development Project Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit “A,” is hereby approved, and the General Manager is authorized to submit the corrected SCS Dublin Development Project Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification to the City of Dublin and SCS Development Company; and

2. This resolution is effective immediately and supersedes Resolution No. 48-22, except that the recitals contained therein remain effective and supplemented by the recitals herein.

*****

Res. No. _____

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of Dublin San Ramon Services District, a public agency in the State of California, Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, at its regular meeting held on the 20th day of September, 2022, and passed by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

_____
Richard M. Halket, President

ATTEST: _____
Nicole Genzale, District Secretary

FINAL REPORT(CORRECTED) | SEPTEMBER 9, 2022

SCS Dublin Development Project
Water Supply Assessment
and Water Supply Verification

PREPARED FOR

Dublin San Ramon Services District

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

PREPARED BY

WEST YOST
Water. Engineered.

SCS Dublin Development Project
Water Supply Assessment and Water Supply Verification

Prepared for

Dublin San Ramon Services District

Project No. 406-60-22-83

Project Manager: Rhodora Biagtan, PE	September 9, 2022 Date
QA/QC Review: Elizabeth Drayer, PE	September 9, 2022 Date

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ACWD	Alameda County Water District
AF	Acre-Feet
AFY	Acre-Feet Per Year
Cawelo	Cawelo Water District
CCCSD	Central Contra Costa Sanitary District
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Secxond
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DCP	Delta Conveyance Project
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
DERWA	DSRSD-East Bay Municipal Utilities District Recycled Water Authority
DLD	Dedicated Land Disposal
du	Dwelling Unit
DSRSD	Dublin San Ramon Services District
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
gpd	Gallons Per Day
GPQ	Groundwater Pumping Quota
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
M&I	Municipal and industrial
MAWA	Maximum Applied Water Allowance
MFUV	Microfiltration Ultraviolet treatment facilities
MGDP	Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Plant
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
NMP	Nutrient Management Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWFT	Recycled Water Treatment Facilities
SB	Senate Bill
SB 221	California State Senate Bill 221
SB 610	California State Senate Bill 610 of 2001
SBA	South Bay Aqueduct
SCS	SCS Development Company

sf	Square Feet
SFUV	Sand Filtration Ultraviolet Treatment Facilities
SNMP	Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
SRVRWP	San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSA	Water Supply Assessment
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSMP	Water System Master Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
Zone 7	Zone 7 of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, also referred to as the Zone 7 Water Agency

Water Supply Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

This Water Supply Assessment (WSA) has been prepared for the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) by West Yost in accordance with Water Code Sections 10910 through 10915 in connection with the proposed SCS Dublin Development Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project is located in the City of Dublin, California, and consists of approximately 73.8 acres of new development. The Proposed Project is bounded by Tassajara Road to the west, Brannigan Street to the east, Interstate 580 (I-580) to the south, and Gleason Drive to the north (with a small portion of the Proposed Project extending just north of Gleason Drive). The Proposed Project area currently consists entirely of vacant, developable parcels. In July 2017, the property changed ownership to the SCS Development Company (SCS).

The Proposed Project is envisioned as a mixed-use destination in the center of Dublin with commercial, retail, and residential land uses. The Proposed Project consists of up to 650 residential units and up to 265,000 square feet of commercial land use. The Proposed Project will include a pedestrian-focused commercial/entertainment district, central town square, visible and functional grand paseo/green space, and a diversity of housing types and densities, including a dedicated affordable housing site.

Potable Water Demands

The projected potable water demands for buildout of the Proposed Project have been estimated for the Proposed Project's land uses. The projected demands for buildout of the Proposed Project are as follows:

- Potable Water Demand = 201.0 acre-feet per year (AFY)
- Irrigation Water Demand = 23.9 AFY
- Total Water Demand = 224.9 AFY

DSRSD provides potable water and recycled water service within its service area. As described in this WSA, recycled water supplies are unavailable for use at the Proposed Project due to the DSRSD-East Bay Municipal Utilities District Recycled Water Authority (DERWA) moratorium on new recycled water connections (Appendix A); therefore, irrigation water demands for the Proposed Project are assumed to be met with potable water. If sufficient recycled water supplies become available, then recycled water can be used to meet the Proposed Project's irrigation demands.

Summaries of the availability and reliability of potable water supplies to serve the projected water demands for the Proposed Project are discussed below.

Potable Water Supply Availability and Reliability

The Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7) is DSRSD's sole potable water supplier and Zone 7 is aggressively planning for water supply programs and projects to meet the water demands of its customers through the buildout of their adopted General Plans. According to Zone 7's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Zone 7's supplies are adequate to meet projected demands during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years through 2045. Zone 7 plans to implement a series of near-term and long-term water supply projects as discussed in Section 5.2.

In the near-term, before major water supply projects are implemented, there is a potential for operational constraints that could result in shortages in single dry or multiple dry years, especially during a Delta outage when there may be no or minimal water moving through the South Bay Aqueduct from the Delta. Untreated water customers would be most vulnerable because of their reliance on Delta water. As described in its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), in these cases, Zone 7 could call for voluntary or mandatory conservation and also make operational adjustments to minimize such shortages.

DSRSD plans to continue to manage potable water demands within its water service area through conservation efforts and its recycled water program. However, if supply shortages should occur, DSRSD may need to invoke its WSCP, described in its 2020 UWMP.

The process of determining and verifying sufficient water supply for the Proposed Project is discussed below.

Determination and Verification of Sufficient Water Supply

The projected water demand for the Proposed Project, included in DSRSD's 2020 UWMP and consistent with the 2020 WSA update for the project site, was compared to the projected water demands calculated in this WSA. The projected water demand calculated in this WSA (224.9 AFY) is less than the projected water demand in DSRSD's 2020 UWMP (233 AFY). Due to the decrease in projected water demand, DSRSD may reasonably be expected to have sufficient water supply to meet the potable water demands for the Proposed Project.

Since Zone 7's 2020 UWMP indicates that it will have a supply surplus in all hydrologic conditions through 2045, Zone 7 may reasonably be expected to meet the DSRSD's projected potable and raw water demands (including the lower potable water demands for the Proposed Project) in all hydrologic conditions through 2045.

During extended dry periods, the State may require water conservation due to statewide drought emergency. Zone 7 and DSRSD may also seek to conserve water supply to minimize water shortage conditions in future years. As described in their respective WSCPs, in these cases, Zone 7 and DSRSD could call for voluntary or mandatory conservation for all customers, including those within the Proposed Project, and also make operational adjustments to minimize such shortages.

Therefore, pursuant to Water Code Section 10910(c)(4), and based on the technical analyses described in this WSA, the Zone 7 2020 UWMP and the DSRSD 2020 UWMP, DSRSD finds that the projected potable water demands for the Proposed Project can be met by DSRSD during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years for a 20-year projection.

In accordance with the requirements of SB 221, Section 8.0 of this WSA provides a verification of sufficient water supply to meet the projected demands associated with the Proposed Project, in addition to DSRSD's existing and planned future uses. There are no existing nor planned agricultural uses in the DSRSD service area. This WSA verifies that DSRSD has sufficient water supply for the Proposed Project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Legal Requirement for Water Supply Assessment

California Senate Bill 610 (SB 610) and Senate Bill 221 (SB 221) amended state law, effective January 1, 2002, to improve the link between information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. SB 610 and SB 221 were companion measures which sought to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. Both statutes require detailed information regarding water availability to be provided to the city and county decision-makers prior to the approval of specified large development projects. The purpose of this coordination is to ensure that prudent water supply planning has been conducted, and that planned water supplies are adequate to meet existing demands, anticipated demands from approved projects and tentative maps, and the demands of proposed projects.

SB 610 amended California Water Code Sections 10910 through 10915 (inclusive) to require land use lead agencies to:

- Identify any public water purveyor that may supply water for a proposed development project; and
- Request a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) from the identified water purveyor.

The purpose of the WSA is to demonstrate the sufficiency of the purveyor's water supplies to satisfy the water demands of the proposed project, while still meeting the water purveyor's existing and planned future uses. Water Code Sections 10910 through 10915 delineate the specific information that must be included in the WSA.

SB 221 amended State law (California Government Code Section 66473.7) to require that approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions[1] requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply. SB 221 was intended as a fail-safe mechanism to ensure that collaboration on finding the needed water supplies to serve a new large residential subdivision occurs before construction begins.

1.2 Need for and Purpose of Water Supply Assessment

The City of Dublin has requested that the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) prepare a WSA as required by Water Code Sections 10910 through 10915 in connection with the proposed SCS Dublin Development Project (Proposed Project). It is not to reserve water, or to function as a "will serve" letter or any other form of commitment to supply water (see Water Code Section 10914). The provision of water service will continue to be undertaken in a manner consistent with applicable policies and procedures, consistent with existing law.

This WSA for the Proposed Project has been prepared by West Yost, as requested by DSRSD, the responsible water purveyor for the Proposed Project.

[1] Per Government Code Section 66473.7(a)(1) subdivision means a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

1.3 Water Supply Assessment Preparation, Format and Organization

The format of this WSA is intended to follow Water Code Sections 10910 through 10915 to clearly delineate compliance with the specific requirements for a WSA. This WSA includes the following sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Description of Proposed Project
- Section 3: Required SB 610 Determinations
- Section 4: DSRSD Water Demands
- Section 5: DSRSD Water Supplies
- Section 6: Water Supply Reliability
- Section 7: Determination of Water Supply Sufficiency Based on the Requirements of SB 610
- Section 8: Verification of Sufficient Water Supply Based on the Requirements of SB 221
- Section 9: Water Supply Assessment and Verification Approval Process
- Section 10: References

Relevant citations of Water Code Sections 10910 through 10915 are included throughout this WSA in *italics* to demonstrate compliance with the specific requirements of SB 610.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1 Proposed Project Location

The Proposed Project is located in the City of Dublin in Alameda County, California, and consists of approximately 73.8 acres of new development located within the DSRSD water service area. As shown on Figure 2-1, the Proposed Project is bounded by Tassajara Road to the west, Brannigan Street to the east, I-580 to the south, and Gleason Drive to the north (with a small portion of the Proposed Project extending just north of Gleason Drive). The Proposed Project area currently consists entirely of vacant, developable parcels. In July 2017, the property changed ownership to the SCS Development Company (SCS).

2.2 Proposed Project Land Uses

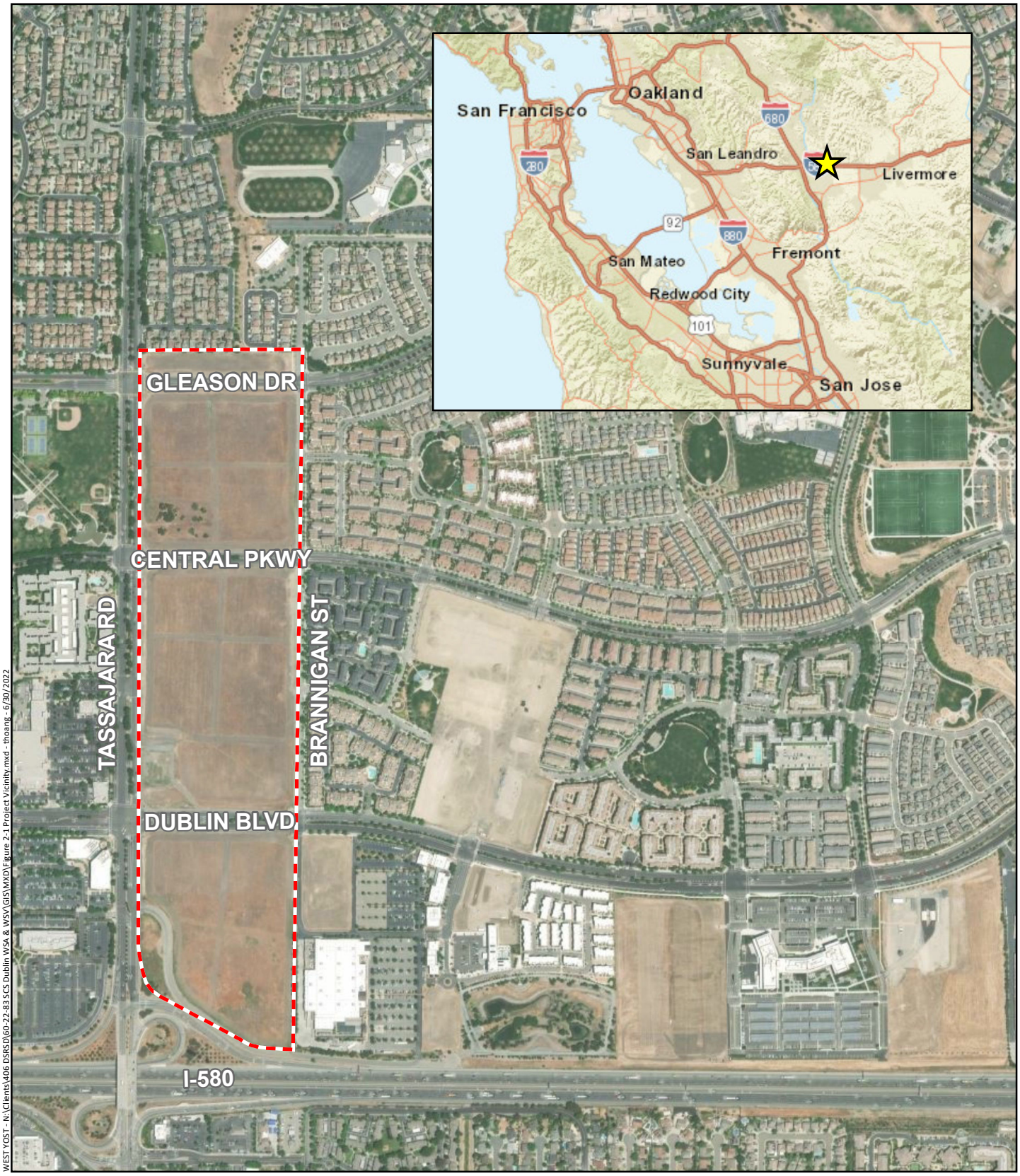
The Proposed Project is envisioned as a mixed-use destination in the center of Dublin with commercial, retail, and residential land uses. The Proposed Project consists of up to 650 residential units and up to 265,000 square feet of commercial land use. The Proposed Project will include a pedestrian-focused commercial/entertainment district, central town square, visible and functional grand paseo/green space and a diversity of housing types and densities, including a dedicated affordable housing site.

Table 2-1 and Figure 2-2 present a summary of the land uses for the Proposed Project.

Table 2-1. Land Use Summary for Proposed Project[(a)]

Land Use Designation	Gross Acres	Dwelling Units	DU/acre	Area (sq ft)
General Commercial	29.4	40	--	265,000
Medium-Density Residential	17.0	150	8.8	--
Medium-High Density Residential	21.1	360	17.1	--
Public/Semi-Public	3.8	100	23.6	--
Parks/Public Recreation	2.5	--	--	--
Total	**73.8**	**650**	**--**	**265,000**

Source: SCS Dublin Notice of Preparation, March 2022.



Proposed Project Site

N

0 500 1,000

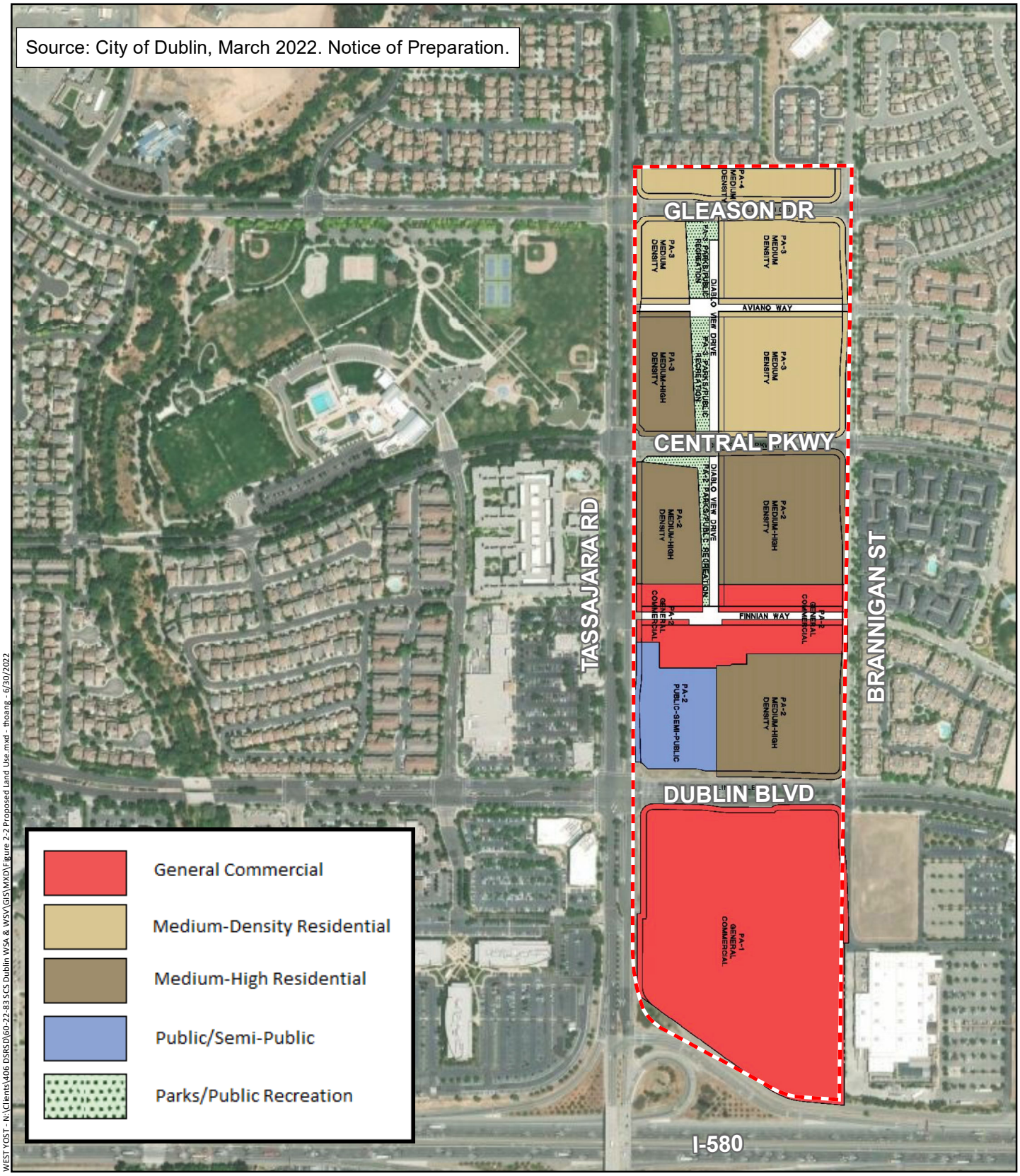
Scale in Feet

Figure 2-1

Proposed Project Vicinity

Dublin San Ramon Services District
SCS Dublin Development Project
Water Supply Assessment

WEST YOST



WEST YOST - N:\Clients\406 DSRSD\60-22-83 SCS Dublin WSA & WSV\GIS\MXD\Figure 2-2 Proposed Land Use.mxd - thoang - 6/30/2022

Figure 2-2

Proposed Land Use

Dublin San Ramon Services District
SCS Dublin Development Project
Water Supply Assessment

2.3 Projected Water Demand

A WSA was prepared for the project area in 2018 and updated in 2020. The 2020 proposed project was projected to have a total water demand of 233 AFY, which could be met by DSRSD's potable water supply. The 2020 projected water use for the project site was incorporated in DSRSD's 2020 UWMP and Zone 7's 2020 UWMP.

The Proposed Project subject to this WSA presents updated landuse. The updated landuse was used to develop the projected water demand below.

2.3.1 Overall Water Use Assumptions

DSRSD provides both potable water and recycled water within its service area. However, on March 25, 2019, DERWA found that it could not meet the combined peak demands and projected demands of its member agencies (DSRSD and East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)) and its retailer, Pleasanton. DERWA approved Resolution No. 19-3 (Appendix A) requesting that its member agencies take action to reduce recycled water demands and implement a connection moratorium due to limited recycled water supply during the peak months. On March 29, 2022, DSRSD and EBMUD entered into an interim agreement (Appendix B) to defer comprehensive updates to their recycled water program agreements to focus on demand management and plan for additional water supplies. Under the DERWA resolution and the interim agreement, DSRSD has implemented a connection moratorium for new recycled water connections.

Therefore, projected water demands for the Proposed Project have been estimated assuming all interior and exterior water demands will be met using potable water supplies from DSRSD.

2.3.2 Water Use Factors

The projected interior potable water demands for the Proposed Project have been estimated based on the currently proposed land uses for the Proposed Project. DSRSD has adopted standard unit water use factors to project potable water demands based on the proposed land use, the number of dwelling units or square footage. The projected exterior potable water demands for the Proposed Project have been estimated based on the current Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) guidelines.

2.3.2.1 Potable Water Use Factors

The unit potable water demand factors currently used by DSRSD are shown in Table 2-2. These standard water use factors were developed for use in the DSRSD 2016 Water System Master Plan (WSMP) and have been refined based on actual water use trends observed in DSRSD's water service area and were used for water supply planning purposes in the DSRSD 2020 UWMP to project future potable water demands within DSRSD's water service area.

The exterior water use factors presented in the WSMP assume extensive irrigation with recycled water and minimal potable water use. Therefore, for the purposes of this WSA, the exterior water use factor will be calculated based on the MWELO methodology described in Section 2.3.2.2. However, if sufficient recycled water supplies become available in the future, then recycled water can be used to meet the Proposed Project's irrigation demands and potable water demand would be reduced to the WSMP exterior water use factors.

Table 2-2. Potable Water Demand Factors by Land Use Type

Land Use Designation	Unit for Interior Use	Unit Water Use Factor[a]	
		Interior Use	Exterior Use, gpd/acre[b]
Residential			
Rural	gpd/du	730	--
Low Density	gpd/du	350	--
Low-Medium Density	gpd/du	300	--
Medium Density	gpd/du	255	--
Medium-High Density	gpd/du	160	--
High Density	gpd/du	135	--
Commercial			
Commercial Retail	gpd/ft^2	0.14	267.8
Commercial Office	gpd/ft^2	0.10	267.8
Industrial			
Business Park	gpd/ft^2	0.06	267.8
Mixed Use			
Mixed Use	gpd/ft^2	0.27	267.8
Public			
Public/Semi-Public	gpd/ft^2	0.05	267.8
Elementary School	gpd/student	10	267.8
Middle School	gpd/student	15	267.8
High School	gpd/student	20	267.8
Open Space			
Neighborhood Park	gpd/acre	125	--
Community Center	gpd/visitor	8	--
Golf Course	gpd/golfer	12	--

(a) Source: Table 3-16, DSRSD WSMP, March 2016.

(b) The exterior water use factor calculated in the 2016 WSMP assumes extensive use of recycled water for exterior landscaping and minimal potable water use on non-residential land uses equal to 10 percent of the exterior landscaping water demand of 3.0 af/acre/yr (0.3 af/acre/yr = 267.8 gpd/acre). For the purposes of this WSA, exterior water use factor will be calculated based on the MWELO methodology described in Section 2.3.2.2.

2.3.2.2 Irrigation Water Use Factors

Due to the moratorium on new recycled water connections discussed in Section 2.3.1, potable water is assumed to be used for future irrigation areas in lieu of recycled water.

In the DSRSD 2016 WSMP, the percent irrigable area by land use category provided in Table 2-3 was used to project irrigation demand to be served with recycled water. These areas are assumed to be irrigated with potable water in the future.

Table 2-3. Irrigable Area by Land Use Type[a]

Land Use Designation	Percent of Area Irrigable
Commercial – Neighborhood Commercial	15
Commercial – Office	15
Commercial – Office/Hotel	15
Commercial – Retail	15
Open Space – City Park/Community Center (SP)	80
Open Space – City Park/Community Park	80
Open Space – Golf Course	80
Open Space – Neighborhood Park	80
Public – Public/Semi-Public	25
Residential – High	8
Residential – High (Hotel Expansion)	8
Residential – Low	30
Residential – Low Medium	15
Residential – Medium	15
Residential – Medium High	10

(a) Recycled water demands spreadsheet, "RW Demand Tool_Revisedv2.xlsx", provided by Carollo. Used to calculate recycled water demand in the 2016 DSRSD WSMP.

Irrigation water demands were calculated using the MWELO Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) for landscaping. In residential areas, MAWA is calculated using the following equation:

MAWA = (ETo) (0.62) [(ETAF x LA) + ((1-ETAF) x SLA)]

Where:

MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance, gallons per year
ETo = reference evapotranspiration, inches per year (46.2 for the City of Pleasanton)
0.62 = factor that converts acre-inches per acre to gallons per square foot
ETAF = evapotranspiration adjustment factor (0.55 for residential and 0.45 for non-residential areas)
LA = landscape area, square feet
SLA = special landscape area, square feet[2]

Therefore, the MAWA calculation results in a factor of 15.8 and 12.9 gallons per year per square foot for residential and non-residential uses, respectively.

2.3.3 Potable Water Demand Projections

The projected buildout potable water demands for the Proposed Project were estimated using the unit water demand factors provided in Section 2.3.2. As shown in Table 2-4, the estimated buildout demands for the Proposed Project are 224.9 AFY for potable water.

[2] "Special Landscape Area" means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants, recreational areas, areas irrigated with recycled water, or water features using recycled water. For the purposes of this evaluation, because of the moratorium on new recycled water connections, all landscaped areas are assumed to be standard areas.

Table 2-4. Proposed Project Water Demands

Land Use Designation	Area acres[(a)]	Dwelling Units	Commercial ft^2	Interior Water Use Factor[(b)]	Units	Irrigable Area, percent[(c)]	MWELO Exterior Water Use Factor, gpy/ft^2	Interior Potable Water Demand, gpd[(d)]	Exterior Potable Water Demand, gpd[(d)]	Total Potable Water Demand, gpd[(d)]	Total Potable Water Demand, AFY[(d)]
General Commercial[(e)]	29.4	--	265,000	0.14	gpd/ft^2	15	12.9	39,469	7,217	46,685	52.29
	--	40	--	255	gpd/du	--	15.8	10,851	--	10,851	12.15
Medium-Density Residential	17	150	--	255	gpd/du	15	15.8	40,691	5,100	45,792	51.29
Medium-High Density Residential	21.1	360	--	160	gpd/du	10	15.8	61,277	4,220	65,497	73.37
Public/Semi-Public	3.8	--	--	0.05	gpd/ft^2	25	12.9		1,555	1,555	1.74
	--	100	--	255	gpd/du	--	12.9	27,128		27,128	30.39
Parks/Public Recreation	2.5	0	--	125	gpd/acre	80	12.9		3,273	3,273	3.67
Total	**73.8**	**650**	**--**	**--**			**--**	**179,415**	**21,365**	**200,780**	**224.9**

(a) Based on the SCS Dublin Notice of Preparation dated March 30, 2022.
(b) Potable water use based on the DSRSD unit water demand factors (2016 DSRSD Water System Master Plan) and Table 2-2 of this WSA.
(c) Percent of irrigable areas are based on the DSRSD factors (2016 DSRSD Water System Master Plan) and Table 2-3 of this WSA.
(d) Potable water demand includes unaccounted for water, assuming 6 percent potable water loss (per the 2016 DSRSD Water System Master Plan).
(e) Conservatively assumes that the dwelling units associated with the general commercial and public/semi-public land use are medium density.

3.0 REQUIRED SB 610 DETERMINATIONS

3.1 Does SB 610 Apply to the Proposed Project?

10910 (a) Any city or county that determines that a project, as defined in Section 10912, is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) under Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code shall comply with this part.

10912 (a) "Project" means any of the following:

(1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

(2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.

(3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.

(4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.

(5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.

(6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.

(7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling unit project.

As shown in Table 3-1, the Proposed Project does meet the definition of a "Project" as specified in Water Code Section 10912(a)(1) and (3). The proposed project includes 650 dwelling units, more than the minimum 500 units required for a WSA under Section 10912(a)(1). Further, the Proposed Project includes 265,000 square feet of commercial space, more than the minimum 250,000 square feet of floor space required for a WSA under Section 10912(a)(3). The Proposed Project has not been the subject of a previously adopted WSA[3] and has not been included in an adopted WSA for a larger project. Therefore, according to Water Code Section 10910(a), a WSA is required for the Proposed Project.

The City of Dublin has also determined that the Proposed Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.

[3] The Project site was previously the subject of a February 2018 WSA and update in January 2020 as the AT Dublin Development Project but these WSAs were never adopted.

Table 3-1. Does the Proposed Project Meet the SB 610 Definition of a "Project"?

SB 610 Project Definition Components	Proposed Project Quantity	Meets the SB 610 Definition of a "Project"?
Residential > 500 dus	Up to 650 dus	YES
Retail > 1,000 employees or > 500,000 sf	N/A	NO
Commercial Office Building > 1,000 employees or > 250,000 sf	Up to 265,000 sf	YES
Hotel/Motel > 500 rooms	N/A	NO
Industrial Plant/Park > 1,000 employees or > 40 acres or > 650,000 sf	N/A	NO
Mixed Use Project that includes one or more of the above	--	YES
A Project that would demand the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling unit project	--	YES
SB 610 Required?	--	YES

3.2 Does SB 221 Apply to the Proposed Project?

In 2001, SB 221 amended State law to require that approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply. Per California Government Code Section 66473.7(a)(1), a subdivision means a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units. The Proposed Project, with up to 650 new residential dwelling units in DSRSD's water service area, is subject to the requirements of SB 221. Section 8.0 of this WSA provides the required written verification of sufficient water supply.

3.3 Who is the Identified Public Water System?

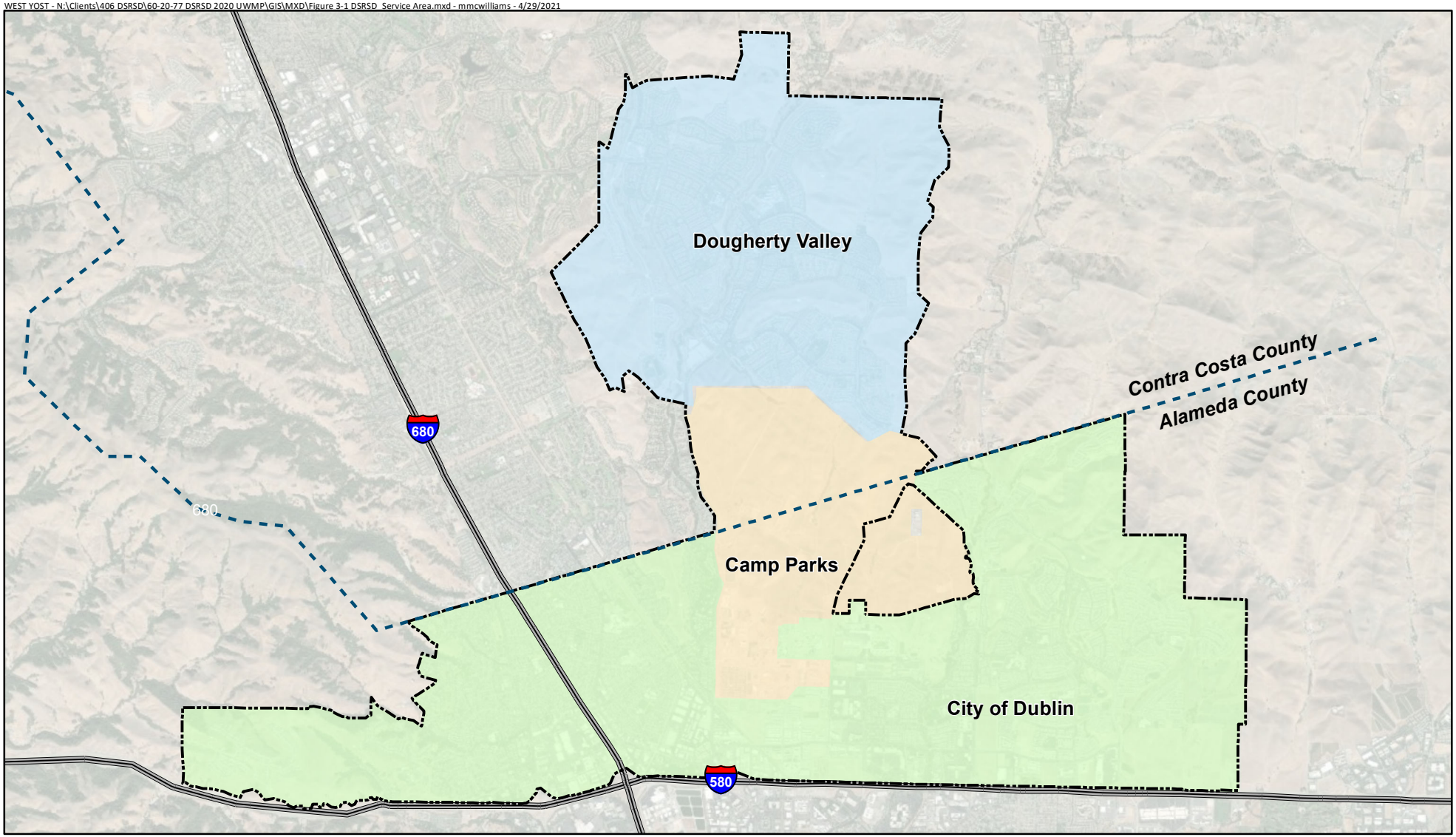
> *10910(b) The city or county, at the time that it determines whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required for any project subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall identify any water system that is, or may become as a result of supplying water to the project identified pursuant to this subdivision, a public water system, as defined by Section 10912, that may supply water for the project*
>
> *10912 (c) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has 3,000 or more service connections…*

The Proposed Project is located within DSRSD's water service area. DSRSD provides water service to all areas within the City of Dublin (including Central Dublin, Eastern Dublin, and Western Dublin), Camp Parks, and the Dougherty Valley area in Contra Costa County (see Figure 3-1) and maintains the potable water facilities in the streets adjacent to the Proposed Project site, including Tassajara Road, Dublin Boulevard, Central Parkway, Gleason Drive, and Brannigan Street. DSRSD also currently treats and distributes recycled water to water customers in its service area. Therefore, DSRSD is the identified public water system for the Proposed Project.

3.4 Does DSRSD have an adopted Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and does the UWMP Include the projected water demand for the Proposed Project?

10910(c)(1) The city or county, at the time it makes the determination required under Section 21080.1 of the Public Resources Code, shall request each public water system identified pursuant to subdivision (b) to determine whether the projected water demand associated with a proposed project was included as part of the most recently adopted urban water management plan adopted pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

DSRSD's 2020 UWMP was adopted by the DSRSD Board of Directors in June 2021. The 2020 UWMP includes existing and projected water demands for existing and projected future land uses within DSRSD's service area. As part of its 2020 UWMP preparation, projected demands for the property associated with the Proposed Project were included.



- Water Service Area
- Camp Parks
- Dougherty Valley
- City of Dublin

N

0 3,000 6,000

Scale in Feet

Figure 3-1

DSRSD Current Water Service Area

Dublin San Ramon Services District
2020 Urban Water Management Plan

4.0 DSRSD WATER DEMANDS

10910(c)(2) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f) and (g).

The descriptions provided below for the DSRSD water demands have been taken, for the most part, from DSRSD's 2016 WSMP and DSRSD's 2020 UWMP.

4.1 Historical and Existing Water Demands

As discussed in DSRSD's 2016 WSMP, the DSRSD water service area has experienced significant population growth. From 2010 through 2015, DSRSD's water service area population increased by 20.2 percent; however, the total volume of potable water sold decreased by 19.4 percent. This decrease in total potable water consumption, despite growth in population served, was due to water use limitations imposed under DSRSD's 2014 Community Drought Declaration in response to the State Drought Emergency Proclamation. From 2015 through 2020, DSRSD's water service area population increased by 12.8 percent, and the total volume of potable water sold rebounded by 38.6 percent. Table 4-1 summarizes DSRSD's historical potable water demand (based on water production) and recycled water demand for 2010 through 2020.

Table 4-1. Historical Potable and Recycled Water Demands

	2010	2015	2020
Total Potable Water Demand[a,b], AFY	9,264	7,439	10,330
Total Recycled Water Demand[a,c], AFY	1,729	2,579	3,044

(a) Source: DSRSD 2020 UWMP, Table 4-1 and Table 4-2.

(b) Includes the historical annual water purchased from Zone 7.

(c) Includes only recycled water deliveries within DSRSD's service area. Does not include recycled water use in City of Pleasanton or in EBMUD's service area. DSRSD data only includes demand in the recycled water distribution system and does not include water from recycled water fill stations at the treatment plant.

(Rev. 9/7/2022)

4.2 Future Water Demands

Table 4-2 presents DSRSD's projected normal year potable and recycled water demands through 2045. These projections are based on projected land uses within DSRSD's potable and recycled water service areas. As presented in the table below, the projected potable water demand includes an estimate for unaccounted-for water of 6 percent of the total deliveries from Zone 7 to DSRSD.

A demand study was prepared by Zone 7 for their 2020 UWMP. For Zone 7's demand study, DSRSD provided water demand projections based on the latest General Plans for the City of Dublin and the City of San Ramon. DSRSD's projected water demands were included in its 2020 UWMP. A projected water demand of 233 AFY was included for the Proposed Project site, consistent with the 2020 WSA update previously prepared.

Table 4-2. Projected Potable and Recycled Water Demands -- Normal Years					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable Water Demand[(a)], AFY	11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Recycled Water Demand[(a)], AFY	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044
Total Water Use, AFY	**15,037**	**16,407**	**16,851**	**16,864**	**17,078**
(a) Source: DSRSD 2020 UWMP (June 2021), Table 4-4.					

As described in the DSRSD 2020 UWMP, the potable water and recycled water demand projections have been established based on DSRSD's continued strong commitment to the implementation of water use efficiency measures and the use of recycled water to offset potable water demands. DSRSD plans to maintain the current level of water use efficiency as the foundation of a comprehensive water conservation program and investigate and implement, as appropriate, permanent demand reduction programs that are shown to be effective and affordable.

4.3 Dry Year Water Demands

DSRSD's WSCP defines six water shortage levels (also known as stages) with associated demand reduction and supply augmentation actions and operational changes. Table 4-3 summarizes the water supply conditions for each water shortage level (stage).

Table 4-3. DSRSD Water Shortage Stages	
Stage	Percent Supply Reduction
1	Up to 10 percent
2	Up to 20 percent
3	Up to 30 percent
4	Up to 40 percent
5	Up to 50 percent
6	More than 50 percent
Source: DSRSD 2020 UWMP, Appendix M, Table 3	

In both the DSRSD 2020 UWMP and this WSA, dry year water demands are assumed to be unconstrained when compared to projected supplies. In other words, when evaluating future water supplies, neither the DSRSD 2020 UWMP nor this WSA assume that DSRSD's WSCP would be implemented (which would reduce demands) during dry years. This conservative assumption means that demands in single dry years and the first years of multiple dry year periods are equal to the normal year demands presented in Table 4-2. Consistent with Table 7-6 of the DSRSD 2020 UWMP, demands in multiple dry years 2 through 5 are linearly interpolated.

Tables 4-4 and 4-5 present the projected dry year potable water demand and recycled water demand through 2045 as presented in the DSRSD 2020 UWMP.

Table 4-4. Projected Potable and Recycled Water Demands – Single Dry Year					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable Water Demand[(a)], AFY	11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Recycled Water Demand[(a)], AFY	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044
Total Water Use, AFY	**15,037**	**16,407**	**16,851**	**16,864**	**17,078**

(a) Source: DSRSD 2020 UWMP (June 2021), Table 7-5.

Table 4-5. Projected Potable and Recycled Water Demands -- Multiple Dry Years					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First Year, AFY	15,037	16,407	16,851	16,864	17,078
Second Year, AFY	15,311	16,496	16,854	16,907	17,078
Third Year, AFY	15,585	16,585	16,856	16,950	17,078
Fourth Year, AFY	15,859	16,673	16,859	16,992	17,078
Fifth Year, AFY	16,133	16,762	16,862	17,035	17,078

Source: DSRSD 2020 UWMP (June 2021), Table 7-6.
(Rev. 9/7/2022)

5.0 DSRSD WATER SUPPLIES

10910(c)(2) If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the urban water management plan in preparing the elements of the assessment required to comply with subdivisions (d), (e), (f) and (g).

10910(d)(1) The assessment required by this section shall include an identification of any existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project, and a description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system…under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts.

10910(e) If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system…under the existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, the public water system…shall also include in its water supply assessment…an identification of the other public water systems or water service contract holders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, to the same source of water as the public water system.

10910(f) If a water supply for a proposed project includes groundwater, the following additional information shall be included in the water supply assessment.

(1) A review of any information contained in the urban water management plan relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most recent bulletin of the department that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), of the efforts being undertaken in the basin or basins to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historical use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), from any basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historical use records.

(5) An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project. A water assessment shall not be required to include the information required by this paragraph if the public water system determines, as part of the review required by paragraph (1), that the sufficiency of groundwater necessary to meet the initial and projected water demand associated with the project was addressed in the description and analysis required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 10631.

The descriptions provided below for DSRSD's water supplies have been taken, for the most part, from DSRSD's 2020 UWMP (adopted in June 2021) and Zone 7's 2020 UWMP (adopted in May 2021).

5.1 Water Supply Overview

DSRSD currently receives its potable water supply from Zone 7 Water Agency. Zone 7 is a multi-purpose agency that oversees water-related issues in the Livermore-Amador Valley. Zone 7 is a State Water Project (SWP) contractor that wholesales treated water to four retail water agencies including DSRSD, City of Pleasanton, City of Livermore, and Cal Water Livermore District. In addition, Zone 7 retails non-potable water supplies for irrigated agricultural use, retails treated water to several direct customers, provides and maintains flood control facilities, and manages groundwater and surface water supplies in its service area. Zone 7's water supplies are discussed in detail in Section 5.2 (DSRSD Potable Water Supplies from Zone 7). DSRSD also has a groundwater pumping quota (GPQ) of 645 AFY in the Livermore Valley Main Groundwater Basin (Main Basin), which Zone 7 pumps on DSRSD's behalf as part of its water contract.

DSRSD's water supply is augmented with recycled water from its Recycled Water Treatment Facilities (RWTF). DSRSD owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant that treats wastewater from Dublin, the southern portion of San Ramon, and Pleasanton. The wastewater treatment plant includes conventional secondary treatment facilities, as well as tertiary and advanced recycled water treatment facilities. DERWA operates the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program (SRVRWP), a multi-phased project which distributes recycled water from the RWTF to portions of DSRSD's and EBMUD's service areas. DSRSD's recycled water production and distribution is discussed in Section 5.4.

5.2 Potable Water Supplies from Zone 7

Zone 7's water supply has two major components: (1) incoming water through contracts and water rights each year, and (2) accumulated water stored from previous years. Incoming water supplies typically consist of annually allocated imported surface water supply and local surface water runoff. Accumulated or "banked" water supplies are available in local and non-local storage locations. Zone 7's water supplies include:

- Imported surface water from the SWP
- Local surface water runoff captured in Del Valle Reservoir
- Local groundwater extracted from the Main Basin
- Local storage in the Chain of Lakes
- Non-local groundwater storage in Kern County (Semitropic Water Storage District and Cawelo Water District)

The following sections describe each supply.

5.2.1 State Water Project

Imported water from the SWP, which is owned and operated by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), is by far Zone 7's largest water source, providing over 80 percent of the treated water supplied to its customers on an annual average basis.

SWP water originates within the Feather River watershed and flows through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) before it is conveyed by the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA) to Zone 7 and others. Much of the

SWP water continues to southern California via the California Aqueduct. Lake Del Valle is part of the SWP's SBA system and is used for storage of SWP water, as well as local runoff.

For Zone 7, SWP water serves treated water demands from municipal and industrial (M&I) customers—primarily wholesale to water retailers and some direct retail customers—and untreated water demands from agricultural customers. It is also used to recharge the Main Basin and fill non-local groundwater storage in Kern County.

This section describes Zone 7's contract with DWR for SWP water and the types of water Zone 7 receives under this contract. Also, this section discusses a separate agreement between DWR and Zone 7 for additional SWP water under the Lower Yuba River Accord (Yuba Accord).

5.2.1.1 Contract with DWR

DWR provides water supply from the SWP to 29 SWP contractors, including Zone 7, in exchange for contractor payment of all costs associated with providing that supply. Zone 7's original contract was executed in 1961 and was set to expire in 2036. Over the last few years, there have been a number of key amendments to the SWP contracts, as described below:

- **Contract Extension** – capital costs associated with the development and maintenance of the SWP are typically financed using revenue bonds. These bonds have historically been sold with 30-year terms. Recently, it has become more challenging to finance capital expenditures for the SWP because bonds used to finance these expenditures are limited to terms that only extend to the year 2035 (the last year of the original contract and only 13 years from 2022). To ensure continued affordability of debt service to SWP contractors and allow DWR to continue to sell bonds with 30-year terms, it was necessary to extend the termination date of the contracts. On January 18, 2019, DWR and Zone 7 agreed to extend the SWP water supply contract to at least December 31, 2085 (Extension Amendment). As of March 2021, DWR and 22 SWP contractors have executed the Extension Amendment.
- **Improved Water Management Tools** – seeking greater flexibility to manage the system to address changes in hydrology and constraints placed on DWR's SWP operations, DWR and SWP contractors conducted public negotiations in 2017 to improve water management tools under a new amendment to the SWP contracts (WMT Amendment). The goal of the negotiations was to improve water management amongst the SWP contractors by developing concepts to supplement and clarify the existing SWP contracts' water transfer and exchange provisions. The WMT Amendment became effective on February 28, 2021 for the SWP contractors that approved the amendment, including Zone 7. The EIR for the WMT Amendment is being challenged in court, but the enhanced ability to transfer and exchange SWP water will be available during litigation.
- **Delta Conveyance Project** – The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) is the current DWR project designed to address the need for alternative conveyance in the Delta to reliably deliver SWP supplies. This SWP contract amendment would allocate DCP costs and benefits among the SWP contractors. DWR and the SWP contractors have reached an agreement in principle regarding a contract amendment regarding the DCP, but participating SWP contractors will wait for environmental review of the DCP to be completed before making a final decision.

5.2.1.2 Table A Allocation

Each SWP contractor is limited to a maximum annual contract amount as specified in Article 6(c) and Table A of the SWP Contract; this amount is therefore commonly referred to as "Table A." Zone 7's Table A amount has increased along with its demands and following a series of permanent transfers. Currently, Zone 7's Table A allocation is 80,619 AFY.

The Table A allocation is typically less than 100 percent of the Table A amount. In practice, the actual amount of SWP water available to Zone 7 under the Table A allocation process varies from year to year due to hydrologic conditions, water demands of other contractors, existing SWP stored water, SWP facility capacity, and environmental/regulatory requirements.

SWP reliability is defined based on the long-term average Table A allocation. DWR prepares a biennial report to assist SWP contractors and local planners in assessing the availability of supplies from the SWP. DWR issued its most recent update, the Final 2019 State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (2019 DCR),[4] in August 2020. In this update, DWR provides SWP supply estimates for SWP contractors to use in planning efforts, including the 2020 UWMP. The 2019 DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2020) and future (2040) conditions.

For Zone 7's Table A supply, the 2019 DCR's existing condition was assumed to represent 2020 (59 percent Table A reliability, or 47,600 AFY), and the future condition (54 percent Table A reliability, or 43,500 AFY) was applied to 2040; the years in between were interpolated between these two bookends. Note that the effect of the proposed DCP on SWP water supply yield is still being analyzed and has not been included.

As a SWP contractor, Zone 7 has the option to store unused Table A water in the SWP's San Luis Reservoir when there is storage capacity available. This "carryover" water is also called Article 12e or 56c water, in reference to the relevant contract terms. Article 12e water must be taken by March 31 of the following year, but Article 56c water may remain as carryover as long as San Luis Reservoir storage is available. In its 2020 UWMP, Zone 7 assumes it will carry over 10,000 AF of water each year on average.

5.2.1.3 Article 21 Water (Interruptible or Surplus Water)

Under Article 21 of Zone 7's SWP contract, Zone 7 has access to excess water supply from the SWP that is available only if: (1) it does not interfere with SWP operations or Table A allocations, (2) excess water is available in the Delta, and (3) it will not be stored in the SWP system.

As described in the 2019 DCR, Article 21 water deliveries are highly variable. This water becomes available during short time windows in the wet season when there is excess water in the system (due to storms) that DWR cannot store in San Luis Reservoir. When Article 21 water becomes available, SWP contractors can request delivery, and the available water is distributed generally in proportion to the Table A contract amounts of those contractors requesting delivery.

Delivery of Article 21 water requires accessible storage during very wet conditions and/or the ability to use the water directly without impacting Table A deliveries to Zone 7. Historically, these conditions have been difficult to meet for Zone 7 and have resulted in infrequent and low yields. Therefore, Zone 7 has assumed no water supply yield from Article 21. As Zone 7 develops the Chain of Lakes project, which will

[4] Department of Water Resources, August 2020. State Water Project Delivery Capability Report 2019.

increase Zone 7's local storage and ability to capture Article 21 water, Zone 7 will re-evaluate the potential increase in Article 21 yield.

5.2.1.4 Article 56d Water (Turnback Pool Water)

Article 56d is a contract provision that allows SWP contractors with unused Table A water to sell that water to other SWP contractors via a "turnback pool" administered by DWR on an annual basis. Historically, only a few SWP contractors have been able to make turnback pool water available for purchase, particularly in normal or dry years.

With the enhanced ability to directly transfer or exchange SWP water from one SWP contractor to another under the Water Management Tools contract amendment described in Section 5.2.1.1 of this WSA, it is expected that there will not be much water available under Article 56d in the future. Zone 7 has therefore assumed no supplies are available from this source under normal conditions.

5.2.1.5 Yuba Accord

In 2008, Zone 7 entered into a contract with DWR to purchase additional water under the Yuba Accord. The original contract expires in 2025, and several amendments have been made to the original agreement over the years, including a new pricing agreement executed in 2020.

There are four different types ("Components") of Yuba Accord water made available as a water purchase or transfer; Zone 7 has the option to purchase Components 1, 2, and 3 water during drought conditions, and Component 4 water when the Yuba County Water Agency has determined that it has water supply available to sell.

Water is primarily available during dry years under the Yuba Accord, and the amount is highly variable: 400 acre-feet (AF) in 2014, approximately 300 AF in 2015, and 3,000 AF in 2020. For planning purposes, Zone 7 currently does not assume any water supply yield from the Yuba Accord.

5.2.2 Local Surface Water Runoff

Zone 7, along with the Alameda County Water District (ACWD), has a water right (Permit 11319 [Application 17002]) to divert flows from Arroyo Valle. Runoff from the Arroyo Valle watershed is stored in Lake Del Valle, which is managed by DWR as part of the SWP. Lake Del Valle also stores imported surface water deliveries from the SWP and serves both recreational and flood control functions. In late fall, DWR typically lowers lake levels in anticipation of runoff from winter storms. Water supply in Lake Del Valle is made available to Zone 7 via the SBA through operating agreements with DWR. Inflows to Lake Del Valle, after accounting for permit conditions, are equally divided between ACWD and Zone 7 under their respective permits.

Using historical hydrology adjusted for climate change impacts, Zone 7's latest modeling forecasts future average yields from Arroyo Valle to Zone 7 at approximately 5,500 AFY. Previous planning documents, including Zone 7's 2015 UWMP, assumed an average yield of 7,300 AFY, and the 2011-2020 average was 3,500 AFY. Construction of the Chain of Lakes Arroyo Valle diversion structure and pipeline will allow Zone 7 to capture more of the storm releases from Lake Del Valle and will likely increase the local surface water yield in the future. The conservative average yield estimate of 5,500 AFY will be re-evaluated as climate change impacts become clearer and as the Chain of Lakes projects progress.

5.2.3 Local Storage

Zone 7 has two existing local storage options: Lake Del Valle and the Main Basin. Lake Del Valle stores both runoff from the Arroyo Valle watershed and imported surface water deliveries from the SWP. Zone 7 can store up to about 7,500 AF of its share of Arroyo Valle runoff in the lake, with runoff collected in any given year required to be delivered to Zone 7 by the end of the following year. The Main Basin is used conjunctively and is artificially recharged with SWP water. Zone 7 relies on the operational storage capacity of 126,000 AF in the Main Basin. Section 5.3 of this WSA further describes the Main Basin and Zone 7's groundwater supply.

5.2.4 Non-Local Storage

In addition to local storage, Zone 7 also participates in the two non-local (also called "out-of-basin") groundwater banking programs located in Kern County. While these banking programs provide a water source during drought years, they represent water previously stored from Zone 7's surface water supplies during wet years. Therefore, they do not have a net contribution to Zone 7's water supply over the long-term and in fact result in some operational losses as described below. While the out-of-basin groundwater banks significantly enhance system reliability, this banked water supply requires Banks Pumping Plant in the Delta and the SBA to be operational; low SWP Table A allocations (and generally low levels of water movement in the SWP system) can limit the delivery of these banked supplies via exchange.

Point of Delivery Agreements with DWR and Kern County Water Agency, a SWP contractor, allow Zone 7 to store SWP water in and recover water from Semitropic Water Storage District (Semitropic) and Cawelo Water District (Cawelo). Semitropic and Cawelo are member units of Kern County Water Agency, which manages water deliveries to these agencies. Zone 7 has been storing water in the water banks operated by Semitropic since 1998 and by Cawelo since 2006. In November 2020, the Zone 7 Board of Directors (Zone 7 Board) authorized the execution of amendments to existing Point of Delivery Agreements that would extend water delivery terms for storage in Semitropic and Cawelo through 2030 and recovery of banked water through 2035.

5.2.4.1 Semitropic Water Storage District

In 1998, Zone 7 acquired a storage capacity of 65,000 AF in the Semitropic groundwater banking program. Subsequently, Zone 7 agreed to participate in Semitropic's Stored Water Recovery Unit, which increased pumpback capacity and allowed Zone 7 to contractually store an additional 13,000 AF. As a result, Zone 7 currently has a total groundwater banking storage capacity of 78,000 AF available to augment water supplies during drought and emergency conditions and as needed. Zone 7 can store up to 5,883 AFY in the Semitropic groundwater bank. Note that a 10 percent loss is associated with water stored in Semitropic.

Under the contract terms, Zone 7 can request up to 9,100 AF of pumpback and up to 8,645 AF of exchange water. Pumpback is water that is pumped out of the Semitropic aquifer and into the SWP system. Exchange water is water that is transferred between Zone 7 and Semitropic by adjusting the amounts of Table A water delivered to Zone 7 and Semitropic; the availability of this type of water depends on the SWP allocation.

5.2.4.2 Cawelo Water District

Per a 2006 agreement, Zone 7 has 120,000 AF of groundwater banking storage capacity available with Cawelo. Zone 7 can store up to 5,000 AFY in the bank and can request up to 10,000 AFY of pumpback (or

SWP exchange water) from Cawelo. Zone 7 only accumulates 50 percent of the water sent to storage in Cawelo; the other 50 percent goes towards water loss and compensation to Cawelo.

5.2.5 Future Zone 7 Water Supply Projects

Zone 7 anticipates future supply deficits as SWP reliability continues to decline and Zone 7's service area population grows. As a result, Zone 7 is pursuing several water supply reliability projects to obtain additional water storage and water supplies, address the need for alternative conveyance in the Delta, and improve access to groundwater and local emergency supplies. Zone 7 plans to implement a series of near-term and long-term water supply projects as summarized in Table 5-1.[5]

[5] Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Table 6-9.

Table 5-1. Zone 7 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Program

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Description *(if needed)*	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type *Drop Down list*	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (AF)
	Drop Down Menu	*If Yes, Supplier Name*				
Bay Area Regional Desalination Project	*Yes*	Contra Costa Water District, SFPUC, Santa Clara Valley Water District	Brackish water desalination in eastern Contra Costa County	2030	All Year Types	5,600
Delta Conveyance Project	*Yes*	Department of Water Resources and other SWP contractors	Construction of new intakes and tunnel as part of the State Water Project	2040	All Year Types	TBD
Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion	*Yes*	Contra Costa Water District, and a number of Bay Area M&I water agencies plus Grassland Water District and San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority.	Expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir and construction of the Transfer-Bethany Pipeline, which would connect the reservoir to the South Bay Aqueduct and California Aqueduct	2025 (Pipeline) and 2030 (Reservoir Expansion)	Dry Years	TBD
Potable Reuse	*Yes*	Livermore, DSRSD, Pleasanton, Cal Water	Use of purified water derived from wastewater effluent to supplement potable water supplies	2030	All Year Types	4,000-7,000
Sites Reservoir	*Yes*	Sites Project Authority and Sites Reservoir Project Committee members	Construction of a new 1.5 million AF off-stream reservoir in Colusa County	2030	All Year Types	10,000
SWP Transfers	*Yes*	Other SWP contractor/s	Temporary water transfer agreement/s until major projects are implemented	2021	All Year Types	varies

Source: Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Table 6-9.

NOTES: Volumes are in AF. These projects are in the conceptual or planning stages. Zone 7 is participating in the planning efforts of these potential future water supply and/or storage projects to evaluate their benefits, including water supply yield. Implementation of these projects has not been approved by the Zone 7 Board but it is expected that a subset of these projects will be needed to meet future water demands and increase the reliability of Zone 7's system. The partners listed above are potential partners; final participation will be determined when the project has been approved by the respective agencies' governing boards. The 'expected increase in water supply...' are estimates at this time and may need to be adjusted when a final project has been approved. The 'planned implementation year' may also vary depending on project progress.

5.3 DSRSD Groundwater Supply

Water Code Section 10910 states:

> *10910(f) If a water supply for a proposed project includes groundwater, the following additional information shall be included in the water supply assessment.*
>
> *10910(f)(1) A review of any information contained in the urban water management plan relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project.*
>
> *10910(f)(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as over drafted or has projected that the basin will become over drafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current bulletin of the department that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), of the efforts being undertaken in the basin or basins to eliminate the long term overdraft condition.*
>
> *10910(f)(3) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historical use records.*
>
> *A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), from any basin from which the proposed project will be supplied. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historical use records.*
>
> *10910(f)(4) An analysis of the sufficiency of the groundwater from the basin or basins from which the proposed project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project.*
>
> *A water assessment shall not be required to include the information required by this paragraph if the public water system determines, as part of the review required by paragraph (1), that the sufficiency of groundwater necessary to meet the initial and projected water demand associated with the project was addressed in the description and analysis required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 10631.*

This section describes the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin and Zone 7's Groundwater Management Plan[6] that is used to manage the basin. Each year, Zone 7 prepares an Annual Report for the Groundwater Management Program.

DSRSD does not itself extract groundwater as a water supply. By contract, Zone 7 conducts this groundwater pumping operation as part of providing water supply services to DSRSD. This groundwater supply is then blended with water from Zone 7's other water supply sources and delivered to DSRSD. In

[6] Zone7 Water Agency, September 2005. Groundwater Management Plan

accordance with their water supply agreement, Zone 7 pumps DSRSD's groundwater supply from the Livermore Valley Main Groundwater Basin, as described in Section 5.2.3.

DSRSD's groundwater resource is described below.

5.3.1 DSRSD Groundwater Pumping Quota

DSRSD, the City of Pleasanton, the City of Livermore, and Cal Water Livermore District, through agreements with Zone 7, have mutually agreed to limit their extraction from the Main Basin to a combined quantity of approximately 7,200 AFY, about 54 percent of the long-term sustainable yield of the Main Basin. This agreement, along with Zone 7's other groundwater management activities, keeps the groundwater budget essentially in balance under average hydrologic conditions. Each of these retailers has a groundwater pumping quota (known as their GPQ). DSRSD's GPQ is 645 AFY. In accordance with its agreement with Zone 7, DSRSD may obtain groundwater in excess of its GPQ if it pays a recharge fee to Zone 7.

Currently, the DSRSD groundwater supply (GPQ) is pumped by Zone 7 for DSRSD from a Zone 7 installed well in the Mocho well field, Mocho No. 4. This well was constructed on DSRSD property (previously Parks Reserve Forces Training Area property) under a 2002 agreement between DSRSD and Zone 7 whereby DSRSD provided Zone 7 with access, Zone 7 paid all of the costs for the well, pump and building, and DSRSD has the annual option of requesting that Zone 7 pump and provide DSRSD's GPQ at a cost of only power, chemical and some other incidental charges. Groundwater from Mocho No. 4 is blended with water from other Zone 7 water supplies and is delivered to DSRSD to meet its total water demand.

In addition to groundwater from the Main Basin, DSRSD may extract water in addition to the 645 AFY Main Basin groundwater pumping quota (GPQ) from areas outside the Main Basin (the fringe subbasin). Water can be pumped from the Fringe Basin as long as this groundwater extraction does not have adverse effects on the Main Basin. In the past, DSRSD pumped water from the fringe subbasin when it owned wells along Dublin Boulevard. However, pumping from the fringe subbasin was abandoned in 1980 due to water quality issues and pumping costs.

5.3.2 Historical and Projected Future Pumpage of DSRSD GPQ

As described above, DSRSD has a GPQ of 645 AFY in the Livermore Valley Main Groundwater Basin (Main Basin), which Zone 7 pumps on DSRSD's behalf as part of its water contract. Therefore, DSRSD itself does not pump any groundwater. DSRSD's GPQ is included in the purchased Zone 7 supply.

5.3.3 Groundwater Basin Description

Zone 7 overlies the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin); the Main Basin is the portion of the Basin that contains high-yielding aquifers and generally the best-quality groundwater. As defined in DWR Bulletin 118 Update 2003 (California's Groundwater), the Basin (DWR Basin 2-10) extends from the Pleasanton Ridge east to the Altamont Hills and from the Livermore Uplands north to the Tassajara Uplands. The Basin is not adjudicated, in overdraft, or expected to be in overdraft, and DWR has identified it as medium priority.

Surface drainage features include Arroyo Valle, Arroyo Mocho, and Arroyo Las Positas as principal streams, with Alamo Creek, South San Ramon Creek and Tassajara Creek as minor streams. All streams converge on the west side of the basin to form Arroyo de la Laguna, which flows south and joins Alameda Creek in Sunol Valley and ultimately drains to the San Francisco Bay. Some geologic structures restrict the

lateral movement of groundwater, but the general groundwater gradient is from east to west, towards Arroyo de la Laguna, and from north to south along South San Ramon Creek and Arroyo de la Laguna.

The entire floor of the Livermore Valley and portions of the upland areas on all sides of the valley overlie groundwater-bearing materials. The materials are mostly continental deposits from alluvial fans, outwash plains, and lakes. They include valley-fill materials, the Livermore Formation, and the Tassajara Formation. Under most conditions, the valley-fill and Livermore Formation yield adequate to large quantities of groundwater to all types of wells, with the larger supply wells being in the Main Basin. The Main Basin is composed of the Castle, Bernal, Amador, and Mocho II sub-basins, with an estimated total storage capacity of 254,000 AF.

5.3.4 Groundwater Quantity

For Zone 7's operations, the Main Basin is considered a storage facility and not a long-term water supply, because Zone 7 does not have access to naturally recharged water. Zone 7 only pumps groundwater that has been artificially recharged with surface water supplies. As part of this conjunctive use program, Zone 7's policy is to maintain groundwater levels above historic lows in the Main Basin to minimize the risk of inducing land subsidence. Currently, this is accomplished by releasing SWP water to the arroyos for percolation and replenishment of the aquifers and by managing pumping activities.

Zone 7 established historic lows based on the lowest measured groundwater elevations in various wells in the Main Basin. The difference between water surface elevations when the Main Basin is full and water surface elevations when the Main Basin is at historic lows defines Zone 7's operational storage. Of the estimated total storage capacity of 254,000 AF, operational storage is about 126,000 AF based on Zone 7's experience operating the Main Basin, with the remaining 128,000 AF considered emergency reserve storage.

5.3.4.1 Historical and Projected Future Pumpage

Tables 5-2 and 5-3 present Zone 7's historical and projected future groundwater pumpage, respectively. Zone 7's artificial recharge program uses surface water supplies to recharge the Main Basin. Since Zone 7 only pumps what it artificially recharges, future groundwater pumpage is expected to have zero net impact on groundwater storage. Zone 7 plans to recharge about 9,200 AFY in the future, meaning Zone 7 can pump an equivalent 9,200 AFY from the Main Basin on average.

Table 5-2. Historical Groundwater Pumped by Zone 7

Basin Name	Volume, AF				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin	1,871	4,859	5,691	10,433	12,400

Source: Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Table 6-2

Table 5-3. Actual and Projected Artificial Recharge and Groundwater Extraction during Normal Water Years[a]

Volume, AF	Actual	Projected (Normal Years)				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Artificial Recharge	1,400	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
Groundwater Extraction	12,400[b]	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
Net Change	**-11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Table 6-3

(a) Zone 7 does not use the Main Basin's natural sustainable yield, so it only pumps what it artificially recharges.

(b) Includes 600 AF of demineralization losses.

5.3.4.2 Artificial Recharge

Before the construction of the SWP in the early 1960s, groundwater was the sole water source for the Livermore-Amador Valley. Groundwater has gone through several periods of extended withdrawal and subsequent recovery. The Main Basin was overdrafted in the 1960s, when approximately 110,000 AF of groundwater was extracted, but was allowed to recover from 1962 to 1983. It was during this recovery era that Zone 7 first conducted a program of groundwater replenishment by recharging imported surface water via its streams or arroyos ("in-stream recharge" or "artificial recharge") for storage in the Main Basin, supplying treated surface water to customers to augment groundwater supplies, and regulating municipal pumping by other users.

Zone 7's operational policy is to balance natural and artificial recharge with withdrawal or pumping to maintain groundwater levels above the emergency reserve storage. Zone 7 is continuing to study the groundwater basin and developing new tools (such as an improved groundwater model) to better understand the levels of groundwater extraction possible under various conditions and contributing factors such as groundwater connectivity and spatial distribution in the Main Basin.

Between 1974 and 2020, Zone 7 artificially recharged over 67,000 AF more water than it pumped, helping to offset demands and keep the Main Basin's groundwater levels above the historical lows. More recently, Zone 7 has artificially recharged less than it has pumped, primarily due to construction work on the SBA, recent drought conditions, and lower-than-average SWP allocations. Overall groundwater storage remains significantly above historic lows, and Zone 7 plans to augment its current groundwater in-stream recharge capacity with off-stream recharge using the future Chain of Lakes project.

5.3.4.3 Current Sustainable Yield

Long-term natural sustainable yield is contractually defined as the average amount of groundwater annually replenished by natural recharge in the Main Basin—through percolation of rainfall, natural stream flow, irrigation waters, and inflow of subsurface waters—that can therefore be pumped without lowering the long-term average groundwater volume in storage. In contrast, artificial recharge is the aquifer replenishment that occurs from artificially induced or enhanced stream flow. With artificial recharge, more groundwater can be sustainably extracted from the Main Basin each year. Zone 7 only uses groundwater that it has artificially recharged.

The natural sustainable yield of the Main Basin has been determined to be about 13,400 AFY, which is about 11 percent of the operational storage. This long-term natural sustainable yield is based on over a

century of hydrologic records and projections of future recharge conditions and is allocated to Zone 7's retailers as a GPQ. If a retailer uses less than their GPQ in one year, they are allowed to carry over up to 20 percent of their GPQ to the next year. Retailers exceeding their GPQ must pay a recharge fee.

5.3.5 Groundwater Quality

In general, the Main Basin contains good-quality groundwater that meets all state and federal drinking water standards; groundwater is chloraminated to match the disinfectant residual in the transmission system. Zone 7 has several groundwater wells with naturally-occurring hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) concentrations near the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) above the notification limit. In response, Zone 7 is actively managing flows from the affected wells. For example, Cr(VI) levels at the Stoneridge well are being managed through system blending and/or blending with other wells. Also, the PFAS levels in the Mocho 2 well currently require blending with the other wells in that wellfield and/or being sent through the Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Plant (MGDP). These conditions are being monitored and may change in the future.

Over the last few decades, there has been a slow degradation of groundwater quality, as evidenced by rising total dissolved solids (TDS) and hardness levels. To address this problem, Zone 7 developed a Salt Management Plan,[7] which was approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in 2004, satisfying a condition of the Master Water Recycling Permit. The Salt Management Plan was incorporated into Zone 7's Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) in 2005. Salinity levels are being addressed primarily through groundwater pumping and demineralization. Zone 7 completed construction of the MGDP, which has a capacity of 6.1 million gallons per day (MGD) in 2009. The facility simultaneously allows for the removal and export of concentrated minerals or salts from the Main Basin and the delivery of treated water with reduced TDS and hardness levels to Zone 7's customers. Table 5-4 lists the average TDS and hardness for each year from 2016 through 2020.

Table 5-4. Groundwater Quality: TDS and Hardness (2016-2020)

Year	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), mg/L	Hardness, mg/L
2016	685	416
2017	673	395
2018	673	409
2019	687	417
2020	683	433

Source: Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Table 6-4

Zone 7 implements a wastewater and recycled water monitoring program as part of the GMP. In the 2020 water year, about 14 percent (1,036 AF) of the recycled water produced in the Tri-Valley area was applied to landscapes over the Main Basin; the remainder was applied on areas outside of the Main Basin, primarily on areas overlying the Dublin and Camp fringe basins and the Tassajara uplands. There is also a small amount of untreated wastewater (681 AF in the 2020 water year) that is discharged to the Main Basin as leachate from wastewater treatment ponds located in southern Livermore, onsite domestic

[7] Zone 7 Water Agency, May 2004. Salt Management Plan.

wastewater systems (septic systems), and leaking wastewater and recycled water pipelines that run throughout the Basin.

Nitrates and salinity have historically been the primary water quality constituents of concern in wastewater and recycled water, but nitrates have become less of a concern since 1995, when the Livermore Water Reclamation Plant—which, along with DSRSD's Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility, is one of the two wastewater treatment facilities in the area feeding into recycled water facilities—reduced nitrates in its effluent. Salinity is addressed by the Salt Management Plan, as discussed above. In 2015, Zone 7 completed a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP),[8] which assesses the existing and future groundwater nutrient concentrations relative to the current and planned expansion of recycled water projects and future development in the Livermore Valley. The NMP also presents planned actions for addressing positive nutrient loads and high groundwater nitrate concentrations in localized Areas of Concern where the use of septic systems is the predominant method for sewage disposal. The NMP was prepared as a supplement to the Salt Management Plan; together, they are a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP), which has been incorporated into the GMP and Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Under the Toxic Sites Surveillance Program, Zone 7 documents and tracks polluted sites across the Main Basin that pose a potential threat to drinking water and interfaces with lead agencies to ensure that the Main Basin is protected. Information is gathered from state, county, and local agencies, as well as from Zone 7's well permitting program and the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker website and compiled in a geographic information systems database. In general, there are two types of spills potentially threatening the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin: petroleum-based fuel products and industrial chemical contaminants. In the 2020 water year, Zone 7 tracked the progress of 56 active sites where contamination has been detected in groundwater or is threatening groundwater. More details on the affected sites and their remediation can be found in the annual report.[9]

5.4 Recycled Water

DSRSD is responsible for treating and discharging treated wastewater for Dublin, South San Ramon, and Pleasanton. In addition, DSRSD owns and operates a RWTF at its regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and participates with EBMUD in a Joint Powers Authority (DERWA) which operates the SRVRWP. The SRVRWP provides recycled water that meets Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water requirements to landscape irrigation customers of DSRSD and EBMUD, including the San Ramon, Dublin, and Dougherty Valley areas of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. In 2014, Pleasanton also began using recycled water from DERWA facilities under contract with DERWA.

Wastewater produced from the Dougherty Valley area of San Ramon is conveyed north to Central Contra Costa Sanitary District's (CCCSD) wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater flows are transported via the San Ramon Interceptor located within the Iron Horse Trail corridor.

5.4.1 Recycled Water Program Partnerships

In 1995, DSRSD and EBMUD executed an agreement to form DERWA, a Joint Powers Authority (JPA), for the purpose of implementing the SRVRWP. The SRVRWP further treats secondary effluent from the DSRSD

[8] Zone 7 Water Agency, July 2015. Nutrient Management Plan – Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin.

[9] Zone 7 Water Agency, March 2021. Annual Report for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Program 2020 Water Year.

Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant to produce disinfected tertiary recycled water suitable for irrigation and other approved uses. Deliveries of recycled water began in 2006.

The DERWA main transmission pipeline connects to DSRSD and EBMUD pipelines that serve recycled water to golf courses, parks, greenbelts, streetscapes, schools, office complexes, and homeowner associations. DSRSD currently supplies recycled water to parts of Dublin and Dougherty Valley, while EBMUD serves recycled water to portions of San Ramon. In future phases, EBMUD also plans to supply recycled water to areas within Blackhawk and Danville.

In 2014, the City of Pleasanton signed agreements for DERWA to produce recycled water for the City. These agreements paved the way for a recycled water program in Pleasanton and expansion of the DERWA water recycling plant. Recycled water deliveries to the City of Pleasanton began in 2015. The City of Pleasanton is not a DERWA member agency and receives recycled water on a wholesale basis from DERWA.

DSRSD is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the DERWA recycled water facilities under a 2005 Operations Agreement with DERWA. DSRSD monitors recycled water uses and files reports with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and the San Francisco Bay RWQCB, in conformance with DSRSD's General Water Reuse Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW (General Order 2016).

In DSRSD's RWTF (also known as the Jeffrey G. Hansen Water Recycling Plant), a portion of the secondary effluent from the WWTP is treated further to produce Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water. Recycled water is produced using sand filtration and ultraviolet disinfection facilities (SFUV) during the dry season when demands are high. The sand filtration tertiary treatment facility capacity is approved by RWQCB for 16.2 MGD, and the ultraviolet disinfection system has been approved to be operated at up to 17.6 MGD.

DSRSD's RWTF also includes microfiltration and ultraviolet disinfection facilities (MFUV) with a treatment capacity of 3.0 MGD. These facilities currently act as backup facilities for the SFUV facilities and are used during times of low and high demands. The SFUV facilities have less flexible startup and shutdown requirements, whereas the MFUV facilities have a wide turndown range; therefore, they are used during low flow periods. During high-demand periods, the MFUV and SFUV facilities may be operated in parallel to meet demand. The MFUV facilities also provide redundancy, increasing reliability when units in the SFUV facilities are undergoing maintenance, repair, or replacement.

5.4.2 Recycled Water System Description

DSRSD owns and operates the RWTF at its WWTP, which produces recycled water that DERWA delivers to DSRSD, EBMUD, and Pleasanton. EBMUD, through its partnership with DERWA, has capacity rights in the DSRSD RWTF. DSRSD's recycled water distribution system extends from the DERWA distribution system and includes 55.3 miles of pipeline; three pump stations, R300A, R300B, and R20; and two reservoirs, R20 and R300.

The DERWA facilities include 16.6 miles of transmission main, Pump Stations R1 (at the WWTP), R200B, and R200A, as well as Reservoirs R100 and R200. EBMUD owns and operates the recycled water distribution pipeline system contained within its service area and will have two pump stations and a reservoir (future facilities). Pleasanton began using recycled water from the recycled water treatment facilities in 2014 and will continue to expand its use in the future. Pleasanton ties into the DERWA system near the corner of DSRSD's Dedicated Land Disposal (DLD) site adjacent to Stoneridge Drive near the WWTP. Under a 2014 agreement, the City of Pleasanton has capacity rights in the DSRSD RWTF.

5.4.3 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

Prior to 1999, recycled water was used in DSRSD's water service area only for compaction, dust control, and sewer cleaning. In 1999, DSRSD began delivering recycled water to the Dublin Sports Grounds for landscape irrigation. Through subsequent connection to the SRVRWP backbone, DSRSD's recycled water distribution system expanded to serve newly developed areas in Dougherty Valley and the eastern portion of Dublin. Recycled water service was extended to large landscape irrigation water users in the established areas of central Dublin between 2013 and 2015 to reduce potable water demand. Where recycled water distribution mains are adjacent to construction sites, DSRSD allows temporary connection to the distribution main so that construction contractors may obtain recycled water for construction use. Further, DSRSD maintains a commercial recycled water fill station at its RWTF and purple hydrants within its water service area to provide recycled water to contractors for grading and compaction, dust control, landscape irrigation, and sewer flushing.

DSRSD has been extremely successful in the implementation of its recycled water program within its service area, serving 348 sites within its service area. In 2020, over 40 percent of the annual flow to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant was recycled for irrigation uses. The demand for recycled water now occasionally exceeds the available supply on peak summer days, resulting in zero discharge of treated secondary effluent from the DSRSD WWTP to San Francisco Bay during these peak periods.

On March 25, 2019, DERWA found that it cannot meet the combined peak demands and projected demands of its member agencies and Pleasanton. DERWA approved Resolution 19-3 (Appendix A) requesting that its member agencies take action to reduce recycled water demands and implement a connection moratorium to the DERWA recycled water system. On July 7, 2020, the DSRSD Board adopted a revised Recycled Water Policy that reflects the reduced availability of wastewater and decreasing reliability of potable water supplies. Under the Recycled Water Policy, DSRSD may not connect new irrigation customers to the recycled water system until such time as there is sufficient wastewater supply to meet DSRSD recycled water demands for a minimum 10-year time horizon.

On March 29, 2022, DSRSD and EBMUD entered into an interim agreement (Appendix B) to defer comprehensive updates to their recycled water program agreements to focus on demand management and plan for additional water supplies. DSRSD, in partnership with DERWA and EBMUD, continues to explore options to secure a permanent supplemental supply source for the DERWA program, including pursuing wastewater effluent from neighboring agencies, supplementing with groundwater, and looking at seasonal storage options. Although some progress has been made, to date, DERWA has not been able to secure a permanent recycled water supply source that would support lifting the moratorium on new recycled water customers. Therefore, DSRSD recycled water demands are expected to remain constant to 2045.

5.5 Summary of Current and Projected Future Water Supplies

DSRSD's water supply sources consist of water purchased water from Zone 7 and recycled water produced from its RWTF. Table 5-5 provides a summary of DSRSD's current and projected future water supplies.

Table 5-5. DSRSD Current and Projected Future Water Supplies

Water Source	2020, Actual[(a)]	2025[(b)]	2030[(b)]	2035[(b)]	2040[(b)]	2045[(b)]
Water Purchased from Zone 7, AFY	10,966	11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Recycled Water, AFY	2,888	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044
Total, AFY	**13,854**	**15,037**	**16,407**	**16,851**	**16,864**	**17,078**

(a) Actual 2020 supplies are from Table 6-11 of the DSRSD 2020 UWMP (June 2021). Includes the DSRSD GPQ of 645 AFY.
(b) Projected supplies are from Table 6-12 of the DSRSD 2020 UWMP (June 2021). Includes the DSRSD GPQ of 645 AFY.

6.0 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

> *10910 (c)(4) address "total projected water supplies available…during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection…"*

This section describes the reliability of Zone 7's potable water supply and the DSRSD's recycled water supply under various hydrologic conditions, as presented in their respective 2020 UWMPs.

6.1 Potable Water Supply Reliability

The reliability of the DSRSD's potable water supply depends on Zone 7's water supply reliability policy and the reliability of Zone 7's supplies.

The future reliability of Zone 7's imported water is a concern. Drought, sea level rise, and natural disasters threaten the Delta, a critical component of the delivery system bringing water to Zone 7. As a result, Zone 7 is participating in and evaluating various projects that would provide alternate water supplies and/or storage, or protect, the existing delivery system against threats. These projects, summarized in Section 5.2.5, include installing a new diversion or conveyance system for Delta supplies, desalinating brackish water (water with high salt content), reusing highly treated wastewater for potable reuse, participating in the construction of a new reservoir to capture surplus water from the Sacramento River, expanding an existing reservoir near Zone 7 for additional storage, and adding a new connection to the South Bay Aqueduct. Based on Zone 7's efforts and DSRSD's continued use of recycled water, DSRSD's future water supplies are expected to keep pace with its water demands.

This section details each of these factors.

6.1.1 Zone 7 Reliability Policy for Municipal & Industrial Water Supplies

On October 17, 2012, the Zone 7 Board approved a revised Water Supply Reliability Policy (Resolution No. 13-4230), which adopts the following level-of-service goals to guide the management of Zone 7's treated water supplies and its capital improvement program:

- Goal 1: Zone 7 will meet its treated water customers' water supply needs, in accordance with Zone 7's most current Contracts for M&I Water Supply, including existing and projected demands as specified in Zone 7's most recent UWMP, during normal, average, and drought conditions, as follows:
  - At least 85 percent of M&I water demands 99 percent of the time
  - 100 percent of M&I water demands 90 percent of the time
- Goal 2: Provide sufficient treated water production capacity and infrastructure to meet at least 80 percent of the maximum month M&I contractual demands should any one of Zone 7's major supply, production, or transmission facilities experience an extended unplanned outage of at least one week.

Zone 7's water supply reliability analysis is based on future water supply options developed to meet this policy over the long term.

6.1.2 Zone 7 Water Supply Reliability

The quantity of water available from Zone 7's supply sources varies annually depending on hydrologic conditions. Consequently, Zone 7 reviewed historical data and developed a projected yield for each water supply source under three conditions: (1) normal water year, (2) single-dry year, and (3) five-consecutive year drought. Each condition is defined as follows:

- **Normal Water Year**: The year in the historical sequence most closely representing average runoff or allocation levels and patterns.
- **Single-Dry Year**: The year in the historical sequence with the lowest annual runoff or allocation.
- **Five-Consecutive-Year Drought**: Zone 7 considers a six-year "design drought" as part of its water supply analyses. Selection of the design drought corresponds with the driest six-year sequence on record, 1987-1992. This same sequence was utilized in the UWMP to maintain consistency with Zone 7's water supply planning efforts and is more conservative than the minimum required five-year drought scenario.

For each supply source, Table 6-1 lists the years representing the normal, single driest, and five consecutive dry years. Table 6-2 presents the estimated available water supply from each source based on these reference years.

Table 6-3 shows DSRSD's projected supplies from Zone 7 during dry years based on the assumptions in DSRSD's 2020 UWMP.

Table 6-1. Basis of Water Year Data for Zone 7's Water Supply Sources

Water Source	Normal Year	Single-Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
SWP – Table A	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
SWP – Carryover	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Water Transfers	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Arroyo Valle	1919	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Sites Reservoir	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
BARDP[(a)] and/or Potable Reuse	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
From Storage							
Main Basin	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Semitropic	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Cawelo	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Chain of Lakes	1965	2014	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991

Source: Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Tables 7-1 through 7-10

(a) BARDP = Bay Area Regional Desalination Project

Table 6-2. Summary of Estimated Available Water Supply from Zone 7's Sources

Water Source	Yield, AFY		
	Normal Year	Single-Dry Year	Five Consecutive Dry Years
SWP – Table A[(a)]	43,500	4,000	8,100-54,000
SWP – Carryover[(b)]	10,000	15,500	1,800-15,500
Water Transfers[(c)]	5,000	5,000	5,000
Arroyo Valle	5,500	0	1,500-1,700
Sites Reservoir[(d)]	10,000	15,300	15,800-17,700
BARDP and/or Potable Reuse[(e)]	5,000	5,000	5,000
From Storage			
Main Basin[(f)]	29,200	27,600	9,700-27,600
Semitropic[(g)]	13,000	6,500	10,000-10,100
Cawelo[(g)]	9,700	7,100	9,700
Chain of Lakes[(h)]	10,100	8,300	5,200-8,800

Source: Zone 7 2020 UWMP, Table 7-11

(a) Based on 2040 future SWP reliability Table A allocations.
(b) Zone 7's operational target is typically 10,000 AF for normal years.
(c) Zone 7 is pursuing water transfer agreements for the period through 2030. Annual amounts may vary, but variability has not been quantified.
(d) Supplies from Sites Reservoir are assumed to be available by 2030.
(e) Supplies from these sources are assumed to be available by 2030.
(f) These are estimated available supplies, not necessarily what would be pumped. Zone 7's typical operational target is around 9,200 AF for normal years.
(g) Semitropic and Cawelo supplies are typically not used during normal years.
(h) The Chain of Lakes Pipeline, which provides access to water stored in the Chain of Lakes, is assumed to be completed around 2025. Water stored in the Chain of Lakes is assumed to be available by 2030 and would not be used during normal years.

Table 6-3. Projected DSRSD Supplies from Zone 7 During Dry Years

Hydrologic Condition	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single-Dry Year, AFY[(a)]	11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Multiple-Dry Year 1[(b)]	11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Multiple-Dry Year 2[(b)]	12,267	13,452	13,810	13,863	14,034
Multiple-Dry Year 3[(b)]	12,541	13,541	13,812	13,906	14,034
Multiple-Dry Year 4[(b)]	12,815	13,629	13,815	13,948	14,034
Multiple-Dry Year 5[(b)]	13,089	13,718	13,818	13,991	14,034

(a) Based on DSRSD's 2020 UWMP (June 2021), Table 7-5.
(b) Based on DSRSD's 2020 UWMP (June 2021), Tables 7-6 with 3,044 AFY of recycled water subtracted from each multiple-dry year supply total.

(Rev. 9/7/2022)

The following sections discuss the reliability of Zone 7's water supply sources and its strategies for managing the risks associated with each supply, as presented in Zone 7's 2020 UWMP. This analysis is based on historical conditions, adjustments to account for climate change impacts and other projected

trends, DWR's 2019 DCR (using modeling estimates that separated Table A allocations from carryover deliveries), and Zone 7's Water Supply Risk Model results.

6.1.2.1 Imported Water: State Water Project

Major constraints on SWP supplies include Delta conveyance, water quality, and SBA conveyance. This section describes each constraint.

6.1.2.1.1 Delta Conveyance

Zone 7's long-term contract with DWR for SWP water provides Zone 7 access to Table A water (and Article 56c water or carryover), Article 21 water, Article 56d water, and Yuba Accord water. As a SWP contractor, Zone 7 is also able to use SWP facilities for conveying water transfers or exchanges of SWP water (from another contractor) or from another water agency outside of the SWP system. SWP water moves through the Delta before it is conveyed by the California Aqueduct and the SBA to Zone 7's water facilities.

The instability of the aging levees in the Delta (including their vulnerability to seismic events and climate change), regulatory uncertainty, water quality issues including saltwater intrusion, and the declining health of the Delta ecosystem all challenge the long-term reliability of the SWP and, more generally, the water conveyance capability of the Delta. These issues directly challenge the Tri-Valley's long-term water supply reliability since a majority of Zone 7's water supply is and will continue to be tied to the Delta and SWP system.

DWR has prioritized, funded, and implemented Delta levee improvements and developed a plan for responding to levee failures. These efforts, along with pre-positioned emergency flood fighting materials, help ensure reasonable seismic performance of levees and timely pathway restoration after a severe earthquake.

Zone 7 is also participating in alternative conveyance projects, specifically the DCP and the Los Vaqueros Expansion Project. The Transfer-Bethany Pipeline is part of the Los Vaqueros Expansion Project and would provide an alternate means of conveying water to Zone 7 when the Delta is inaccessible.

6.1.2.1.2 Water Quality

Until the DCP is constructed and operational, there continue to be water quality concerns associated with transport through the Delta. In 1982, DWR formed the Interagency Delta Health Aspects Monitoring Program to monitor water quality in the Delta and protect human health. The program was renamed the Municipal Water Quality Investigations Program in 1990. From a municipal water supply perspective, water quality issues in the Delta are associated with salinity from seawater intrusion, wastewater effluent discharges, agricultural drainages from the islands, and recreational activities. Water quality issues of specific concern to Zone 7 are:

- **Algal byproducts:** Parameters of concern include compounds that cause taste-and-odor (T&O) and algal toxins. T&O is primarily a problem in the warmer months when algal blooms may be present. It can affect supplies from the Delta and from Lake Del Valle (which stores SWP water). Algae produce geosmin and 2-methylisoborneol, which are key T&O-causing compounds in surface water supply. Algal toxins derived from blue-green algae can also be a concern. Zone 7's new ozonation facilities (recently installed at the Del Valle Water Treatment Plant and scheduled for completion at the Patterson Pass Water Treatment Plant in 2022) effectively treat algal byproducts. Without ozonation, high levels of algal byproducts in both Delta and Lake Del Valle supplies may necessitate temporarily switching

to groundwater supplies; blending of sources is also an option depending on the source of algal byproducts and severity.

- **Total and dissolved organic carbon (TOC/DOC):** Zone 7 treats organic carbon with coagulant and disinfectant chemicals, and therefore higher levels of organic carbon increase costs. In addition, TOC/DOC help form disinfectant byproducts (DBPs), which are regulated compounds in drinking water. Historically, Zone 7's water treatment plants (WTPs) have managed high TOC/DOC by increasing coagulant dosages. However, this operational change results in greater sludge production and limits WTP production. The use of ozone reduces coagulant and chlorine demands, thus reducing typical chlorination DBPs; however, formation of ozonation DBPs such as bromate will need to be controlled.
- **Turbidity:** like TOC/DOC, turbidity affects the amount of chemicals used in treatment and Zone 7's ability to meet drinking water standards. It also can reduce the production capacities of Zone 7's WTPs, requiring increased groundwater production under high demands. Coagulant dosages can be adjusted to address high turbidity (which can happen after big storms), but if filters require more frequent backwashing, then production may be decreased.
- **Salinity or TDS:** salinity has significant impacts on SWP operations and the availability of water. To meet the salinity objectives in the Delta, water exports from the Delta may be restricted, reducing the amount of water supply available during certain times of the year. Salinity intrusion can be a problem during dry years, when there is insufficient freshwater to repel salinity. Climate change-induced sea level rise is also expected to increase salinity in Delta. Finally, levee breaks—due to earthquakes and other factors—would result in significant saltwater intrusion as water floods affected islands in the Delta that are below sea level.
- **Algal blooms:** in addition to T&O and the threat of algal toxins, algal blooms can significantly degrade filter performance through clogging. Filter clogging reduces WTP production capacities and could require supplemental groundwater use.

As noted above, Zone 7 has state-of-the-art ozonation facilities at the Del Valle WTP, and ozonation facilities will be operational at the Patterson Pass WTP in 2022. Ozonation improves treatment of T&O, TOC/DOC, turbidity, and algal blooms and significantly increasing the surface water system's reliability.

In 2008, the SBA contractors (ACWD, Valley Water, and Zone 7) developed the SBA Watershed Protection Program to protect water quality once the water from the Delta reaches the SBA. The primary objectives of the SBA Watershed Protection Program include developing a Watershed Management Program for the SBA system, including Lake Del Valle and Bethany Reservoir, and protecting local drinking water and water resources from identified contaminant sources (e.g., septic tanks) for urban, agricultural, recreational, and environmental uses.

6.1.2.1.3 SBA Conveyance

One of the main limitations of Zone 7's water system is the lack of interties. All of Zone 7's imported water supplies are conveyed through the Delta and the SBA; Arroyo Valle water is also conveyed through the SBA. Zone 7 has been working closely with DWR, Valley Water, and ACWD to improve the reliability of the SBA. Between 2003 and 2012, DWR made improvements to the SBA within Zone 7's service area to increase capacity and improve reliability. The work included a new pump station (180 cubic feet per second (cfs)) and inline reservoir (500 AF) and increased the canal carrying capacity to 380 cfs. As part of this project, Zone 7 installed an emergency slide gate to maintain service in the event of a pipeline rupture

downstream. Zone 7 will continue coordinating with DWR and other stakeholders to improve the reliability of the entire SBA system.

In addition, Zone 7 is pursuing the following projects to diversify its conveyance options:

- **Reliability Intertie**: Zone 7 is planning for the construction of a reliability intertie with another major water agency that would provide an alternative means of conveying water to Zone 7's service area when the Delta and/or the SBA undergo an outage. For example, an intertie with the East Bay Municipal Utility District could convey treated water supply to the western portion of Zone 7's service area.
- **Chain of Lakes Pipeline**: This pipeline would allow for access to water stored in the Chain of Lakes as an alternative local water supply; water would be accessible to the Del Valle WTP via one of the SBA turnouts.

6.1.2.2 Local Storage

ACWD and Zone 7 both have water rights to divert water from the Arroyo Valle. This water is captured and stored in Lake Del Valle, which is owned and operated by DWR. Because Lake Del Valle is used for water supply storage, flood control, and recreation, withdrawing water from the lake needs to be coordinated with the lake's other uses. Typically, DWR lowers the lake elevation after Labor Day for flood control purposes, allowing Zone 7 and ACWD to put runoff from the Arroyo Valle to beneficial use. In the summer months, lake elevations are raised for recreational purposes. Historically, access to Zone 7's stored water in Lake Del Valle has not been problematic, unless there is an outage on the Del Valle Branch pipeline. Zone 7 closely coordinates use of Arroyo Valle water with both ACWD and DWR.

Water collected from the local watershed is protected under the SBA Watershed Protection Program Plan. In general, the water quality of Arroyo Valle runoff is good and does not affect the reliability of this water supply; however, as noted above, T&O can also affect supplies from Lake Del Valle. Zone 7 treats T&O using ozonation, although a switch to groundwater supplies is sometimes necessary under excessive levels of T&O compounds. Algal blooms in the lake can also reduce production capacities, though new ozonation facilities at the Del Valle WTP have significantly reduced the impact.

The future Chain of Lakes will provide significant local storage, but uncertainty surrounds its complete transfer to Zone 7. Favorable economic conditions could extend gravel mining operations, and even after mining ceases, reclamation must occur. These steps could delay a full Chain of Lakes transition to about 2060. Zone 7 continues to work closely with the mining companies and quarry operators so planning efforts can be coordinated. With the Chain of Lakes Pipeline, Zone 7 can enhance its use of the available lakes in the interim period.

6.1.2.3 Non-Local Storage

Access to banked water in Semitropic and Cawelo—both located downstream of Zone 7—requires exchange(s) with other SWP contractors located south of Kern County (e.g., Metropolitan Water District). To facilitate these exchanges, there must be sufficient water flowing through the Delta and California Aqueduct system, which could be challenging during a drought. Furthermore, the banked water must be conveyed through the Delta, rendering this supply susceptible to the Delta disruptions described in Section 6.1.2.1 of this WSA.

During the 2012-2016 drought, access to banked water became uncertain because of the historically low Table A allocation (leading to minimal amounts of water moving through the SWP) and the potential cessation of pumping in the Delta to control salinity intrusion. DWR was able to manage salinity so that Delta pumping could continue, and, with coordination among stakeholders including Zone 7, DWR prioritized the delivery of banked water to Zone 7 and other SBA contractors. Ultimately, even during the serious drought conditions in 2014 and the minimal 5 percent SWP allocation, Zone 7 was able to successfully recover almost 15,000 AF, or approximately 78 percent of the maximum recovery requested by Zone 7. In 2015, Zone 7 recovered approximately 18,000 AF from non-local storage.

Some of Semitropic's wells are affected by arsenic. This is currently being managed through treatment before the affected groundwater water is pumped into the California Aqueduct. Arsenic criteria have been established for this "pump-in" by the DWR Facilitation Group to mitigate any impacts to the downstream SWP contractors. Semitropic and the banking partners have developed a coordination process for discussing arsenic treatment. While the presence of arsenic in the Semitropic groundwater bank is likely to increase the cost of this water storage option, it is not likely to affect its overall reliability.

Zone 7 will continue to coordinate closely with DWR, other SWP contractors, Semitropic, and Cawelo to ensure the future reliability of the banked water supplies.

6.1.3 Groundwater Supply Reliability

Zone 7 is actively implementing its SNMP. Salinity levels are being addressed primarily through groundwater pumping and demineralization using the MGDP, which simultaneously allows for the export of concentrated minerals or salts from the Main Basin while improving the water quality of treated water.

Zone 7 has several groundwater wells with naturally-occurring Cr(VI) concentrations near the MCL and PFAS above the notification limit. In response, Zone 7 is actively managing flows from the affected wells. Conditions are regularly monitored, and management actions may change in the future. A PFAS treatment facility is under consideration for construction based on pending regulations.

Zone 7 continues to study the groundwater basin and develop new tools (e.g., an improved groundwater model) to better understand the groundwater extraction possible under various conditions while maintaining levels above historical lows. Zone 7 also plans to augment its ability to recharge the Main Basin (e.g., through the Chain of Lakes) to increase local storage and allow for more pumping when necessary. Recharging the Main Basin will improve both water supply reliability and salt management. Zone 7 plans to build an additional demineralization facility to continue to decrease the salt content of the Main Basin.

Finally, Zone 7 plans to build additional wells to improve management of groundwater levels and to increase groundwater production capacity during droughts and surface water-related outages. A new booster pump station will improve Zone 7's ability to convey groundwater throughout Zone 7's service area and increase production capacity.

6.2 Recycled Water Supply Reliability

The reliability and vulnerability of DSRSD's recycled water supply are related to seasonal fluctuations in the production of wastewater in DSRSD's service area, and are not generally subject to climatic fluctuations[10]. Wastewater collection volume is subject to seasonal variations; for example, during the dry season, wastewater discharge is low but recycled water demands are high. The availability of source water supply currently limits DSRSD's production of recycled water, but these challenges are not insurmountable. As discussed in Section 5.4 of this WSA, DSRSD is pursuing various alternatives to resolve these limitations.

[10] During a drought, wastewater flows may drop slightly due to reduced potable water use. DSRSD estimates that a 10 to 15 percent reduction in potable water use results in about a 1 to 1.5 percent reduction in wastewater flows. In the future, DSRSD may manage recycled water supplies by implementing recycled water demand management measures during single-dry and multiple dry years.

7.0 DETERMINATION OF WATER SUPPLY SUFFICIENCY BASED ON THE REQUIREMENTS OF SB 610

10910(c)(4) If the city or county is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regard to whether the total projected water supplies, determined to be available by the city or county for the project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

10911 (a) If, as a result of its assessment, the public water system concludes that its water supplies are, or will be, insufficient, the public water system shall provide to the city or county its plans for acquiring additional water supplies, setting forth the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.

7.1 Potable Water Supply Sufficiency

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10910(c)(4), and based on the technical analyses described in this WSA, DSRSD finds that the total projected water supplies determined to be available for the Proposed Project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the Proposed Project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. As described above, the projected potable water demands for the Proposed Project are accounted for in DSRSD's 2020 UWMP.

As discussed in Section 4.2, DSRSD's 2020 UWMP included a projected potable water demand of 233 AFY for the Proposed Project site, consistent with the 2020 WSA update for the project site. In Section 2.3.3, the projected water demand for the Proposed Project calculated in this WSA is 224.9 AFY. This WSA's projected water demand is less than the DSRSD 2020 UWMP's projected water demand. Therefore, DSRSD may reasonable be expected to have sufficient water supply to meet the potable water demands for the Proposed Project.

Table 7-1 compares the Proposed Project's land use information and potable water demands from the 2020 WSA for the project site and the 2020 DSRSD UWMP and this WSA. As shown in Table 7-1, the total potable water demand projected in this WSA is 8.3 AFY less than the projected water demand from the DSRSD 2020 UWMP.

Table 7-1. Comparison of Past and Current Projected Water Demands for the Proposed Project

Land Use Designation	2020 DSRSD UWMP and 2020 WSA for Proposed Project Site[a]				2022 WSA[b]				Difference between 2020 UWMP and 2022 WSA			
	Area, acres	Dwelling Units	Commercial, ft^2	Total Potable Water Demand, AFY	Area, acres	Dwelling Units	Commercial, ft^2	Total Potable Water Demand, AFY	Area, acres	Dwelling Units	Commercial, ft^2	Total Potable Water Demand, AFY
Low-Density Residential	23.3	130	--	54.2	0	0	--	0	(23.3)	(130)	--	(54.2)
High-Density Residential	23.7	240	--	43.8	0	0	--	0	(23.7)	(240)	--	(43.8)
General Commercial		--	245,000	64.8	29.4	--	265,000	52.3	29.4	--	20,000	(12.5)
		0	--	0.0	--	40	--	12.2	--	40	--	12.2
Medium-Density Residential	27.4	196	--	64.0	17.0	150	--	51.3	(10.4)	(46)	--	(12.7)
Medium-High Density Residential	0.0	0	--	0.0	21.1	360	--	73.4	21.1	360	--	73.4
Public/Semi-Public	0.0	--	--	0.0	3.8	--	--	1.7	3.8	--	--	1.7
	--	0	--		--	100	--	30.4	--	100	--	30.4
Parks/Public Recreation	2.5	0	--	6.4	2.5	0	--	3.7	0.0	0	--	(2.7)
Total	**76.9**	**566**	**--**	**233.2**	**73.8**	**650**	**--**	**224.9**	**(3.1)**	**84**	**20,000**	**(8.3)**

(a) From Table 3 of Supplemental Water Supply Assessment and Water and Sewer System Capacity Analysis for the Updated Proposed AT Dublin Development Project TM.
(b) From Table 2-4 of this WSA.

Zone 7's 2020 UWMP indicates that it will have a supply surplus in all hydrologic conditions through 2045. According to Zone 7's 2020 UWMP, Zone 7 does not anticipate any water supply shortage during normal, single-dry, and multiple dry water years through 2045. Zone 7 plans to implement a series of near-term and long-term water supply projects as discussed in Section 5.2.5. In the near-term, before major water supply projects are implemented, there is a potential for operational constraints that could result in shortages in single dry or multiple dry years, especially during a Delta outage when there may be no or minimal water moving through the South Bay Aqueduct from the Delta. Untreated water customers would be most vulnerable because of their reliance on Delta water. Zone 7 may reasonably be expected to meet the DSRSD's projected potable and raw water demands (including potable water demands for the Proposed Project) in all hydrologic conditions through 2045.

Table 7-2 summarizes the projected availability of DSRSD's existing and planned future potable water supplies and DSRSD's projected water demands in normal, single-dry and multiple dry years through 2045. As shown in Table 7-2, water demand within DSRSD's water service area is not expected to exceed the DSRSD's water supplies during normal, single-dry, and multiple dry water years between 2025 and 2045. DSRSD plans to continue managing potable water demands within its water service area through water use efficiency and its recycled water program. If water shortages should occur, DSRSD may need to implement its WSCP, described in its 2020 UWMP.

During extended dry periods, the State may require conservation due to statewide drought emergency. Zone 7 and DSRSD may also seek to conserve water supply to minimize water shortage conditions in future years. As described in their respective WSCPs, in these cases, Zone 7 and DSRSD could call for voluntary or mandatory conservation for all customers, including those within the Proposed Project, and also make operational adjustments to minimize such shortages.

Table 7-2. DSRSD Summary of Potable Water Demand Versus Supply during Hydrologic Normal, Single Dry, and Multiple Dry Years

Hydrologic Condition		Supply and Demand Comparison, AFY				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Normal Year						
Available Potable Water Supply[(a)]		11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Total Potable Water Demand[(b)]		11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Potential Surplus (Deficit)		0	0	0	0	0
Percent Shortfall of Demand		-	-	-	-	-
Single-Dry Year						
Available Potable Water Supply[(c)]		11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Total Potable Water Demand[(d)]		11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
Potential Surplus (Deficit)		0	0	0	0	0
Percent Shortfall of Demand		-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Dry Years						
Multiple-Dry Year 1	Available Potable Water Supply[(c)]	11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
	Total Potable Water Demand[(e)]	11,993	13,363	13,807	13,820	14,034
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 2	Available Potable Water Supply[(c)]	12,267	13,452	13,810	13,863	14,034
	Total Potable Water Demand[(e)]	12,267	13,452	13,810	13,863	14,034
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 3	Available Potable Water Supply[(c)]	12,541	13,541	13,812	13,906	14,034
	Total Potable Water Demand[(e)]	12,541	13,541	13,812	13,906	14,034
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 4	Available Potable Water Supply[(c)]	12,815	13,629	13,815	13,948	14,034
	Total Potable Water Demand[(e)]	12,815	13,629	13,815	13,948	14,034
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Year 5	Available Potable Water Supply[(c)]	13,089	13,718	13,818	13,991	14,034
	Total Potable Water Demand[(e)]	13,089	13,718	13,818	13,991	14,034
	Potential Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent Shortfall of Demand	-	-	-	-	-

(a) From Table 5-5 of this WSA.
(b) From Table 4-2 of this WSA.
(c) From Table 6-3 of this WSA.
(d) From Table 4-4 of this WSA.
(e) From Table 4-5 of this WSA with 3,044 AFY of recycled water subtracted from each multiple-dry year demand total. (Rev. 9/7/22)

8.0 Verification of Sufficient Water Supply Based on the Requirements of SB 221

The Proposed Project, with up to 650 residential dwelling units, is also subject to the requirements of SB 221 (Government Code Section 66473.7). SB 221 applies to residential development projects of more than 500 dwelling units (such as the Proposed Project) and requires that the water supplier (DSRSD) provide a written verification that the water supply for the Proposed Project is sufficient.

Verification must demonstrate supply sufficiency by showing that water supplies available during normal, single-dry and multiple dry years within a 20-year projection will meet the projected demand associated with the Proposed Project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agriculture and industrial uses. Per the requirements of SB 221, the following must be considered:

- Historical water deliveries for the previous 20 years;
- Urban water shortage contingency analysis prepared for the UWMP;
- Supply reduction for specific water use sectors; and
- Amount of water expected from specified supply projects.

The DSRSD 2020 UWMP and this WSA for the Proposed Project provide the documentation required to comply with SB 221 and demonstrate that DSRSD's supplies are sufficient to meet the projected demand associated with the Proposed Project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, agriculture and industrial uses. The specific considerations to be evaluated for the SB 221 verification are described below and reference applicable sections of the DSRSD 2020 UWMP and this WSA.

8.1 Historical Water Deliveries

DSRSD's water supplies are described in Section 5.0 of this WSA and Chapter 6 of the DSRSD 2020 UWMP. Table 8-1 presents DSRSD's historical use of these supplies over the past 20 years. The use of these supplies will continue into the future, as described in Section 5.0 of this WSA, and as shown in Table 5-5 of this WSA.

Table 8-1. DSRSD Historical Water Supplies

Water Source	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Water Purchased from Zone 7 Water Agency, AFY[(a)]	6,724	9,489	8,619	6,800	10,321
Groundwater Pumped by Zone 7 on DSRSD's Behalf, AFY[(a)]	645	645	645	645	645
DSRSD Recycled Water, AFY[(a,b)]	34	888	1,729	2,579	2,888
Total, AFY	**7,403**	**11,022**	**10,993**	**10,024**	**13,854**

(a) Table 6-1, DSRSD 2005 UWMP and Table 4-1, Table 6-11, DSRSD 2015 UWMP.
(b) DSRSD recycled water does not include recycled water sales to other water agencies.

The availability and historical and projected use of groundwater supplies is described in Section 5.3 of this WSA. As described, DSRSD does not itself extract groundwater as a water supply. In accordance with the DSRSD water supply agreement with Zone 7, Zone 7 pumps DSRSD's groundwater supply (based on

DSRSD's GPQ) from local storage, and this groundwater supply is then blended with water from Zone 7's other water supply sources and delivered to DSRSD.

Water supply availability and reliability during normal, single-dry and multiple dry years is described in Section 6.0 of this WSA.

8.2 Projected Water Demand by Customer Sector

Projected potable and recycled water demands in the DSRSD service area are described in Section 4.2 of this WSA based on information provided in Chapter 4 of DSRSD's 2020 UWMP. Projected water demand by customer sector within DSRSD's service area is documented in the DSRSD's 2020 UWMP (Chapter 4, Table 4-3) and is summarized in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2. Projected Water Demands

Water Source	2025[a]	2030[a]	2035[a]	2040[a])	2045[a]
Potable Water, AFY					
Single Family	6,236	6,983	7,226	7,342	7,458
Multi-Family	2,043	2,287	2,367	2,405	2,443
Commercial	649	727	752	764	776
Institutional/Governmental	522	584	604	614	624
Landscape	1,329	1,489	1,540	1,565	1,590
Other – Construction	376	376	376	188	188
Other – Fireline Meters	1	1	1	2	2
Other – Ranch Owner	2	3	3	3	4
Other – Unmetered Sales	136	136	136	136	136
Other – Supplemental water for recycled water demand	21	21	21	21	21
Losses	678	755	780	781	793
Potable Water Subtotal, AFY[a]	11,993	13,362	13,806	13,821	14,035
Recycled Water, AFY[b]	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044	3,044
Total, AFY	**15,037**	**16,407**	**16,851**	**16,864**	**17,078**

(a) From Table 4-3, DSRSD 2020 UWMP, June 2021.
(b) From Table 4-4, DSRSD 2020 UWMP, June 2021.

As described in Section 3.4, the potable water demands for the Proposed Project are included in DSRSD's 2020 UWMP.

8.3 Water Shortage Contingency Analysis

Appendix M of the DSRSD 2020 UWMP provides its WSCP to address foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortage conditions. DSRSD's WSCP was adopted by the DSRSD Board of Directors in June 2021.

Water shortages occur whenever the available water supply cannot meet the normally expected customer water use. Water shortages can be due to several reasons, such as climate change, drought, and catastrophic events. Drought, regulatory action constraints, and natural and manmade disasters may occur at any time. In 2018, the California State Legislature (Legislature) enacted two policy bills, (Senate Bill (SB) 606 (Hertzberg) and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 (Friedman)) (2018 Water Conservation Legislation), to establish a new foundation drought planning to adapt to climate change and the resulting longer and more intense droughts in California. The 2018 Water Conservation Legislation set new requirements for water shortage contingency planning.

The WSCP describes the DSRSD's strategic plan to prepare and respond to water shortage conditions resulting from a drought, regulatory action, emergency, or other types of events. It also includes defined actions to reduce demand over six shortage condition levels, from 10 percent to more than 50 percent demand reductions. The WSCP provides a guide for DSRSD to prevent catastrophic service disruptions and has been updated to be consistent with the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation requirements.

As part of its WSCP, DSRSD's legal authorities, communication protocols, compliance and enforcement, and monitoring and reporting are described. DSRSD District Code Chapter 4.10 supports its WSCP. District Code Section 4.10.030(C)(2) authorizes the General Manager to declare a water emergency under imminent water shortage. As soon as practical, the General Manager will notify the Board. In a duly noticed meeting, DSRSD Board will determine whether a water shortage emergency condition exists and, if so, the degree of the emergency and what regulations and restrictions should be enforced in response to the shortage.

If an emergency were to occur, or if drought conditions occurred, requiring DSRSD to implement its WSCP, all of DSRSD customers, including those within the Proposed Project, would be subject to the same shortage response actions.

8.4 Verification of Sufficient Water Supply

As described in Section 7.0 of this WSA, DSRSD's water supplies are sufficient to meet the projected demands associated with the Proposed Project, in addition to DSRSD's existing and planned future uses, including, but not limited to, industrial uses. There are no existing nor planned agricultural uses in the DSRSD service area.

9.0 WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION APPROVAL PROCESS

> *10910 (g)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the governing body of each public water system shall submit the assessment to the city or county not later than 90 days from the date on which the request was received. The governing body of each public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this act pursuant to subdivision (b), shall approve the assessment prepared pursuant to this section at a regular or special meeting.*

The DSRSD Board of Directors must approve this WSA at a regular or special meeting and provide it to the City of Dublin. Furthermore, this WSA must be included in the Draft EIR being prepared for the Proposed Project.

10.0 REFERENCES

City of Dublin, March 2022. Notice of Preparation.

Dublin San Ramon Services District, March 2016. Water System Master Plan.

Dublin San Ramon Services District, June 2021. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

Zone 7 Water Agency, May 2021. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

Appendix A

DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority Resolution 19-3

DERWA
RESOLUTION NO. 19-3

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE DSRSD•EBMUD RECYCLED WATER AUTHORITY (DERWA) REQUESTING THAT ITS MEMBER AGENCIES TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE RECYCLED WATER DEMANDS AND DIRECTING THAT THE AUTHORITY MANAGER IMPLEMENT DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IV OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF RECYCLED WATER BY THE DSRSD-EBMUD RECYCLED WATER AUTHORITY TO THE DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT AND THE EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the DSRSD•EBMUD Recycled Water Authority (DERWA), is a joint Powers Authority in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, formed in 1995 by agreement of the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District for the implementation and construction of the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program for the purpose of maximizing the use of recycled water in ways that offset potable irrigation water demand for DERWA's Member Agencies, while recovering costs; and

WHEREAS, the DERWA members and the City of Pleasanton have caused to be constructed Phase 2 modifications to the Recycled Water Treatment Facilities (RWTF) to ultimately provide 16.2 mgd of treatment capacity; and

WHEREAS, the DERWA Board of Directors has received presentations from the Authority Manager on July 23, 2018, November 26, 2018, and February 4, 2019 providing details on peak summer demand recycled water production shortages projected for the 2019 recycled water irrigation season and subsequent years in the absence of the development of supplemental supplies; and

WHEREAS, reduced wastewater flows due to improved water use efficiency and conservation by customers have decreased recycled water supply available for the DERWA program; and

WHEREAS, the City of Pleasanton's increased use of wastewater for its Recycled Water Program has reduced the amount of wastewater available for DERWA's use; and

WHEREAS, the DERWA Board of Directors approved a supplemental supply agreement with the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (Central San) at its February 4, 2019 Board Meeting to provide additional short-term recycled water supplies; and

WHEREAS, even with the supplemental supply agreement with Central San, based on current projected recycled water demands for the 2019 irrigation season, recycled water demands are expected to exceed the available recycled water supply on peak irrigation days in the summer; and

WHEREAS, based on projected recycled water demands for years beyond the 2019 irrigation season, recycled water demands are expected to exceed the planned available recycled water supply on peak irrigation days in the summer months during subsequent years; and

WHEREAS, EBMUD has made significant investment and has expended grant funding for the Phase 2 Expansion of its recycled water distribution system which will convert existing potable water use to recycled water use; and

WHEREAS, Article IV of the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water by the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority to the Dublin San Ramon Services District and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (Sales Agreement) provides that the Member Agencies shall implement demand management for their respective connected customers and the Authority Manager shall take actions to curtail delivery of recycled water to the Member Agencies; and

WHEREAS, Article IV of the Sales Agreement further provides for the allocation of available future recycled water supplies among the Member Agencies when recycled water demands are projected to exceed the recycled water supplies during periods beyond the current contract year; and

WHEREAS, the DERWA Board of Directors desires that the Authority Manager take appropriate steps as outlined in Article IV of the Sales Agreement to assist Member Agencies in the curtailment of their use of recycled water supply for the 2019 irrigation season and to take further actions to allocate amongst the Member Agencies, and the City of Pleasanton as applicable, the recycled water supply projected to be available in subsequent contract years; and

WHEREAS, given the projected current and future shortfall in recycled water supply and the complexity of implementing demand management on a real-time peak day basis, the most prudent and practical method of demand management is for the Member Agencies to implement a connection moratorium on new connections and implement other additional demand management practices to curtail the use of recycled water; and

WHEREAS, the DERWA Board of Directors desires that DERWA continue to research and appropriately develop the supplemental supplies necessary to increase the availability of recycled water for the current and future irrigation seasons.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the DSRSD•EBMUD Recycled Water Authority, a Joint Powers Authority, does hereby find, request, and direct as follows:

1. The DERWA Board of Directors finds that currently available DERWA recycled water supplies are insufficient to meet the projected recycled water demand of the Member Agencies and the City of Pleasanton on peak irrigations days in the summer during the current year; and
2. The DERWA Board of Directors further finds that recycled water supplies are anticipated to be insufficient to meet the projected demands for recycled water on peak irrigation days in future years; and

3. The DERWA Board of Directors requests that the Member Agencies implement a connection moratorium on new connections except for those EBMUD Phase 2 connections that are already in progress as listed in Exhibit A, and further requests that Member Agencies also implement other demand management practices to curtail use of recycled water; and

4. The DERWA Board of Directors directs the DERWA Authority Manager, consistent with the authority found in Article IV of the Sales Agreement, to take all appropriate steps to assist Member Agencies to curtail their use of recycled water supply for the 2019 irrigation season; and

5. The DERWA Board of Directors directs the DERWA Authority Manager, consistent with the authority found in Article IV of the Sales Agreement, to take further actions to apportion amongst the Member Agencies, and the City of Pleasanton as applicable, the recycled water supply projected to be available in subsequent years should recycled water supplies remain insufficient to meet projected demands.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the DSRSD•EBMUD Recycled Water Authority, a Public Agency located in the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, at its Regular Meeting held on the 25th day of March 2019 and passed by the following vote:

AYES: 4 - Directors Frank Mellon, Ed Duarte, Georgean Vonheeder-Leopold John A. Coleman
NOES: 0
ABSENT 0

John A. Coleman, DERWA Chair

ATTEST:

Nicole M. Genzale, Authority Secretary

EXHIBIT A

EBMUD SAN RAMON VALLEY RECYCLED WATER PROJECT
PHASE 2 CUSTOMER SITE RETROFITS/CONNECTIONS IN PROGRESS

CUSTOMER SITES	SERVICE ADDRESS
San Ramon Valley Conference Center	3301 Crow Canyon Road
Bishop Ranch BR 6	2420 Camino Ramon
Sunset Development Co. Service Center	2453 Camino Ramon
Town of Danville Streetscape	2151 El Capitan Drive
City of San Ramon Streetscapes	3500/3585 Crow Canyon Road
Bishop Ranch Veterinary Center	2000 Bishop Drive
Caltrans Hwy 680 Landscapes	2100/2110 Bishop Drive
Canyon Lakes Golf Course	7300 Bollinger Canyon Road
Crow Canyon Country Club Golf Course	881 Silver Lake Drive

Appendix B

DSRSD-EBMUD Interim Agreement Related to the Supply and Sale of Recycled Water March 29, 2022

INTERIM AGREEMENT RELATED TO THE SUPPLY AND SALE OF RECYCLED WATER BETWEEN THE DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT/EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT RECYCLED WATER AUTHORITY ("DERWA"), DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT, AND EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

This Interim Agreement Related to the Supply and Sale of Recycled Water between the Dublin San Ramon Services District - East Bay Municipal Utility District Recycled Water Authority ("DERWA"), Dublin San Ramon Services District ("DSRSD"), and East Bay Municipal Utility District ("EBMUD") ("Agreement") is made and entered into this 29th day of March 2022. DERWA, DSRSD, and EBMUD are individually referred to as "Party," and collectively as "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, on June 28, 1995, as amended on December 21, 1995, DSRSD and EBMUD entered into an agreement to form DERWA, a Joint Powers Authority in Alameda and Contra Costa County, for the purpose of implementing a program ("DERWA Program") to provide recycled water to DSRSD and EBMUD, as Member Agencies of DERWA, for their distribution within portions of their respective existing and future service areas, while recovering DERWA's costs ("1995 JPA Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, on June 28, 2003, the Parties entered into the Agreement for the Sale of Recycled Water ("Sales Agreement") and Water Supply Agreement, setting forth the terms and conditions for the supply and sale of recycled water between DERWA and the Member Agencies; and

WHEREAS, on May 23, 2005, the Parties entered into the Operations Agreement setting forth the conditions under which DSRSD agreed to operate and maintain the DERWA Program Facilities; and

WHEREAS, the 1995 JPA Agreement, Water Supply Agreement, Sales Agreement, and Operations Agreement shall be collectively referred to in this Agreement as the "DERWA Agreements"; and

WHEREAS, other agreements related to the implementation of the DERWA Program have been executed over the last 25 years including, but not limited, to the Agreement to Provide Recycled Water Treatment and Delivery Services between DERWA and the City of Pleasanton dated January 7, 2014, which expanded the DERWA Program to include deliveries to the City of Pleasanton; and

WHEREAS, the Sales Agreement provides that the recycled water supply rights of DSRSD and EBMUD shall be an annual average of 3,730 acre feet per contract year (which is equivalent to 3.3 million gallons per day) for DSRSD and 2,960 acre-feet per year (which is equivalent to 2.4 million gallons per day) for EBMUD and that those agencies' respective recycled water supply rights shall be the basis for the sharing of the risks and costs of implementation and operation of the DERWA Program; and

WHEREAS, the Parties acknowledged and agreed when they entered into the Sales Agreement that the amount of recycled water emanating from DSRSD's service area was insufficient to meet the Recycled Water Supply Rights of the Member Agencies as specified in the Sales Agreement, and that securing a permanent supplemental supply would be critical to achieving the long-term goals for the DERWA Program; and

WHEREAS, improved water use efficiency and conservation by customers have decreased wastewater flows to the DSRSD Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, resulting in significantly less recycled water being available for the DERWA Program; and

WHEREAS, the City of Pleasanton's increased use of wastewater for the City's recycled water program has further reduced the amount of wastewater available for DERWA's use; and

WHEREAS, on February 4, 2019, DERWA and Central Contra Costa Sanitary District ("Central San") entered into an agreement under which Central San agreed to allow DERWA to temporarily divert a portion of Central San's wastewater supply as a supplemental supply source for the DERWA Program ("Central San Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Central San Agreement provides DERWA with a temporary supplemental supply for a three-year period from January 22, 2021 through January 21, 2024, with the potential to extend the agreement for an additional two years until January 21, 2026; and

WHEREAS, even with the supplemental supply available from Central San, current DERWA recycled water demands are projected to exceed the available recycled water supply on peak irrigation days in the summer; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2019, due to the projected current and future shortfall in recycled water supply, the DERWA Board adopted Resolution 19-3, requesting that Member Agencies implement demand practices to curtail use of recycled water and directing the DERWA Authority Manager to implement demand management and allocation adjustments pursuant to Article IV of the Sales Agreement; and

WHEREAS, DERWA Board Resolution 19-3 further requests that the DERWA Member Agencies implement a connection moratorium on new connections, except for those EBMUD Phase 2 connections that were already in progress and where significant investments had already been made; and

WHEREAS, the Parties acknowledge that considerable changes have occurred since the formation of DERWA and the initial delivery of recycled water and many provisions in the DERWA Agreements need to be reviewed and updated to reflect current circumstances; and

WHEREAS, in early 2020, the Parties initiated negotiations on a comprehensive update of the DERWA Agreements, and other related agreements, to reflect the actual working conditions of DERWA, address the issue of declining supplies, and streamline and consolidate the agreements into documents that could more easily be administered; and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to defer negotiations on revising the DERWA Agreements until 2024 to allow time to focus on demand management, plan for additional recycled water supplies, and monitor developing wastewater discharge and potable reuse regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the Recitals and the terms, conditions, and covenants contained herein, DERWA, DSRSD, and EBMUD agree as follows:

I. PURPOSE

A. The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth concepts to be included in future negotiations to revise the DERWA Agreements and to address issues that may arise during the term of this Agreement. The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement addresses a limited number of issues and does not and cannot account for every issue that may arise during the term of this Agreement. Except as specifically provided for in this Agreement, all other provisions of the DERWA Agreements shall remain in full force and effect. In the event that there is an irreconcilable conflict between the terms of any of the DERWA Agreements and the terms of this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall control.

B. This Agreement is intended as a short-term, interim agreement, that provides additional time for the Parties to evaluate the effectiveness of demand management strategies, the feasibility of securing permanent supplemental supplies for the DERWA Program, and changes in regulations that could affect wastewater flows, prior to the Parties resuming negotiations to update and revise the DERWA Agreements.

C. The Parties intend for this Agreement to establish a process for the Parties to implement demand management measures and allocate recycled water shortages as directed by the DERWA Board in Resolution 19-3 and as provided for in Article IV, *Recycled Water Supply Shortage Provisions*, of the Sales Agreement.

II. TERM AND FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS TO REVISE DERWA AGREEMENTS

A. The term of this Agreement shall be from the date of execution until December 31, 2024.

B. No later than January 1, 2024, the Parties agree to resume good faith negotiations to update and revise the DERWA Agreements, and other related agreements as necessary, to reflect the actual working conditions of the DERWA Program and the issue of declining recycled water supplies. The Parties agree to address the concepts listed in Exhibit A during future negotiations to amend the DERWA Agreements.

III. CONNECTION MORATORIUM

A. Except as provided for in Section III.B, DSRSD and EBMUD shall adhere to the connection moratorium on new recycled water connections as requested by DERWA Board Resolution 19-3 while this Agreement remains in effect. Neither Member Agency shall approve or deliver recycled water to new customer sites during the term of the Agreement.

B. EBMUD may connect the Crow Canyon Country Club to recycled water, which is already in the process of being connected and was included in the Phase 2 connections that were exempted from the connection moratorium request adopted by the DERWA Board . All other new connections listed in Resolution 19-3 as exempt from the moratorium have been completed. DSRSD may provide a recycled water connection for the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station, subject to the terms and conditions specified in Section VIII of this Agreement.

IV. DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION OF RECYCLED WATER SHORTAGES

The Parties acknowledge and agree that the total demand for the Member Agencies' connected customers may exceed available recycled water supplies on peak summer days during the term of this Agreement. The Parties further acknowledge and agree that Article IV, *Recycled Water Supply Shortage Provisions*, of the Sales Agreement provides for the Member Agencies to implement demand management for their respective connected customers and for the Authority Manager to take actions to curtail delivery of recycled water to the Member Agencies when total recycled water demands are anticipated to exceed total recycled water supplies.

A. To address and mitigate the potential risk of recycled water supply shortages described in the preceding paragraph, the Parties agree to implement the demand management measures described in Part I of Exhibit B. If demand management measures are not able to adequately address a projected shortage in recycled water

supplies, EBMUD and DSRSD agree to follow the process outlined in Part II of Exhibit B and implement recycled water shortage actions to reduce recycled water deliveries. The process outlined in Part II of Exhibit B was developed in accordance with Article IV.B.1, *Reduction in Usage: Current Contract Year*, of the Sales Agreement, which requires EBMUD and DSRSD to reduce deliveries by the same percentage, to the extent that such reductions are required, so that the total deliveries to the Member Agencies' connected customers equals the available recycled water supply.

B. Notwithstanding the Agreement to Provide Water Supply between DERWA and the City of Pleasanton dated August 6, 2019, which allows for DERWA to receive potable water via a water supply turnout from the City of Pleasanton, or any provisions of the DERWA Agreements that may be contrary to the commitments described herein, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties, the Parties agree that DERWA shall not add potable water to the DERWA system for the express purpose of meeting recycled water demands due to insufficient wastewater flows into the DSRSD Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The limitation in using potable water to meet recycled water demands described in this Section IV.B does not apply to DERWA's need to add potable water on a short-term basis in response to emergencies, treatment plant upsets, or planned or unplanned maintenance. Nothing in this Section shall prevent DERWA or DSRSD from complying with any supply request from the City of Pleasanton to operate the water supply turnout for the purpose of improving water quality in Pleasanton's potable water distribution system.

Notwithstanding any contrary prior contractual agreements among the Parties (or any of them), neither DSRSD nor EBMUD shall be required to provide or obtain a potable water supply for the DERWA system for the purpose of meeting recycled water demands due to insufficient wastewater flows into the DSRSD Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.

V. ALLOCATION OF DERWA PROGRAM COSTS

Costs for the DERWA Program including, but not limited to, administration, design, construction, and operation and maintenance of DERWA facilities, are shared between DSRSD and EBMUD in accordance with Article V, *DERWA Costs, and Member Agency Payments and Credits*, of the Sales Agreement. The Parties agree to continue allocating DERWA Program costs in accordance with the existing provisions of the Sales Agreement and not to amend the Sales Agreement for the purpose of changing the allocation of costs between EBMUD and DSRSD during the term of this Agreement.

VI. CHARGE FOR SECONDARY EFFLUENT

Article 6.C, *Price of Secondary Effluent*, of the Water Supply Agreement establishes a process for DSRSD to begin charging DERWA for secondary effluent beginning in Year 21 of the Water Supply Agreement, or as of July 29, 2023. Consistent with Section II.B and Exhibit A of this Agreement, EBMUD and DSRSD have agreed to defer discussion on the charge for secondary effluent until negotiations resume on a more comprehensive update and revision of the DERWA Agreements. Therefore, the Parties hereby agree to toll the provisions in Article 6.C of the Water Supply Agreement for establishing the charge for secondary effluent, including waiving any and all notification requirements provided therein, until the expiration of the term of this Agreement.

Notwithstanding anything in the Water Supply Agreement to the contrary, if the Parties fail to execute an amended Sales Agreement or other agreement that addresses the price of secondary effluent prior to the expiration of the term of this Agreement, DSRSD may proceed with establishing the charge for secondary effluent pursuant to Article 6.C of the Water Supply Agreement by providing written notice to the DERWA Authority Manager, with a copy to EBMUD, that DSRSD intends to charge DERWA for secondary effluent beginning 15 months following termination of this Agreement. Said Notice shall be delivered no later than 90 days following termination of this Agreement.

Except as expressly modified by this Section VI, the provisions of Article 6.C of the Water Supply Agreement, including, without limitation, its arbitration provisions, shall continue in full force and effect and apply to any notice issued by DSRSD pursuant to this paragraph.

As provided herein, the provisions of this Section VI shall survive the termination or expiration of this Agreement.

VII. ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PURSUING SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPLIES

A. The Parties agree to continue working cooperatively to obtain a permanent supplemental supply to meet the long-term needs of the DERWA Program in accordance with Article IV.C.3, *Permanent Supplemental Water*, of the Sales Agreement. However, neither EBMUD nor DSRSD, acting individually or jointly, shall be obligated to pursue supplemental supplies on behalf of DERWA outside of their respective service area.

B. In accordance with Article 3.A, *Availability, Delivery, and Acceptance*, of the Water Supply Agreement, DSRSD is committed to making and delivering recycled water for the DERWA Program generated from wastewater emanating from the DSRSD wastewater service area.

C. DSRSD, in cooperation with DERWA and EBMUD, shall evaluate options to maximize existing supply through onsite storage and operational strategies. If approved for implementation by the Parties, these improvements shall be budgeted and funded out of DERWA's Permanent Supplemental Supply Capital Improvement Project.

VIII. TRI-VALLEY RESIDENTIAL FILL STATION

A. During the term of the Agreement, the City of Pleasanton ("Pleasanton"), City of Livermore ("Livermore"), and DSRSD may jointly develop and implement a residential recycled water fill station at DSRSD's Gleason Property; 5287 Gleason Drive in Dublin, California ("Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station"). The Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station would provide recycled water for residents of the Amador Valley, San Ramon Valley, and Livermore Valley region ("Tri-Valley") during periods when mandatory outdoor watering restrictions for potable water are in effect due to drought conditions.

B. It is the mutual intent of the Parties that the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station not result in any net reduction in the quantity of recycled water available for DERWA's existing customers, including EBMUD's planned connection to the Crow Canyon Country Club. Accordingly, DSRSD, in cooperation with Livermore and Pleasanton, agrees to secure a recycled water supply for the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station from Livermore through an exchange with Pleasanton as described herein. Livermore has the ability to supply recycled water produced at Livermore's Water Reclamation Plant to the eastern portion of Pleasanton's recycled water system. DSRSD will work with Livermore and Pleasanton to ensure that Livermore provides a quantity of supply to Pleasanton sufficient to meet the demands of the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station. Pleasanton will use the supply from Livermore in-lieu of recycled water supplies from DERWA so as to offset substantially all recycled water used for the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station which will be supplied by DERWA via the DSRSD recycled water distribution system.

C. The Parties agree that DSRSD may provide a recycled water connection for the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station provided that a recycled water supply is secured from Livermore in accordance with Section VIII.B and that there are no adverse impacts to DERWA customers. During the operation of the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station, DSRSD shall provide DERWA and EBMUD with a monthly report showing daily supply and demand for the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station. If the monthly report shows that insufficient supplies are being provided by Livermore and that there is an impact to DERWA customers, DSRSD agrees to take immediate corrective action to remedy the supply deficiency.

D. During periods when the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station is operating, EBMUD customers within the City of San Ramon and Town of Danville would be allowed access to the fill station, subject to the same terms and conditions established for DSRSD, Pleasanton, and Livermore customers that receive recycled water from the Tri-Valley Residential Fill Station.

IX. JPA MEMBERSHIP

Notwithstanding Article 20, *Addition of Parties*, of the 1995 JPA Agreement, the Parties agree not to add new members to the DERWA Joint Powers Authority during the term of this Agreement.

X. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Termination. This Agreement can be terminated only by written mutual agreement of the Parties.

B. Assignment. No Party will assign any right or interest in this Agreement, or any part thereof, without the express written consent of the other Parties, which consent shall be at the sole discretion of the consenting Party or Parties. This Agreement shall bind the successors of the Parties in the same manner as if they were expressly named.

C. Compliance With Laws. Each Party will comply with all federal and state laws, local ordinances, regulations, and orders applicable to the work it will perform under this Agreement.

D. Indemnification. The provisions of Article VIII.H, *Indemnity*, of the Sales Agreement are not modified by this Agreement and continue in full force and effect.

E. Notice. Notices regarding this agreement shall be sent to:

DERWA:
DERWA Authority Manager
Dublin San Ramon Services District
7051 Dublin Boulevard
Dublin, CA 94568

DSRSD:
Daniel McIntyre, General Manager
Dublin San Ramon Services District
7051 Dublin Boulevard
Dublin, CA 94568
(925) 875-2200
mcintyre@dsrsd.com

EBMUD: Clifford Chan, General Manager
East Bay Municipal Utility District
375 11th Street
Oakland CA 94607
(510) 287-0101
clifford.chan@ebmud.com

The Parties may unilaterally modify the name, position, or address for notices pursuant to this Agreement; notification of which will be in writing and provided to each Party.

F. Dispute Resolution. Disputes shall be addressed in the manner provided for in Article VI, *Dispute Resolution*, of the Sales Agreement.

G. Headings. The Section headings contained in this Agreement are for reference purposes only and are not intended to govern, limit, or aid the interpretation of this Agreement and shall not in any way affect the meaning of this Agreement.

H. Signatures. The individuals executing this Agreement represent and warrant that they have the legal capacity and authority to do so on behalf of their respective legal entities. This Agreement may be executed in counterpart which when taken together shall be considered one and the same agreement. The Parties agree to the use of digital signatures to execute this Agreement. Facsimile, email, digital, and electronic signatures shall be binding.

I. Severability. If any term or provision of this Agreement is deemed invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of any applicable law, it will not affect the validity of any other provision, which will remain in full force and effect.

J. Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of California. Venue shall lie exclusively in the Superior Court located in Alameda County, California.

K. No Third-Party Beneficiaries. No third-party beneficiaries are intended or created by this Agreement.

L. Waiver. No waiver by any Party of any provision of this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver of any other provision of this Agreement or of any subsequent breach by the other Party of the same provision.

M. Complete Agreement and Amendments. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the specific purposes expressly listed in Section I and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous drafts, agreements and understandings, whether written or oral. This Agreement may be amended by written agreement executed by the Parties.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year of the last signature affixed below and first above written.

Dated: 4/1/2022 DSRSD/EBMUD RECYCLED WATER AUTHORITY

By: _____
John Rossi, Authority Manager

Approved as to Form:

Austin Chu
DERWA Counsel

Dated: 3/31/2022 DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT

By: Daniel McIntyre
Daniel McIntyre, General Manager

Approved as to Form:

Douglas E. Coty
DSRSD Counsel

Dated: 3/30/2022 EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

By: Clifford Chan
Clifford Chan, General Manager

Approved as to Form:

Jon Salmon
EBMUD Counsel

Exhibit A – Principles for Future Negotiations
Exhibit B – Demand Management Measures

EXHIBIT A

CONCEPTS FOR FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS TO REVISE DERWA AGREEMENTS

The Parties agree that the following concepts should be addressed during future negotiations to revise the DERWA Agreements. This Exhibit may be changed from time to time by mutual written agreement of the Parties, without regard to the provisions of Section X.M of this Agreement.

- As set forth in the Sales Agreement, facility capacity rights and costs are presently allocated between DSRSD and EBMUD based on an estimate of each Member Agency's maximum projected usage of each facility made at the time the DERWA Agreements were negotiated.

- The Sales Agreement sets forth the recycled water supply and facility capacity rights of the member agencies. Actual available supply is less than anticipated. Modification of recycled water supply and facility rights will be evaluated based on actual supply available.

- Reconciliation of capital cost contributions and potential changes to facility capacity rights and allocation of costs will be considered based on historic and projected usage of the DERWA Program facilities by each Member Agency.

- The Water Supply Agreement sets forth that DSRSD has the right to charge DERWA for Secondary Effluent beginning in Year 21 of the Water Supply Agreement, which has been suspended by the Agreement. The value of secondary effluent will be considered when the Parties discuss reconciling capital cost contributions and potential changes to facility capacity rights and allocation of costs.

EXHIBIT B

DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLED WATER SHORTAGE ACTIONS

The Parties have developed the following demand management measures and process for implementing recycled water shortage actions to achieve reductions in recycled water deliveries that may be needed to address potential shortfalls in wastewater supply during the peak summer irrigation season. Exhibit B is intended to be a working document and may be changed from time to time by mutual written agreement of the Parties.

Part I – Demand Management

1. Demand Management Working Group. The Parties will establish a Demand Management Working Group to oversee implementation of demand management measures. The Demand Management Working Group will be comprised of representatives from EBMUD, DSRSD, and the City of Pleasanton[1]. At least one member of the DSRSD Operations staff responsible for operating the DERWA system will be present at every meeting. The Demand Management Working Group will meet monthly from April through September, or at a frequency otherwise agreed to by the members, for the purposes of sharing and reviewing DERWA recycled water production, supply, and customer demand data, and evaluating the effectiveness of demand management measures and recycled water shortage actions.

2. Frequent Meter Data Output to Support Demand Management due to Limited Recycled Water Supply. EBMUD will provide DSRSD with more frequent meter data including, at a minimum, hourly data on its largest fourteen connected recycled water customers beginning during the 2022 irrigation season. EBMUD and DSRSD agree to share available hourly meter data for the purpose of improving and optimizing DERWA supply and demand operations.

3. Customer Communications, Monitoring, and Enforcement. The Parties agree to participate in joint messaging to customers about water-wise practices, monitor and inspect customer recycled water usage, and provide warnings to customers regarding potential leaks and/or excessive water use. EBMUD and DSRSD agree to assign a key contact for coordinating with customers. This key contact, or their back-up, must be available to communicate with customers 7 days a week.

4. Rebate Programs. The Parties agree to have the Demand Management Working Group evaluate the potential benefits and costs of a rebate program for recycled water customers. Such a program could include rebates for turf replacement and/or irrigation controllers and could be administered and funded by DERWA or separately by EBMUD and DSRSD.

[1] The City of Pleasanton is not a DERWA Member Agency and not subject to the demand management and recycled water supply shortage provisions in Article IV of the Sales Agreement. However, the City of Pleasanton will be encouraged to participate in the Demand Management Working Group.

Part II – Recycled Water Shortage Actions

Recycled water demands and supply can vary widely throughout the irrigation season due to a multitude of factors including weather, irrigation schedules, and drought conditions. The Parties acknowledge the complexity and challenges of implementing actions to curtail recycled water demands in real-time. On a short-term, daily basis, DSRSD can generally balance supplies and demands using operational storage. However, if peak irrigation demands stay above available wastewater supplies for extended periods of time, cutbacks in recycled water deliveries will be needed.

The Parties agree to undertake the following actions, if needed, to adjust or reduce recycled water demands to meet available supply:

1. Changes to Irrigation Watering Schedules. Upon request from DERWA and/or DSRSD Operations, EBMUD and DSRSD will work with customers to request feasible adjustments of irrigation schedules to better manage demand and supply. Requests could include asking customers to switch watering days and/or or adjust watering hours to maintain system pressures.

2. Recycled Water Shortage Actions. Upon execution of this Agreement, EBMUD and DSRSD will each develop recycled water shortage actions that can be implemented in their respective service areas to achieve five (5) percent and ten (10) percent reductions in total customer recycled water demands over a 7-day period, so that such actions can be promptly implemented when needed. Such actions could include limiting the number of days in a week that outdoor watering is allowed by a customer to the extent such measures may be imposed in accordance with any contract or permit applicable to that customer's receipt and use of recycled water.

   In the event DSRSD anticipates that recycled water supplies will be insufficient to meet demands for the upcoming 7-day period, DSRSD will notify DERWA and EBMUD of the need to implement recycled water shortage actions to achieve a specified reduction in demand (either 5% or 10%). EBMUD and DSRSD agree to immediately implement their respective recycled water shortage actions upon receiving such notice and until such time as DSRSD provides notification that a reduction in recycled water demand is no longer required.

   The results and effectiveness of implementing recycled water shortage actions will be reviewed by the Demand Management Working Group at the next meeting, along with any recommendations for improving the process and adjustments, if needed, to an agency's recycled water shortage actions to achieve the desired level of reduction. This information will be summarized in a brief report to the DERWA Authority Manager who may take appropriate action, in accordance with Article IV, *Recycled Water Supply Shortage Provisions*, of the Sales Agreement, to ensure that both Member Agencies are reducing deliveries by the same percentage reduction so that total demand of the Member Agencies' connected customers equals the available supply.

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Receive Presentation on District's Water Conservation Status and Provide Direction

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors receive a presentation on the District's water conservation status and direct staff to report to the Board bimonthly on water conservation.

SUMMARY:

The District has a 15 percent water conservation target on an annualized basis prescribed by the Board of Directors' declaration of a Stage 2 Water Shortage Emergency in September 2021. This report highlights recent activities and actions in response to the emergency declaration. The District's potable water conservation in August is 12 percent compared to the August 2020 baseline. The cumulative potable water reduction since DSRSD's Board of Directors adopted the emergency declaration from September 2021 to August 2022 is 7 percent.

DISCUSSION:

DSRSD continues implementing water demand reduction measures to meet the District's Stage 2 Water Shortage

Emergency regulations adopted by the Board on September 21, 2021called for a mandatory 15-percent demand reduction Districtwide. These water demand reduction measures are consistent with the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and regulations on water use per District Code Chapter 4.20 as amended by Ordinance No. 350.

Staff most recently presented the District's conservation status to the Board of Directors on August 16, 2022. Below is a summary of the conservation program efforts since the last update.

District Water Conservation Messaging and Program

- Wheels advertisements ("Severe Drought / Irrigate 3 Days a Week Max") on the back of 18 Tri-Valley buses in partnership with the City of Livermore and City of Pleasanton
- Digital kiosk displays at City Center Bishop Ranch in San Ramon in partnership with EBMUD (East Bay Municipal Utility District). Content focus on irrigation and rebates and will run through the end of October
- *Pipeline* eNewsletters for August and September featured articles on water-saving tips, smart irrigation controllers, the DSRSD Demonstration Garden, lawn conversions and rebates, and the upcoming Zone 7 Lawn-to-Garden party event
- Webinar with Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7) and water retailers August 4 about commercial irrigation controllers
- Digital marketing campaign with AlphaMedia of graphic and video ads directed to DSRSD service area smartphones, computers, and connected TV platforms
- Movie theater ads at Regal Cinema in Dublin and Vine Cinema in Livermore started August 12 for four weeks, in partnership with the City of Livermore and City of Pleasanton
- Save Our Water regional Bay Area media event August 30 at Quarry Lakes Demonstration Garden in Fremont with California Natural Resources Secretary Wade Crowfoot plus other water agencies: ACWD (Alameda County

Originating Department: Engineering and Technical Services	**Contact: I. Suroso/S. Delight**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☒ **None** ☐ **Resolution** ☐ **Ordinance** ☐ **Task Order** ☐ **Proclamation** ☐ **Other (see list on right)**		

Water District), SFPUC (San Francisco Public Utilities Commission), EBMUD, CCWD (Contra Costa Water District), Cal Water (California Water Service), and Zone 7

- Social media posts on Facebook, Nextdoor, and Twitter: hot weather irrigation tips/cycle and soak method, promote upcoming trees/drought webinar, encourage full loads of laundry and dishes to save water and energy during heatwaves
- New DSRSD website homepage slide with three-times-per-week watering notice

Customer Portal – AquaHawk

The AquaHawk August's water use report was available online on the customer portal for all AquaHawk registered residential customers. There was a mailing issue with water use reports for non-registered users. Staff worked with the vendor to resolve the mailing issue and will resume the mailing process for non-registered users for their September water use reports.

Rebates Program

Staff continued to receive rebate applications for the Weather-Based Irrigation Control (Smart Controller) and High-Efficiency Washer (HEW). Seven applications are for the Smart Controller rebate, and five are for the HEW rebate.

District Potable Water Use and Conservation Target

District water conservation in August is 12 percent compared to 2020, similar to water savings in the previous month. The temperature in August was about 2.5 degrees cooler than in August 2020, which may have helped water conservation.

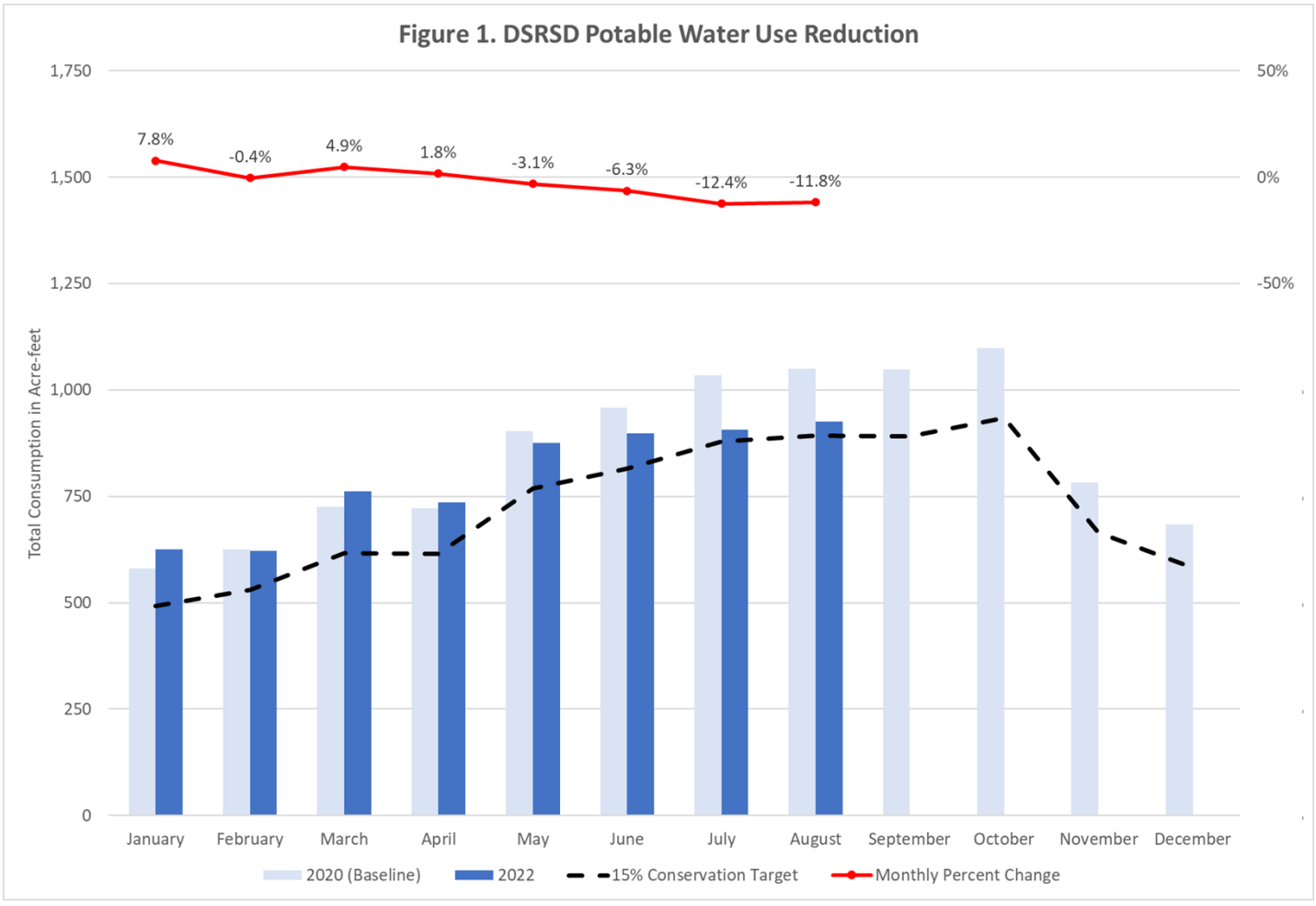


Figure 2 presents the August water usage by customer type in 2022 compared to 2020. Residential and irrigation customers used less water in August compared to the baseline year, with single family residential (SFR) using 17.5 percent less water, multi-family using 7 percent less water, and irrigation using 12.7 percent less water.

Water usage for commercial and institutional customers was higher in August 2022 compared to the baseline year. Water usage for these customer types is mainly domestic use with almost all outdoor water use separated as dedicated irrigation. The 2020 water use for commercial and institutional customers was lowered because of the pandemic shelter-in-place restriction.

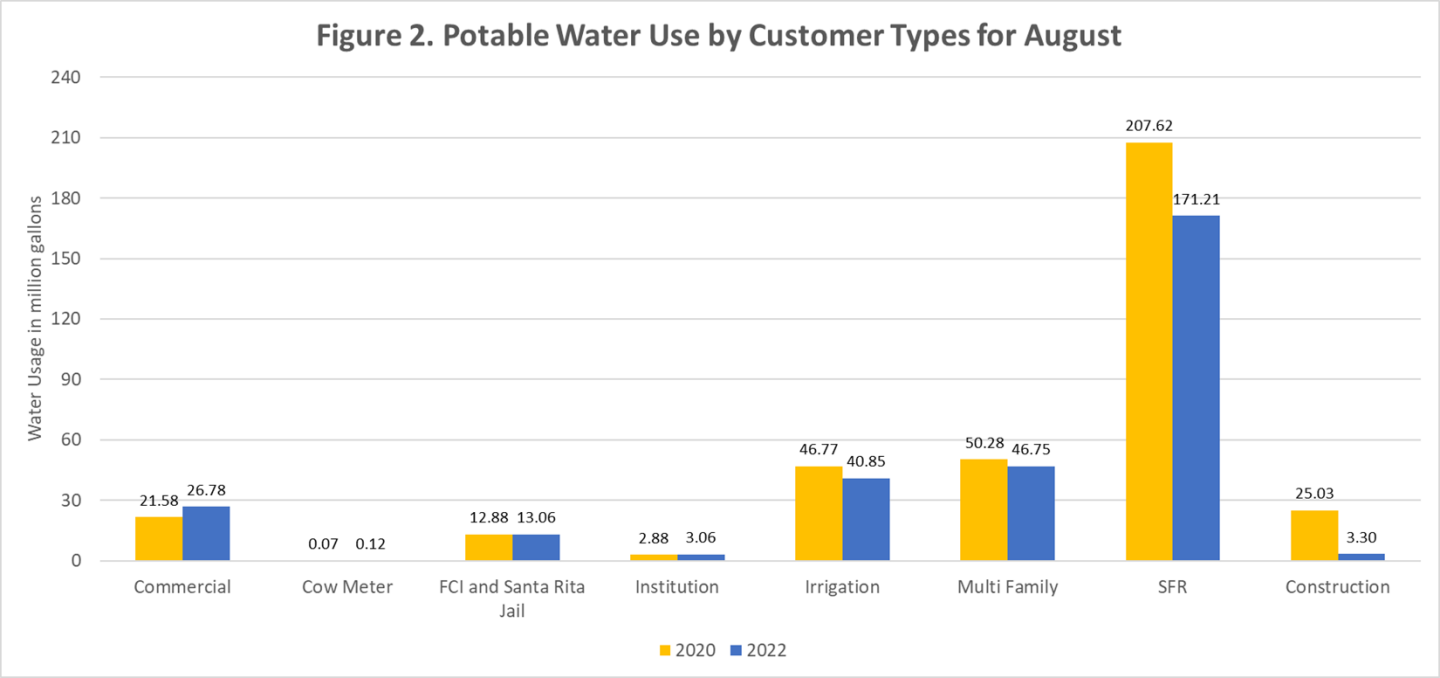
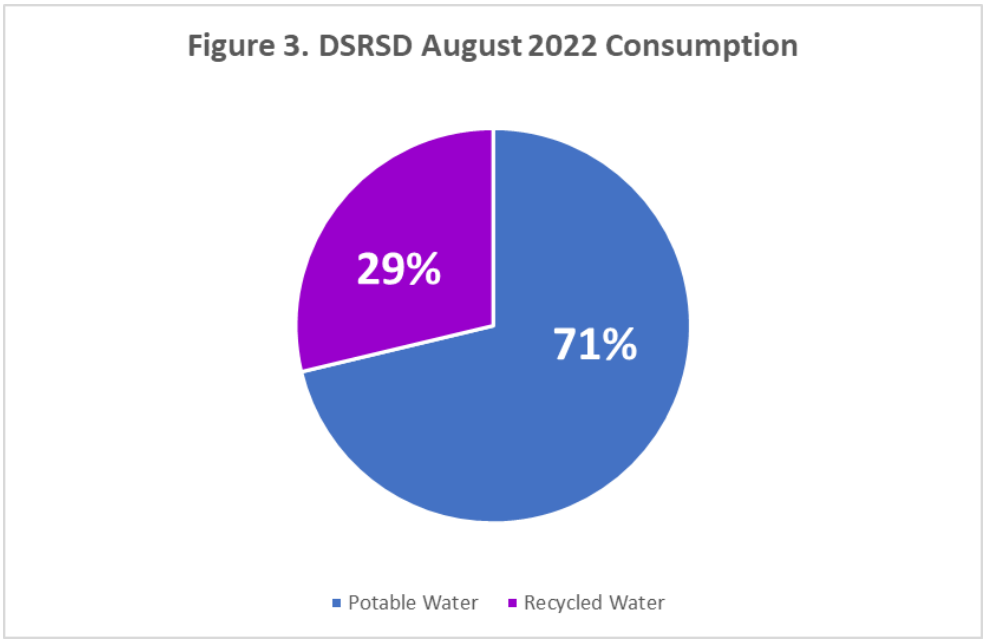


Figure 3 compares potable and recycled water consumption in the District service area for August 2022. Recycled water supplied 29 percent of the overall water use in the District service area. Almost all outdoor water usage for the parks, schools, streetscapes/medians, and commercial (including common areas maintained by homeowners associations) are irrigated using recycled water produced at the Jeffrey G. Hansen Water Recycling Plant. If these areas had not been served by an extensive recycled water program, and these areas had gone to three-days-per-week irrigation using potable water, the District's water conservation level would have exceeded 20 percent for August.



Next Steps

Staff is preparing a fall irrigation messaging postcard/flyer to remind customers to change the irrigation scheduling because of shortened daylight in the fall and cooler weather in the coming months. Staff recommends that the Board direct staff to provide another conservation update to the Board of Directors in November.

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: September 20, 2022

TITLE: Receive Presentation on Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Water and Wastewater

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Board of Directors receive a presentation on continuing efforts to study and regulate Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in water and wastewater.

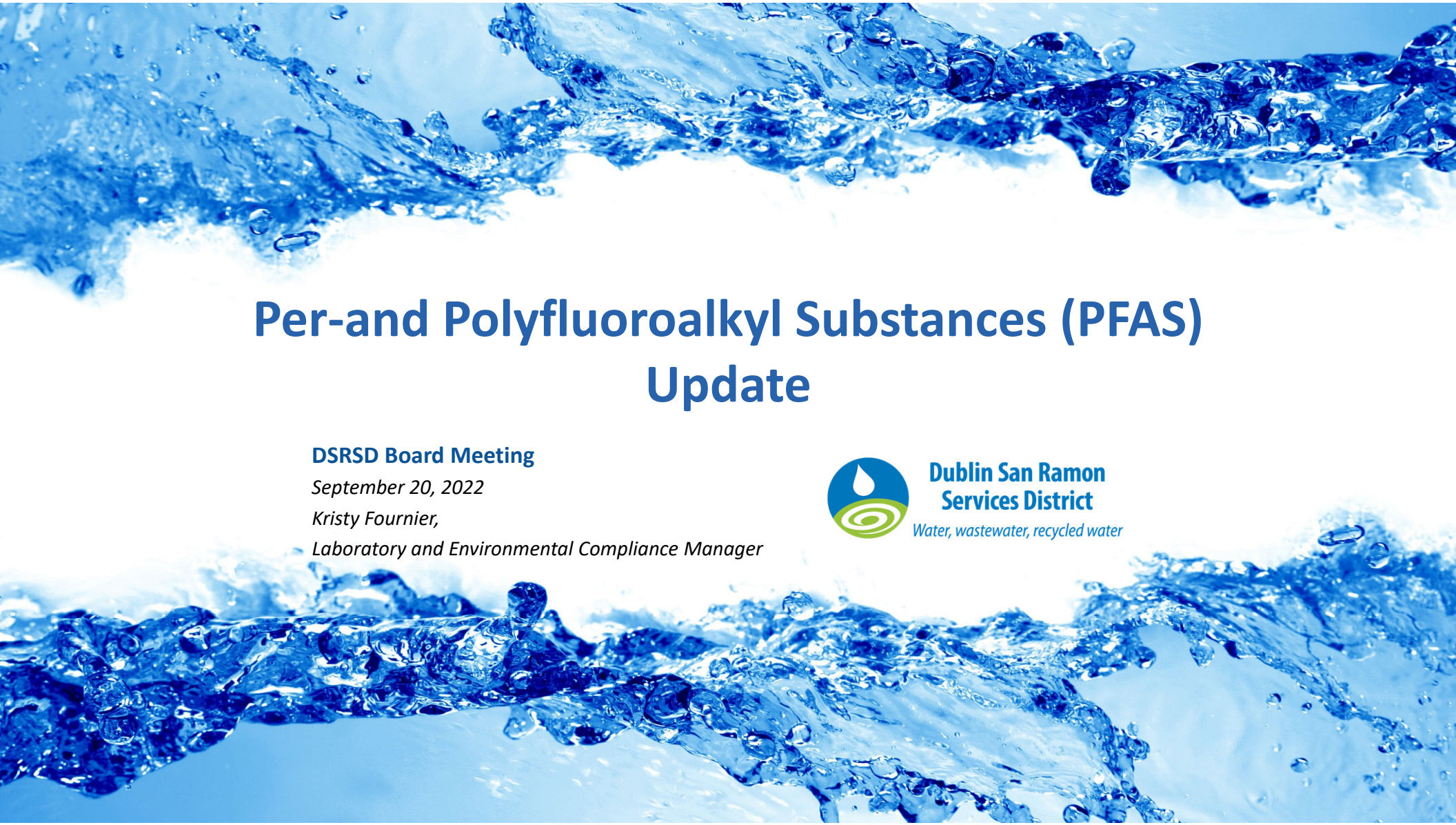
DISCUSSION:

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, known as PFAS, are a group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s for their non-stick properties. PFAS are found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products such as fire-fighting foam, rain gear, food packaging, etc. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, facilities using PFAS in production of other products, airports, and military installations are some of the contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil, and water. Due to their widespread use and persistence in the environment, most people in the United States have been exposed to PFAS. There is growing evidence that continued exposure above specific levels to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health effects.

The District's Strategic Plan includes a goal to "*collaborate with partner agencies to monitor evolving regulatory requirements for constituents of emerging concern and explore potential compliance and mitigation strategies*." At the September 20, 2022, Board meeting, staff will update the Board on DSRSD's participation in regional efforts to monitor and address potential regulatory requirements for PFAS in water and wastewater. The presentation (see Attachment 1) will include:

- Background on PFAS and its presence in water and wastewater
- Status of state and regional efforts to monitor and develop regulations for PFAS compounds
- Current and proposed actions by Zone 7 Water Agency to ensure that all delivered drinking water complies with proposed drinking water regulations for PFAS
- DSRSD's participation in regional efforts to monitor for and study the presence of PFAS in wastewater

Originating Department: Operations	**Contact: K. Fournier/J. Carson**	**Legal Review: Not Required**
Financial Review: Not Required	**Cost and Funding Source: N/A**	
Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Task Order ☐ Proclamation ☒ Other (see list on right)	**Attachment 1 – Presentation Slides**	



Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Update

DSRSD Board Meeting

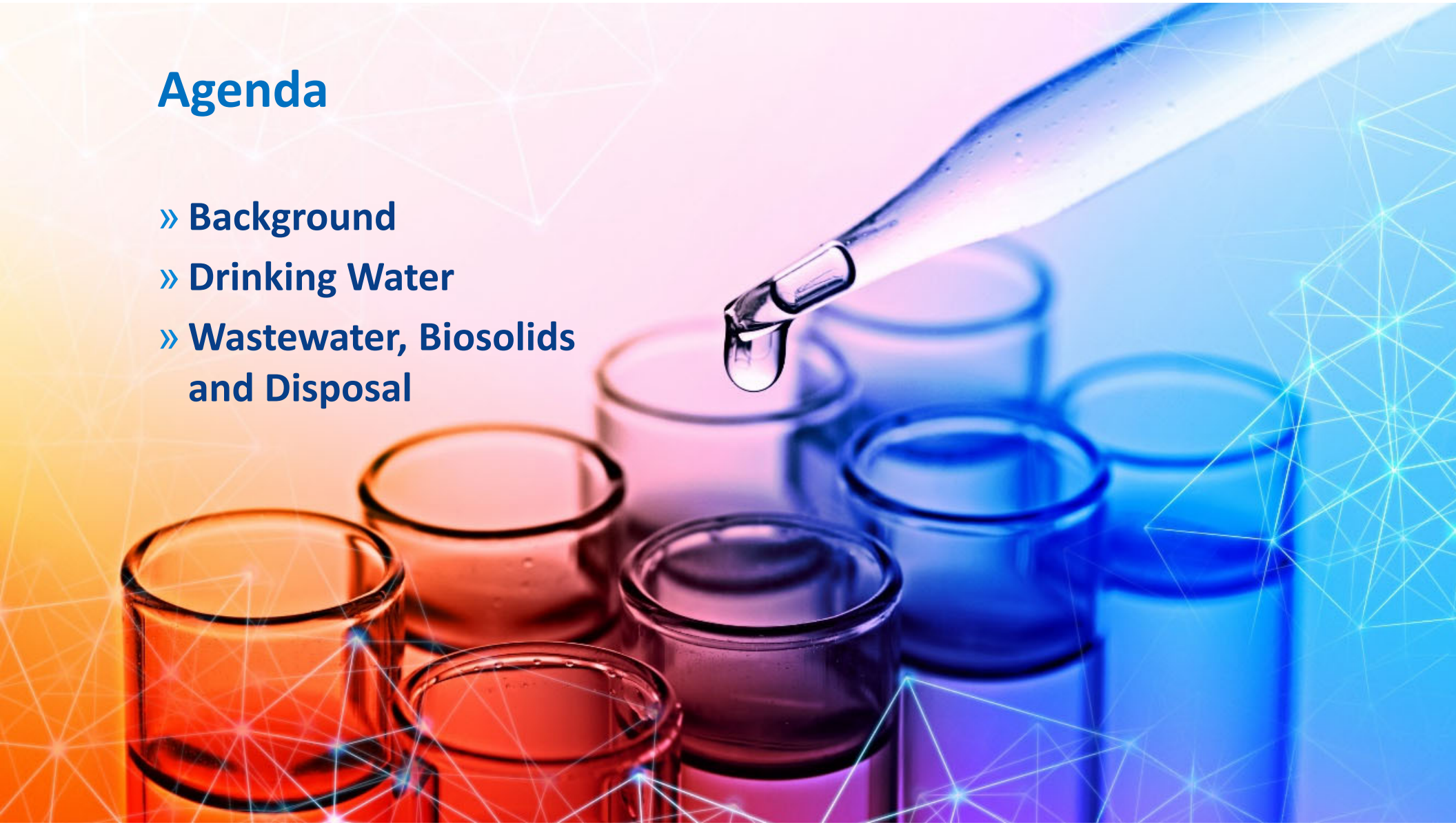
September 20, 2022

Kristy Fournier,
Laboratory and Environmental Compliance Manager

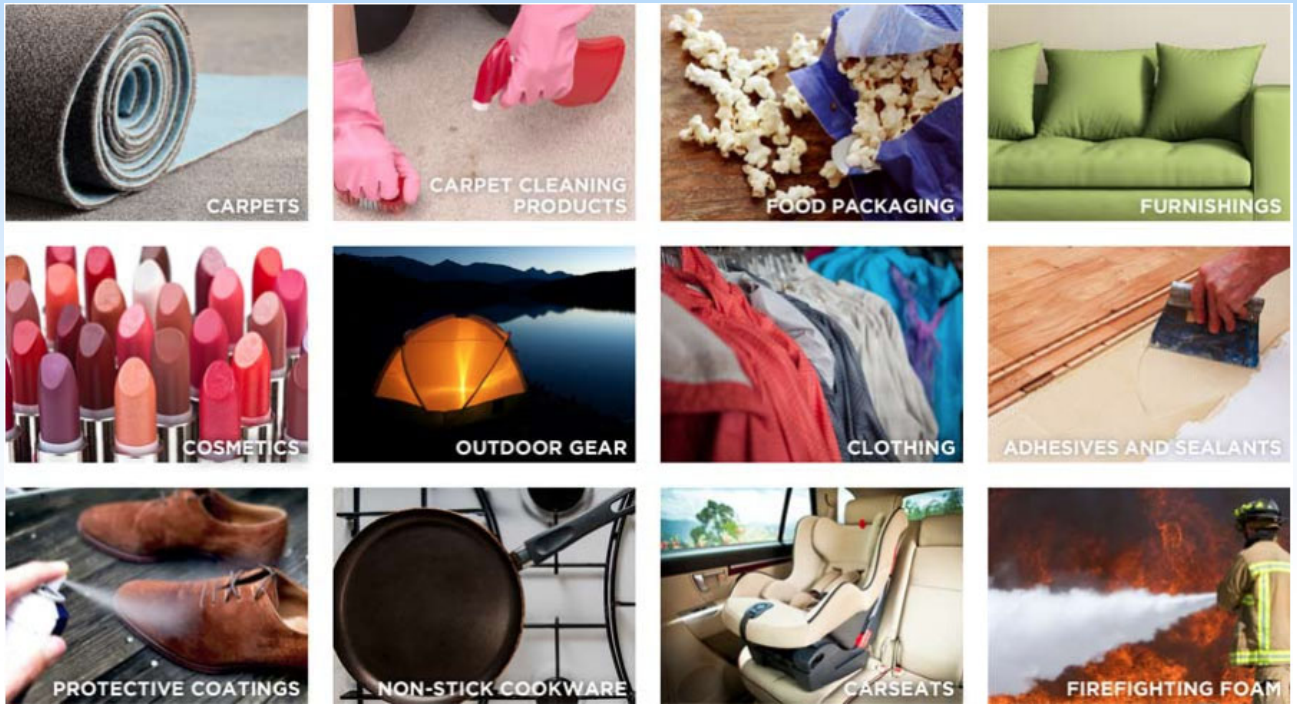
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

Agenda

- Background
- Drinking Water
- Wastewater, Biosolids and Disposal



Where can you find PFAS?



Green Sciences Policy Institute

Putting PFAS Concentrations into Perspective

1 part per trillion (ppt)

IS EQUIVALENT TO A SINGLE DROP OF WATER IN

20 olympic-sized swimming pools

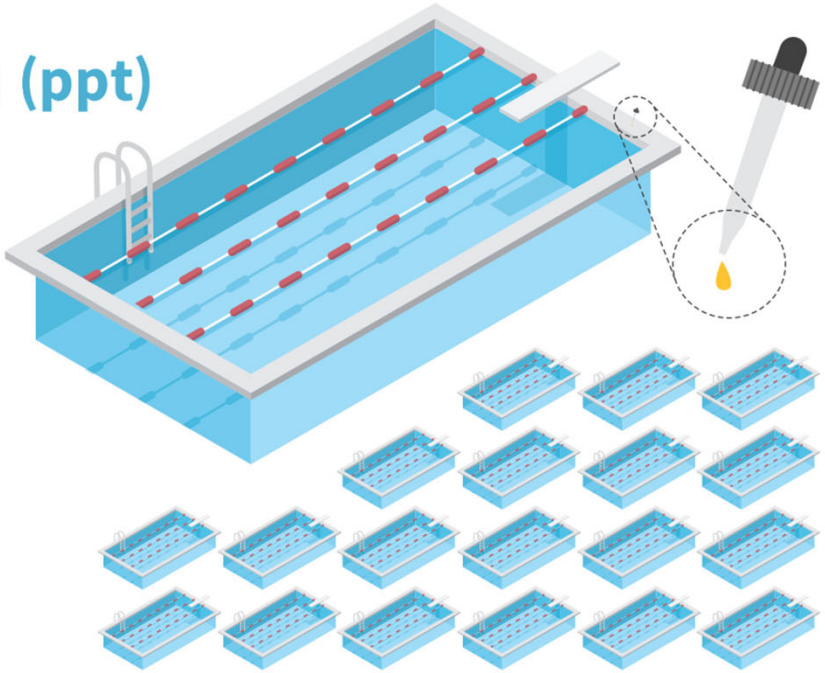
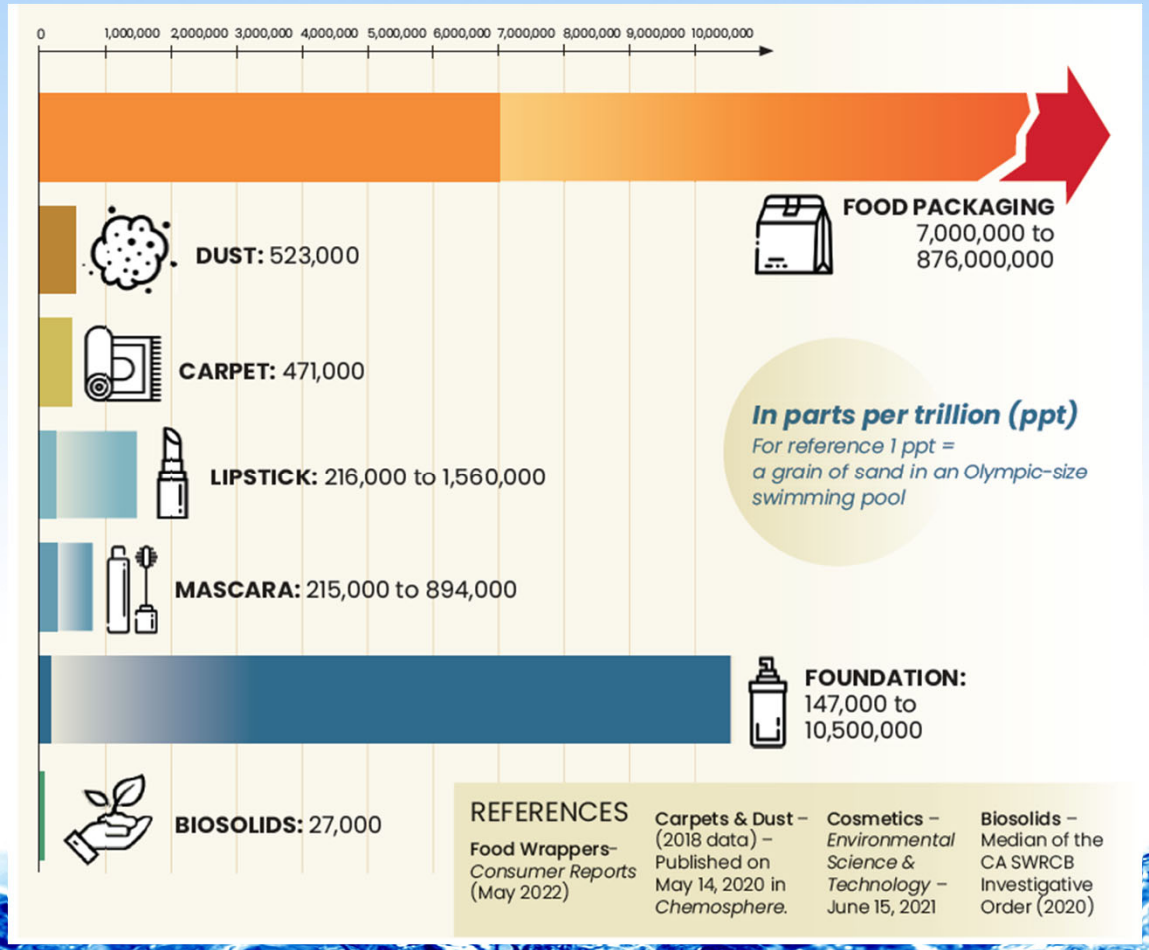


Image source: Michigan.gov

Relative Ranges of PFAS (in parts per trillion)



Zone 7 Water Agency Well Water: 16-33 ppt

How PFAS Gets into Water and Wastewater Sources

DRINKING WATER

Drinking Water Regulations

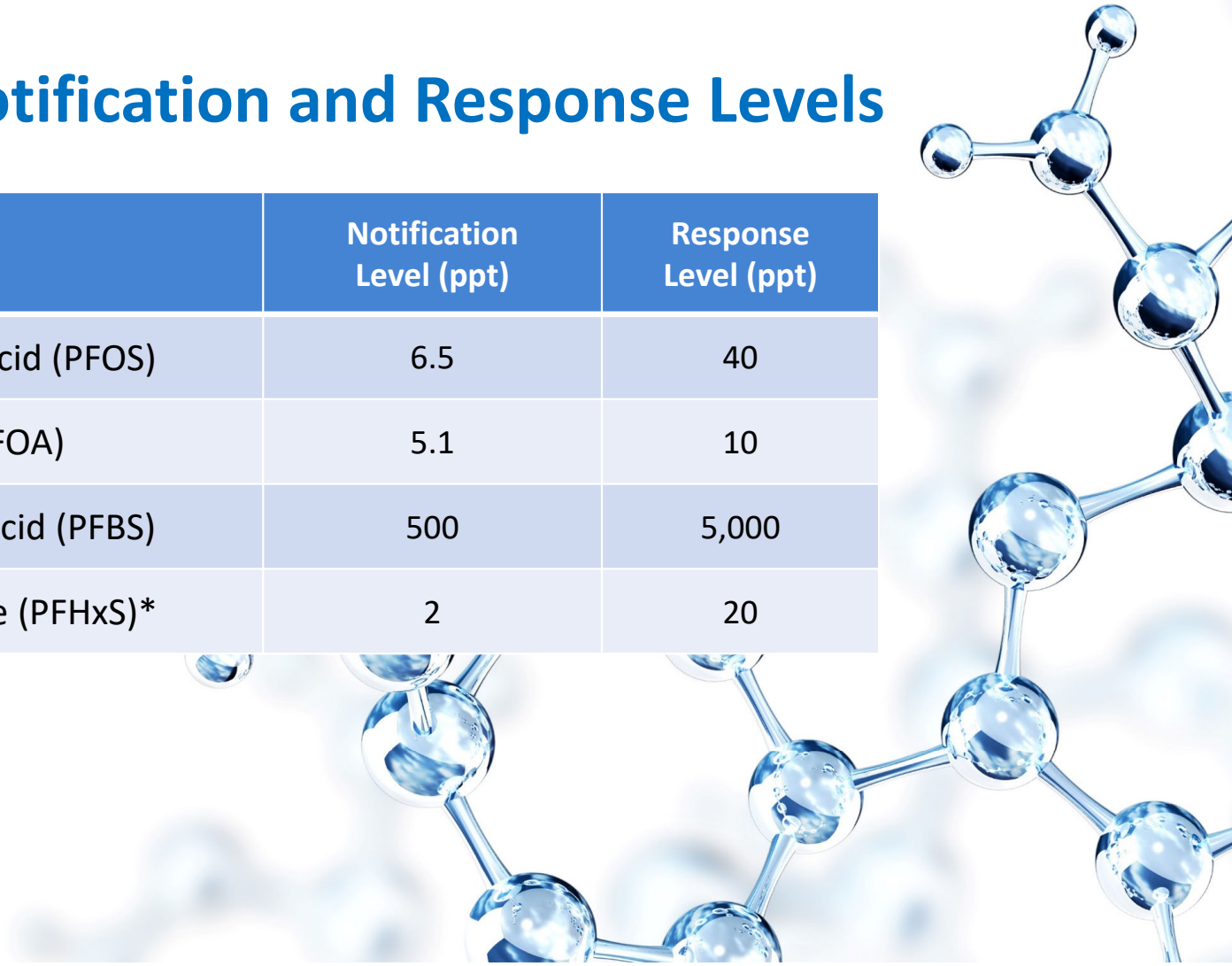
- Federal
- State

Drinking Water: State Regulatory Process

Drinking Water:
PFAS Interim Notification and Response Levels

PFAS	Notification Level (ppt)	Response Level (ppt)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	6.5	40
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.1	10
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	500	5,000
Perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS)*	2	20

* Proposed



Drinking Water: Zone 7 Water Agency

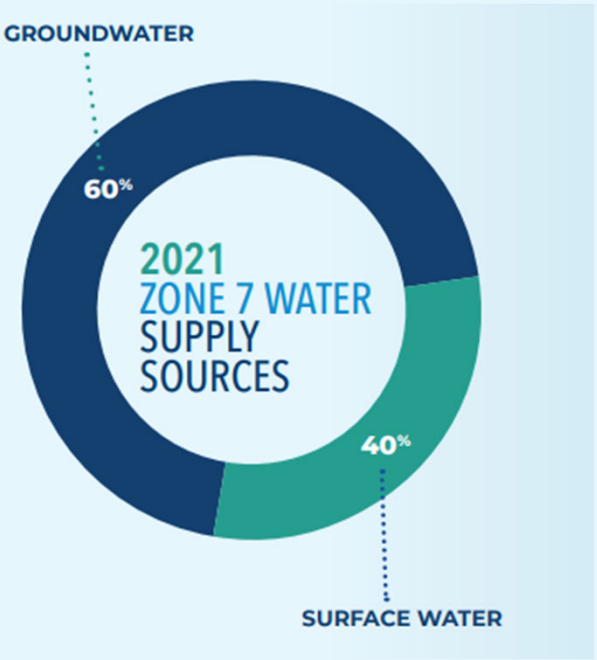
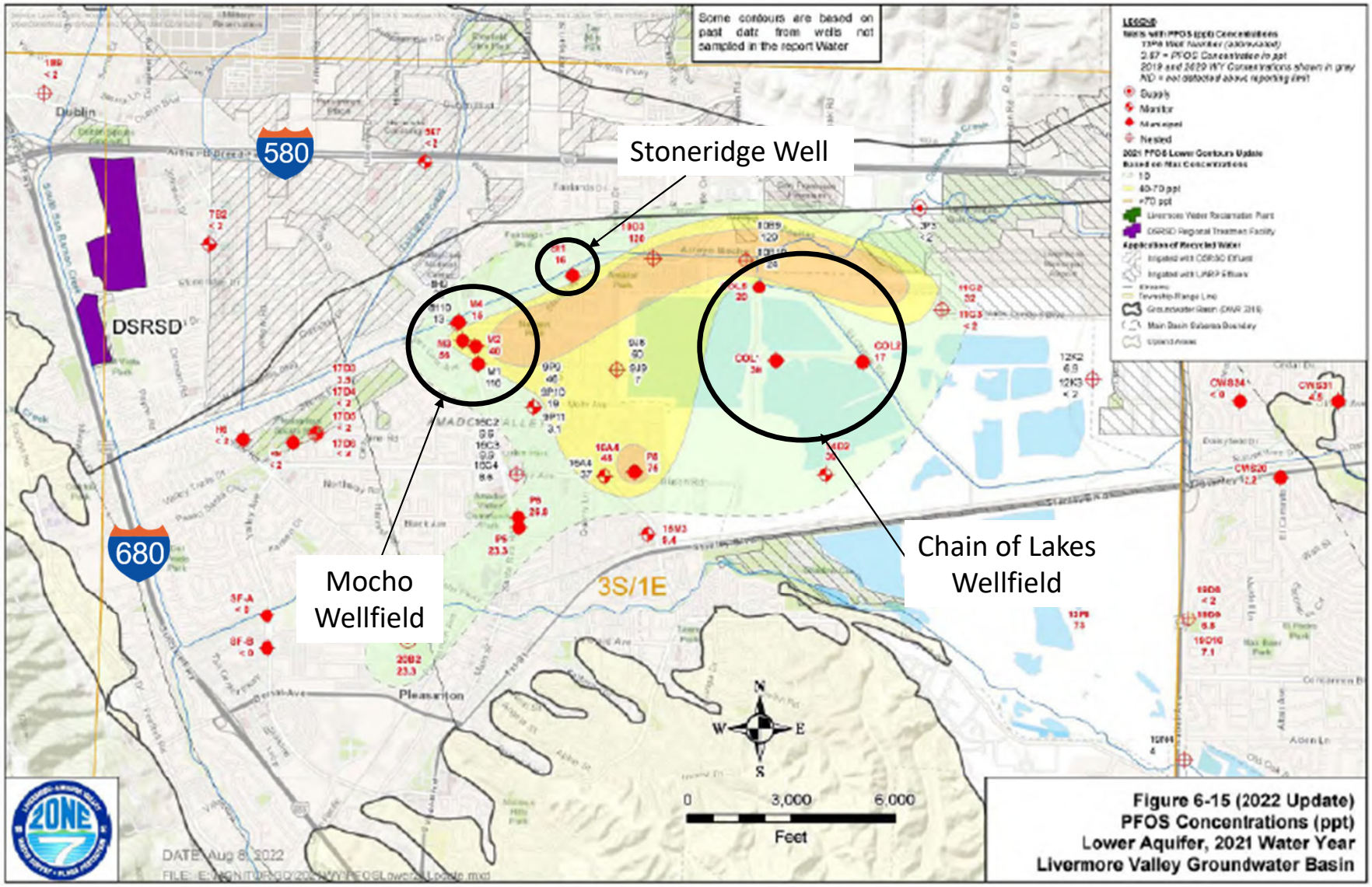
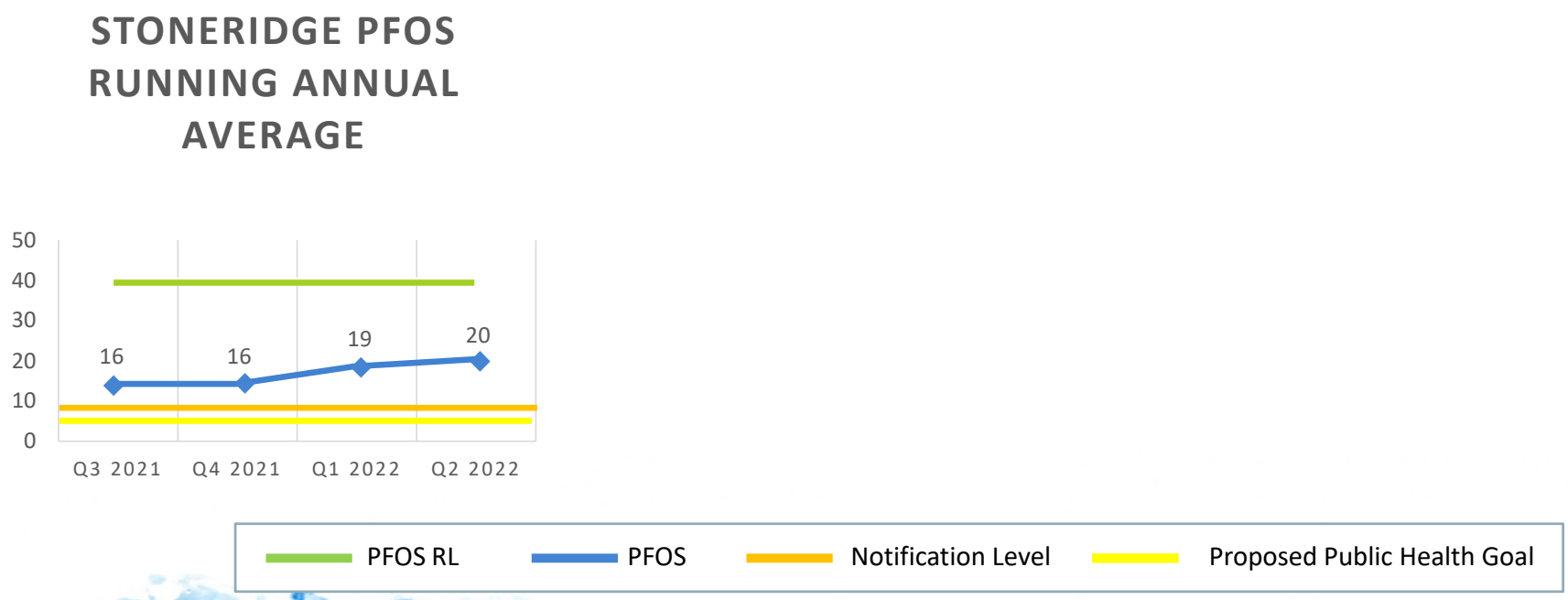


Image source: Zone 7 Agency Annual Water Quality Report 2021

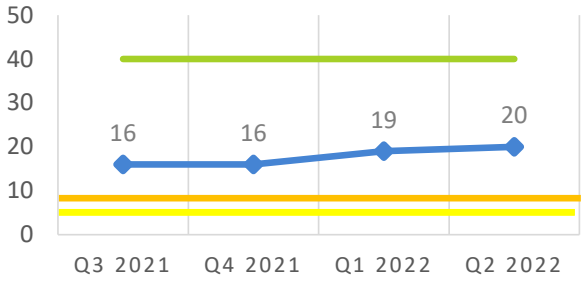

Some contours are based on past data from wells not sampled in the report Water
Stoneridge Well
Mocho Wellfield
Chain of Lakes Wellfield
DSRSD
Dublin
Pleasanton
580
680
3S/1E
N
W
E
S
0
3,000
6,000
Feet
DATE Aug 8, 2022
Figure 6-15 (2022 Update)
PFOS Concentrations (ppt)
Lower Aquifer, 2021 Water Year
Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin

Current PFOS Trends

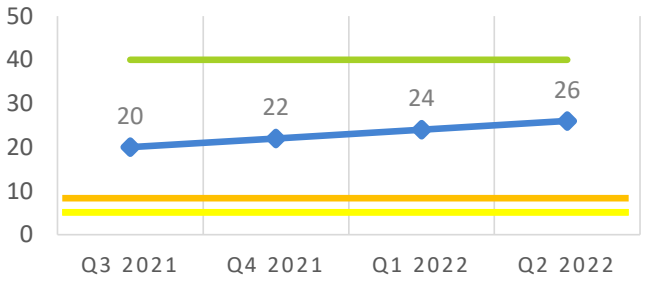


Current PFOS Trends

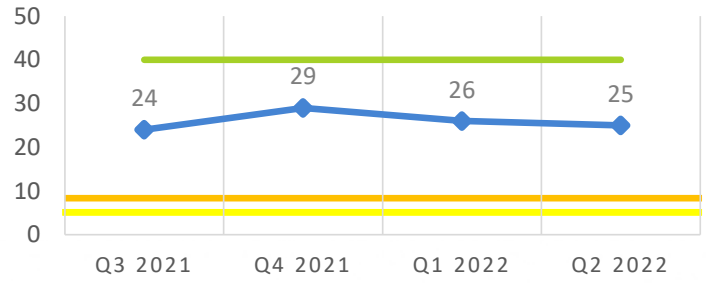
STONERIDGE PFOS RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE



CHAIN OF LAKES BLENDED PFOS RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE

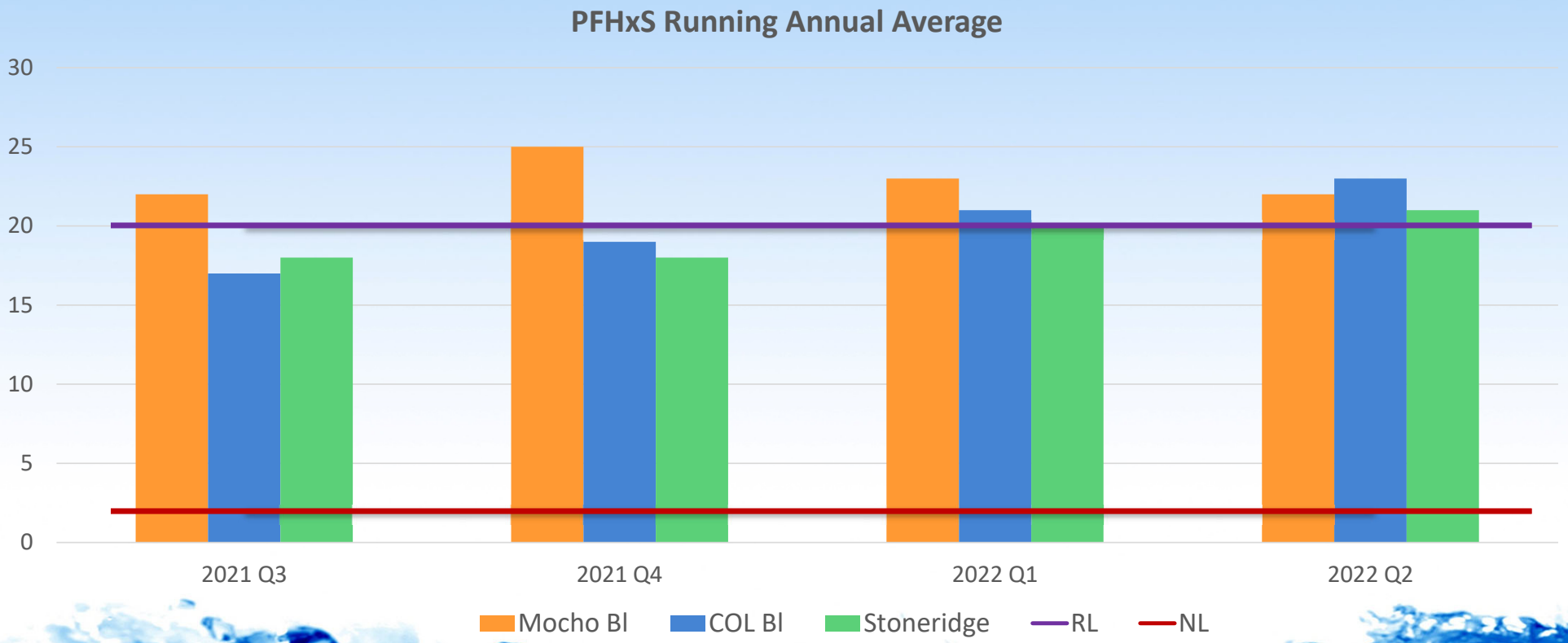


MOCHO BLENDED EFFLUENT PFOS RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE



PFOS RL | PFOS | Notification Level | Proposed Public Health Goal

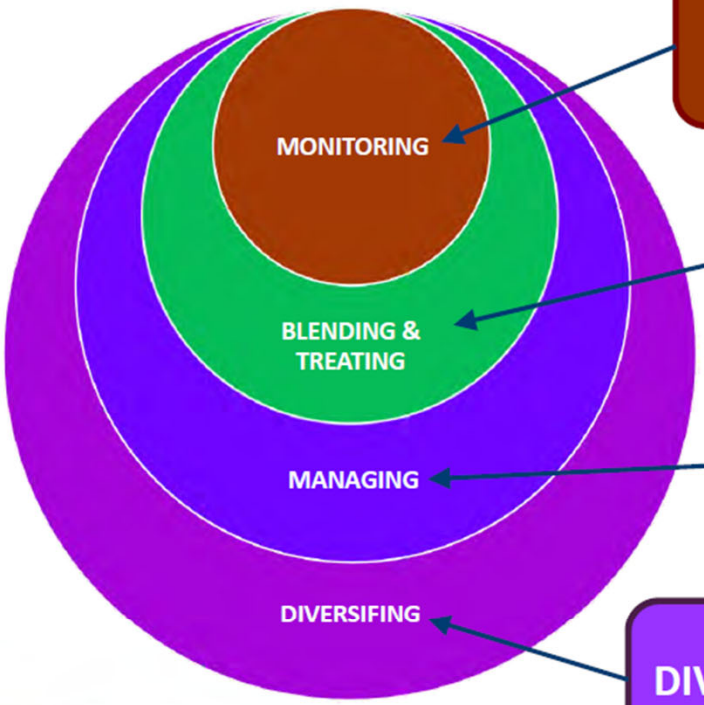
Current PFHxS Trends



Zone 7's Plan to Address PFHxS in Groundwater

- **Operate Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Facility**
- **Accelerate treatment system for Stoneridge Well**
- **Chain of Lakes Well Field**
  - Shut down Chain of Lakes Well 1
  - Treatment planned

Zone 7 Long-term Strategies for Addressing PFAS



MONITORING to track and manage groundwater quality

BLENDING & TREATING to meet water quality standards

MANAGING GROUNDWATER QUALITY to prevent further degradation

DIVERSIFING GROUNDWATER SOURCES to become more resilient

ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY

DSRSD PFAS Efforts

- Tracking pending regulations
- Ongoing coordination with Zone 7
- Communication with customers
- Upcoming testing
- Support Zone 7 investment in treatment projects

WASTEWATER

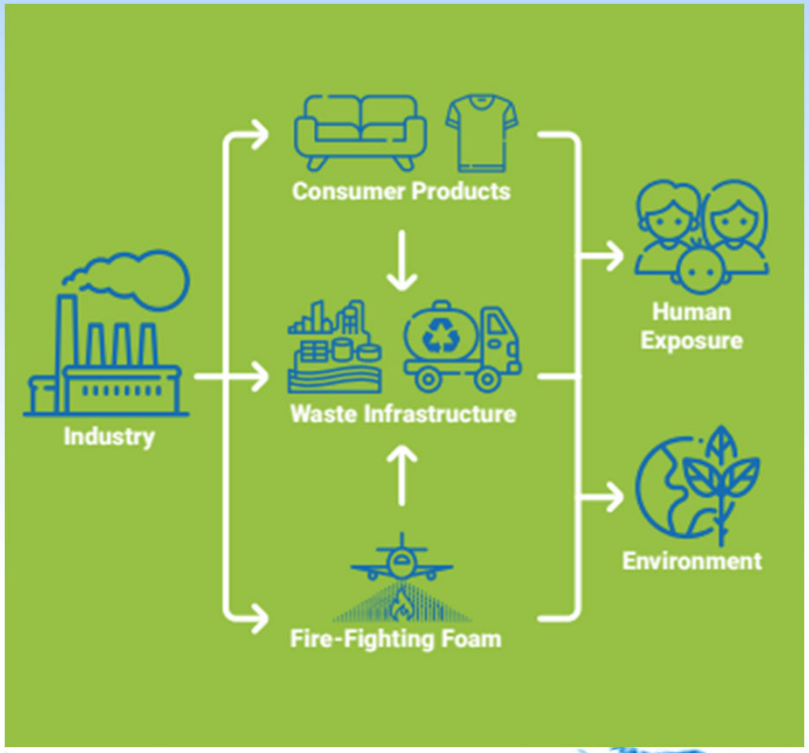
Wastewater: Research Phase

» State of California PFAS investigation

- Interagency partnerships
  - + Bay Area Clean Water Agencies
  - + San Francisco Estuary Institute

» Industry Associations

- California Association of Sanitary Agencies
- California Water Environmental Association
- Water Environmental Federation

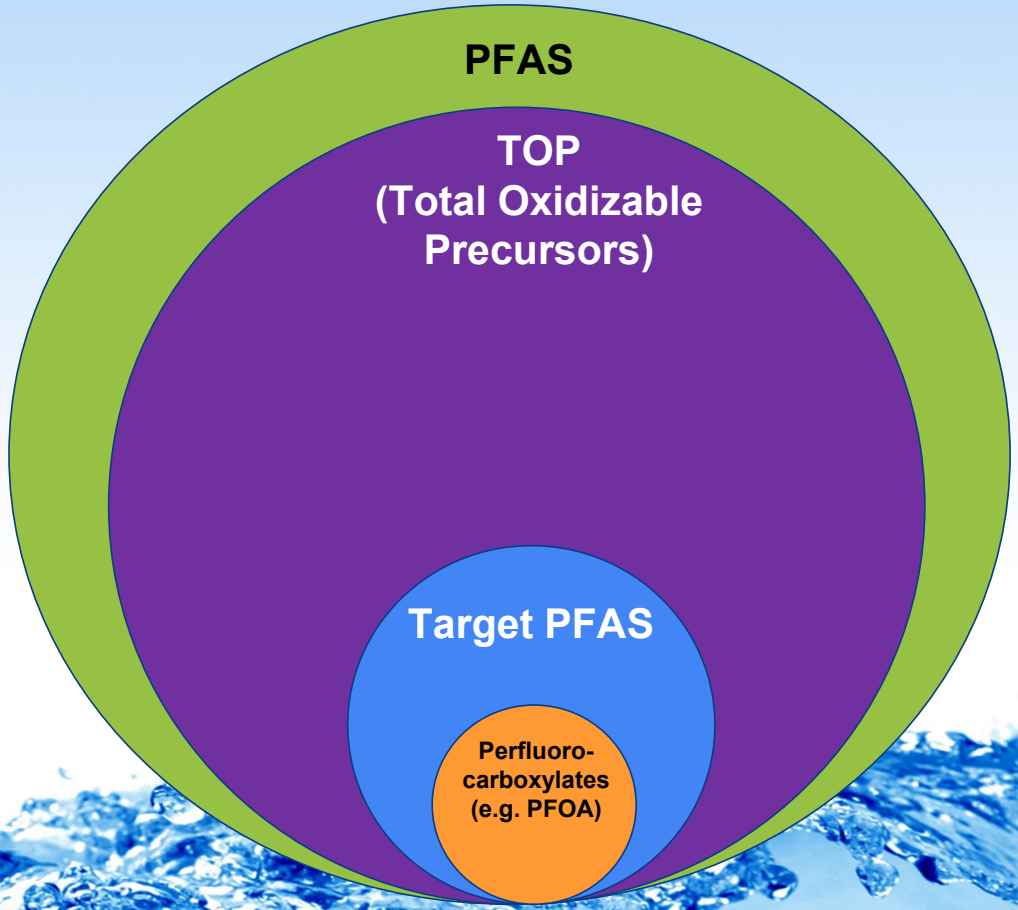


Source: CASA

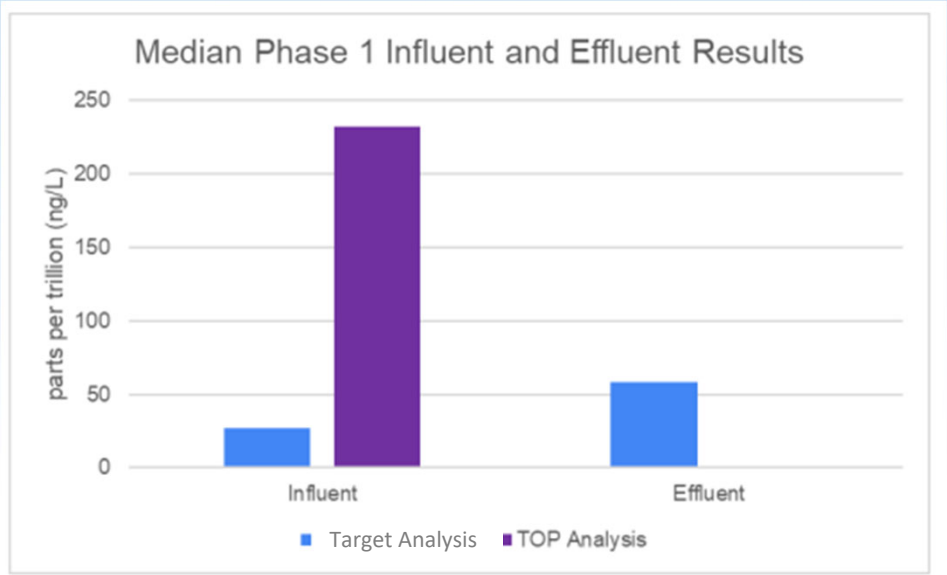
San Francisco Bay Region PFAS Study

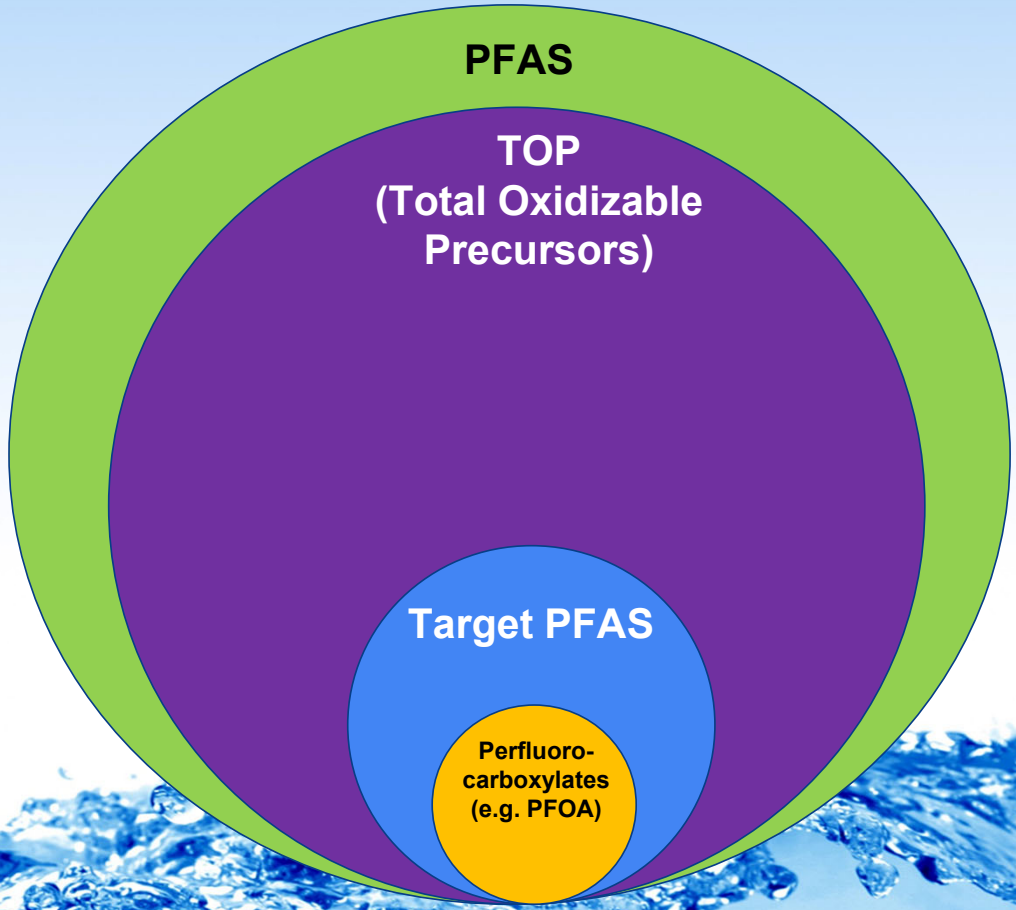
- **Phase 1: Monitor representative subset of facilities in Q4 2020**
  - Fate and transport of PFAS
- **Phase 2: Additional Monitoring**
  - Finding sources of PFAS in the watershed
  - Fate and transport of PFAS including disposal

Phase 1 Results



Phase 1 Results





Phase 1: Bay Area Wastewater Concentrations Compared to Drinking Water Response Levels

Analyte Abbrev.	DDW Drinking Water Response Level (ppt or ng/L)	Max Observed in Effluent (ng/L)
PFOS	40	9.7
PFOA	10	9.1
PFBS	5,000	4.8

Phase 2: Sampling and Analysis Plan

» Fate and Transport

- Influent, effluent, biosolids
- Groundwater under the Dedicated Land Disposal Site

» Watershed

- Santa Rita Jail, Camp Parks – collected by Environmental Compliance

Phase 2 Bay Area PFAS Study

» 2022

- Samples collected

» 2023

- Results in the first quarter of the year


Biosolids

Summary

- PFAS has potential impacts on every aspect of the District's business
- Zone 7 addressing upcoming drinking water regulatory limits
- Research in PFAS for wastewater is ongoing
- Ongoing legislative efforts to limit PFAS in manufacturing

Dublin San Ramon Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water

Questions?