APPROVED

BAY AREA WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION AGENCY

BOARD POLICY COMMITTEE

October 10, 2018 – 1:30 p.m.
BAWSCA Offices – 155 Bovet Rd., San Mateo – 1st Floor Conference Room

MINUTES

1. **Call to Order:** Committee Chair, Gustav Larsson, called the meeting to order at 1:37 pm. A list of Committee members who were present (7), absent (2) and other attendees is attached.

   The Committee took the following actions and discussed the following topics:

2. **Comments by Committee Chair**: Chair Larsson welcomed members of the Committee, and noted that while there are no significant action items on the agenda, there are substantial reports on water supply reliability developments to date that will provide a critical outlook.

3. **Public Comments:** There were no public comments.

4. **Consent Calendar:** Approval of Minutes from the June 13, 2018 meeting.

   Director Kasperzak made a motion, seconded by Director Zigterman, that the minutes of the June 13, 2018 Board Policy Committee meeting be approved.

   The motion passed.

5. **Reports:**

   A. Water Supply Update: Ms. Sandkulla reported the comparison between the region's water use during the height of the summer months in 2018 and the pre-drought year of 2013. Water use during 2018 summer months was the same as it was in 2017, and continues to be 17% less than in the pre-drought year of 2013. BAWSCA will continue to watch the trend, and monitor the continued water use reduction, which other Bay Area water suppliers are also experiencing.

   Ms. Sandkulla noted that the analysis of the region's water use speaks to the importance of the new updated demand study in order to understand what is going on within the service area's water use, and how to make projections moving forward.

   In response to Director Mendall's question of how the current trend compare to previous post-droughts of 1976-77, 82 and 87, Ms. Sandkulla stated that total water use never seems to go back up to the same level as the pre-drought years. It is not unusual to continue to stay below the pre-drought level, but it is typically not as much as what is currently happening.

   While a temperature comparison has not been done, Ms. Sandkulla noted that both 2017 and 2018 have had cooler summer months.

   Director Kasperzak asked if there has been an analysis of what water use would be based on historical water use data and adjusted population?

Sr. Water Resources Specialist, Andree Johnson stated that getting year-to-year population growth data has been a challenge to do a near term analysis on per capita use trends. Long-term analysis that has been done indicate some decline.

Director Schmid referenced Plan Bay Area's recent report on economic growth which states that while jobs are increasing rapidly, there is a huge housing deficit. The region's current water use seems to reflect the economic growth but not the population growth.

Water Resources Manager, Tom Francis, added that EBMUD has looked at their data on hand, and attributes water use reduction to recycled water and conservation. However, there are a lot of questions that remain unanswered, including, how demand hardening will affect conservation in the future. The demand study will help provide insights to such questions.

B. Implementation of the Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy (Strategy): Ms. Sandkulla stated that Sr. Water Resources Specialists, Adrianne Carr and Andree Johnson, will be providing reports on three key efforts associated with the implementation of BAWSCA's Strategy. These efforts have been ongoing and have been presented as informational items to both the Committee and the Board for a few years. The current status on each of these efforts point toward a stage in which policy action can be anticipated in the coming months. These reports provide the Committee an opportunity to comment, ask questions, and give staff direction on what the Committee believes the full Board would like to see when it is presented at the November Board meeting.

Dr. Carr reported that development of the Strategy began in 2009. The Phase II Final Strategy report was released in February 2015. The study was a comprehensive assessment of the region's water supply reliability through 2040 to assess the water supply problem of when, where, and how much additional water is needed in normal and dry years.

The purpose of the study was also to develop solutions to the identified water supply problem by evaluating specific water supply management projects for implementation. The focus was to provide regional water supply reliability beyond what is provided by the San Francisco Regional Water System.

When the Strategy began in 2009, member agencies anticipated to have unmet supply needs during normal years by 2018. However, when the 2014 Demand Study was completed, it showed that the region has reliable water supply in normal years, but not in dry years. This drove the Strategy in terms of what projects would be of most value for the region.

More than 80 projects were assessed over a period of 5 years. The Phase II Final report identified 15 projects for potential implementation by BAWSCA. The list included brackish groundwater desalination, recycled water, groundwater, local reuse, conservation, and indirect and direct potable reuse. Water transfers and storage projects floated to the top of the list as most suitable for meeting the needs during dry years.

The Strategy Phase II Final report identified two types of actions for implementation of the projects. Core actions are low-cost and low-risk actions towards development of a new supply, and takes place at the beginning of the project development. It is the planning stage that provides critical information to reduce uncertainties and lend themselves to regional cost sharing for the value it provides the entire region.

Implementation actions are the higher costs and higher risks actions. They are pursued later in the phases of a specific project, and lead more directly to the development of new supplies.

Since the completion of the Phase II Final report, BAWSCA's actions have been in the Core level. Projects that have been pursued to date have involved staff time and have had low costs.

The development of an independent Regional Water Supply Reliability Modeling Tool was one of the core actions BAWSCA completed in FY 2017-18. The model was created to evaluate potential water supply projects and to support and inform critical decision-making for the implementation of the Strategy.

The modeling tool allows BAWSCA to independently run alternative scenarios to meet its planning needs, which have been reliant upon San Francisco's modeling tool in determining the region's water supply reliability. The last drought proved that depending on San Francisco's modeling tool was no longer adequate for BAWSCA's service area.

BAWSCA's independent modeling tool has the capability to assess the frequency and magnitude of water supply shortages with consideration of all supply sources. It evaluates the benefits of new water resources, as well as the effects of changed water demands.

The model integrates all the water supplies available to BAWSCA's member agencies including supplies from San Francisco, Santa Clara Valley Water District, Alameda County Water District, and individual agencies' local supplies.

To ensure accurate representation of the regional supplies in BAWSCA's model, BAWSCA worked closely with the regional agencies, who were engaged and supportive of BAWSCA's efforts, and obtained their full cooperation during the development of the model. An inter-agency Technical Advisory Panel was convened and continues to work closely with BAWSCA to ensure that BAWSCA's model is in agreement with the regional agencies' individual models.

The model has four components; the platform, network, input data, and operating rules. BAWSCA selected Riverware as the model platform among 9 other platforms evaluated. The Model network links water supply sources with water users' demand and supply. The input data includes historical hydrology which will be using San Francisco's data from 1920 to 2011, and water demands which includes each agencies water demands and water use patterns throughout the year. The operating rules are the procedures for how water is distributed throughout the water system network.

The model is designed to consider each member agencies' demands and water use patterns, and to be able to provide a complete representation of local and regional supply sources available to BAWSCA's 26 member agencies. While BAWSCA's model was calibrated to be consistent with each of the existing regional models, it does not reproduce those models.

BAWSCA's model combines three disparate models into one to provide a better understanding of each BAWSCA member agencies' water supply reliability, and identify the frequency, magnitude, and timing of water shortages both regionally as well as for each member agency.

The development of the model has already resulted in several significant findings including the confirmation that the current planning assumption that annual demands on the SFRWS are constant, is not accurate. Agencies with multiple supplies can have significant annual variations in demands on the system.

For example, based on current planning, member agencies have a total water system demand of 174 mgd up to the year 2040. In using the BAWSCA model; under different scenarios to determine how each agency might meet their demands, results show that demands vary annually from 167 to 182 mgd, depending on the status of other supply sources.

Ms. Sandkulla noted the experience during the last drought with ACWD and the State Water Project. Demands on the SFRWS increased as a result of ACWD purchasing more of its allocation from San Francisco to make up for supply it could not get from the State Water Project. The increased purchases were not realized as specific to ACWD, until further investigation was done.

BAWSCA's model considers all supply sources used by the member agencies, as well as the agencies' different annual demands on the SFRWS supplies so that it can look at various assumptions and see how it fits in with real situations. Ms. Sandkulla was pleased to see how the real experience with ACWD was confirmed during the development of the model.

Dr. Carr reported that the Model will run three scenarios for evaluation during FY 2018-19. The first scenario will evaluate the regional impacts of new alternative supply sources or storage. The Los Vaqueros Expansion project will be investigated under this scenario. The second scenario is the simulation of alternative operating rules such as a change to Tier 2 Drought Allocation or the existing minimum purchase requirement. The third scenario is the assessment of how near-term drought or infrastructure outages can affect system reliability. It will assess how the region can withstand a drought based on current reliability today.

BAWSCA will present the modeling tool to member agencies in the spring of 2019 to obtain feedback on what kinds of information agencies would like to get from the tool, and identify the scenarios for consideration in the following year.

In response to committee member questions, Dr. Carr stated that BAWSCA worked closely with member agencies to obtain historical use of local supplies and capacity. The FY 2015-16 Annual Survey, which has data collected from member agencies, was used for making growth assumptions.

Making Conservation a Way of Life is one of the potential scenarios that will be evaluated in FY 2018-19.

Ms. Sandkulla stated that BAWSCA will continue to work with the Technical Advisory Panel to ensure accurate correlation of the model outputs.

Mr. Francis added that given the long modeling history that the SFPUC, ACWD, and SCVWD have had, the collaboration has provided the regional agencies reassurance that BAWSCA's model correlates with their models. The agencies have been supportive and are looking to BAWSCA's model to provide answers to their own questions about how the BAWSCA region might respond during a drought.

In response to Director Mendall, Ms. Sandkulla explained that results of the upcoming demand study are a critical input to the model. Member agencies will provide BAWSCA their projected future growth, in accordance with land use plans each agency has adopted. As BAWSCA is not a land use agency and has no land use authority, BAWSCA will work with agencies to make sure there are no overlaps and that there is consistency, or not, with the Association of Bay Area Government (ABAG), since BAWSCA members have different ways of dealing with land use planning.

Ms. Sandkulla added that part of the discussion about demand projections include identifying where the growth is occurring, and how an agency will accommodate that growth. Some agencies have alternative supplies that can accommodate the growth, while other agencies solely depend on the SFRWS. These factors, and other various pieces go into the process of the demand study. Any revised demands will provide critical information for use in the modeling tool.

Director Schmid cited BAWSCA's expanding interaction with agencies outside its membership, including BAWSCA's planned pilot water transfer, which would bring in an alternate supply outside of the Hetch Hetchy system. He noted the need to build a model that could look outside of the 26 member agencies to understand how BAWSCA can coordinate with outside agencies, in addition to the 26 member agencies, on potential investments in alternative supplies.

Ms. Sandkulla explained that the model platform, Riverware, offers flexibility to have that capacity. The first scenario that will be evaluated, New Alternative Supply Sources, will look at the significance, or insignificance, of a potential investment in a new supply source or storage to answer the question, "Does it increase the dry year supply and is it cost-effective?" The model will also allow BAWSCA to look more closely at the impacts of changing demands as a result of "Conservation as a Way of Life" that is specific to the BAWSCA region.

Director Zigterman commented that he anticipates additional uses for the model in the future, and noted the timely development of the tool when there is no crisis.

C. Pilot Water Transfer – Update: Efforts on the pilot transfer plan started in 2010. In partnership with EBMUD, BAWSCA released a report in 2013 called *BAWSCA-EBMUD Short-Term Pilot Transfer Plan*, to test the physical and institutional issues associated with a potential future water transfer.

The efforts between 2012 through 2016 focused on moving Sacramento River water through the EBMUD system to BAWSCA. Significant lessons were learned during that time period with the occurrence of the drought and the physical and institutional difficulties experienced in implementing the plan. Challenges that surfaced included EBMUD's lack of capacity at the Freeport facility for the pilot transfer as a result of the drought, and the inability to secure a permit from the Bureau of Reclamation as BAWSCA did not have an existing contract with the Bureau.

These roadblocks started a conversation with EBMUD about potentially sourcing water from the Mokelumne River via agencies that use those supplies. Amador Water Agency (AWA) was identified as a potential partner. They have water rights and entitlements on the Mokelumne River that could be available for a temporary water transfer.

A cost estimate for the pilot water transfer was developed in 2013 and then updated in 2015. The cost for transferring water from the Mokelumne River via AWA would exclude the costs of some facilities, such as the Freeport Facility, that would have been needed for a transfer of water from the Sacramento River.

Like Hetch Hetchy water, Mokelumne river water is high quality water that travels by gravity. While it requires slightly more treatment than SFRWS supply, Mokelumne water has similar quality to Hetch Hetchy water.

This pilot proposes to purchase and transfer 1,000 AF of water delivered to EBMUD's Pardee Reservoir. The water would be wheeled via EBMUD to the Hayward intertie. Hayward would be the primary agency that would receive the water, but some water would also go into the SFRWS. The anticipated delivery window is winter of 2019-2020, during SFPUC's planned Hetch Hetchy shutdown for maintenance needs.

Implementing the pilot water transfer would be the first effort by the BAWSCA member agencies to act collectively and independently of the SFPUC to secure reliable water supply. It is a significant action that provides a foundation for future efforts on long-term supply.

BAWSCA started negotiation discussions with AWA on the purchase of 1,000 AF transfer water. Agreements with the City of Hayward, EBMUD, and the SFPUC are in progress and are being finalized. BAWSCA is aiming to integrate the transfer effort into the Bay Area Regional Water Market (Exchange/Transfer) Program, as the BARR partnership recently received a $400,000 grant from the Bureau of Reclamation for this effort. The grant money could potentially be put towards the costs of, for example, completing environmental documents for the BAWSCA pilot water transfer. Board consideration for implementation of the pilot water transfer is anticipated in the summer of 2019.

In response to Director Kasperzak's questions, Dr. Carr explained that the basis of the estimated $930 - $1,720 / AF includes costs of the water, as well as operation of the pumping facilities which includes energy, staff, and treatment. Dr. Carr also clarified that because the pilot water transfer is a temporary transfer of water, it involves the transfer of physical water supply as opposed to the transfer of permanent water rights between one agency to another.

In the pilot's estimated costs, Director Kuta asked about the $400-$600 / AF line item under the SFRWS, and whether the overall costs can be expected to go down if the transfer became a more routine operation for larger amounts of supply. Dr. Carr explained that the $400-$600 / AF SFRWS line item represents system costs that will only be applied under a mandatory drought situation. In accordance with the Wholesale Revenue Requirement, wholesale customers pay a higher share of the costs when they get more share of the regional water supply. In a transfer situation, wholesale customers' allocation will increase with the transfer of outside supply. That outside supply, once it crosses the Hayward Intertie, becomes SFRWS supply for which wholesale customers have to pay. If the pilot water transfer is implemented during a non-drought situation, then there will be no added costs to the Wholesale Revenue Requirement, so that line item would not reflect a cost.

Director Zigterman asked how the transfer plan factors in an overall surface supply shortage. Dr. Carr stated that in a typical transfer scenario, urban customers are willing to pay for the water from farmers who choose to sell their supply as opposed to using it on their fields.

Ms. Sandkulla noted that the objective of the pilot water transfer is to test what it takes to purchase water outside the SFRWS and move it through the system. It has proven to be an important test to run, especially with the various challenges as well as possibilities that developed along the way.

Director Larsson noted the 8-year process it took for the pilot to develop from inception to current status. It is a critical data point worth highlighting to counter SED arguments that water transfers are available water supply alternatives during drought.

Ms. Sandkulla and Legal Counsel, Allison Schutte, confirmed that those arguments were included in BAWSCA's SED comments, emphasizing that while infrastructure exists, the physical requirements of water transfers need to be studied along with the institutional processes. The development of BAWSCA's pilot water transfer has proven that implementing water transfers is more than just turning on the physical infrastructure and conducting paper studies for the institutional process.

D. Los Vaqueros Expansion Project – Update: Sr. Water Resources Specialist, Andree Johnson, provided the update on the Los Vaqueros Expansion (LVE) project.

The LVE project is the second expansion of Los Vaqueros, an existing off-stream reservoir in Contra Costa County. The LVE project would expand the reservoir from its current capacity of 160 TAF to 275 TAF.

Ms. Johnson stated that the concept of partnering with other agencies to expand storage capacity in the reservoir is not a new one. CCWD had reached out to other agencies for the first expansion of the reservoir back in 2001. At that time, there were no agencies that sought to partner. The expansion was ultimately completed by CCWD on its own.

This second phase of expansion will provide more storage capacity than CCWD needs to meet their local water demands. Therefore, in 2016, CCWD reached out to other agencies, including BAWSCA and the SFPUC, seeking project partners.

In 2017, BAWSCA and SFPUC entered into a cost share agreement with CCWD to fund efforts associated with investigating the potential storage expansion, including preparation of environmental documents and completing an application for Prop 1 funding.

The grant application was successful, and Prop 1 funding of $459 million was awarded to CCWD to partially fund the project. Since the total LVE project cost is $980 million, the remainder of the project's cost will be covered by agency partners and potentially through federal grant opportunities.

Ms. Johnson noted the three main components of the project that would benefit BAWSCA. The first is the storage element provided by the reservoir expansion. The second is new conveyance facilities, particularly the transfer Bethany pipeline which would allow movement of water from Los Vaqueros Reservoir to the South Bay Aqueduct. This is of key importance to BAWSCA's interest in that when in place, it allows water to be moved from storage in Los Vaqueros to BAWSCA member agencies through a new conveyance route, one that includes the South Bay Aqueduct. The third is intake facilities. The project includes several options for updating CCWD's existing delta intake facilities and the addition of a new pump station to improve operational flexibilities.

The project concept also proposes permanent storage capacity in LVE that partners can use to store transfer water made available in wet years for release during dry periods. Also, CCWD's Delta surplus supplies can be made available to project partners, and increased water conveyance capabilities.

BAWSCA's and SFPUC's interests in the project are slightly different. SFPUC is interested in obtaining a supply source in a normal year to address San Jose's and Santa Clara's need for water (to make them permanent customers of the SFPUC). LVE may be able to help in that regard.

BAWSCA's interest is in a dry year supplemental supply source to fill the gap between available supply and demands.

Under the 2017 cost share agreement, BAWSCA contributed $100K through the SFPUC as dictated by the 2009 WSA. That agreement will expire at the end of 2018. An updated funding agreement will form part of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU is currently in the works.

Key efforts in developing the MOU include the clarification of roles and responsibilities between CCWD and partnering agencies, and approving a cost share structure. CCWD is working with their consultants in identifying how the costs for additional planning, design, construction, and operation of the project should be allocated among the potential partners based on their proposed use of the different facilities.

The new cost share agreement is anticipated to get through the final planning stages of the project. It would include completion of final environmental documents, development of a governance mechanism, and additional hydrologic modeling to better identify project benefits.

It is anticipated that BAWSCA would participate in the new cost share separately from the SFPUC. The estimated cost to BAWSCA is approximately in the $150,000-$200,000 range. Staff expects to have further information on the progress of the project, and if BAWSCA decides to participate, staff will present a recommendation to the BPC at its December meeting, for Board action in January 2019.

Ms. Sandkulla added that there are more than twenty project partners (made up of water agencies, refuge, suppliers, the Bureau as well as the State). The large number of partners makes the identification of roles and responsibilities and allocation of costs a critical and involved process.

She also noted that LVE's hydrologic modeling results will serve as input information to BAWSCA's modeling to further identify the project's benefit to the BAWSCA region.

Ms. Sandkulla reminded the Committee that the LVE project is one of the anticipated projects to be potentially funded through the Long-Term Reliability Fund under the General Reserve Policy.

In response to Director Mendall, Ms. Sandkulla explained that there are no existing, or plans for, a direct connection point between Los Vaqueros and the Regional Water System. Supply from Los Vaqueros would go through the South Bay Aqueduct into the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD). It would require shifting of supplies by BAWSCA member agencies. There are six member agencies that receive supply from the SCVWD, and there would need to be an agreement developed as to how the supply would be shared in that area. Supply from Los Vaqueros would go through another system for distribution in Santa Clara county. This will free up Hetch Hetchy supply that could be provided to other member agencies. BAWSCA's modeling will help in identifying the specifics for how to distribute the supply efficiently and accordingly.

Director Mendall expressed his skepticism on the practicality of water transfers because in a drought, BAWSCA member agencies will be in a position of greater need than the agencies that BAWSCA would potentially be buying water from, and therefore can be gouged. But the opportunity to purchase supply in a wet year, and store it for use in dry years, presents a more realistic opportunity to make transfers work, and a viable approach to increasing supply in a drought year. He also noted that with SFPUC's and BAWSCA's differing interests, it is important to keep BAWSCA's partnership with the project separate from San Francisco's.

In response to Director Zigterman, Ms. Sandkulla noted that BAWSCA's participation in the LVE Project is to obtain supplemental supplies above what SFRWS can provide. Securing additional supplemental supplies to meet the BAWSCA member agencies' dry year needs was the Board's key decision out of the final Strategy report that provided specific recommendations for addressing future water supply reliability.

Ms. Sandkulla added that during the development of the Strategy, the Board had a substantial discussion about how the Strategy fits in BAWSCA's role. It was clearly identified that BAWSCA's enabling legislation broadly speaks to addressing the water needs of, and water supply reliability for, this region.

While a combination of increased water-use efficiency, investments in alternative supplies, and an economic slowdown significantly lessened concerns for normal year needs, there remains a gap in dry years. Continued direction from the Board through development of the Strategy and adoption of annual workplans is to investigate potential opportunities that can provide supplemental supplies independent of the SFRWS.

Director Mendall noted that efforts, since the release of the final Strategy report, have primarily been in the investigation of potential opportunities. Advancement towards elevated decision-making by the Board, including policy and higher investments, is only now just developing.

Mr. Francis added that as project progresses, the Board will be kept informed and have the choice to opt in or out.

The LVE project is one of three projects BAWSCA has been working on jointly with SFPUC to address future water supply needs. In these efforts, BAWSCA and SFPUC have defined roles and responsibilities that are specific to BAWSCA's implementation of the Strategy, and the SFPUC's execution of their WaterMAP.

Director Schmid commented that he is pleased to see BAWSCA's development of new water supply sources through the Strategy. A caution he noted, however, is a potential change in governance as BAWSCA's future long-term supply may become dependent on outside sources. As a result, BAWSCA may become farther from decision-making, and have to deal with intermediaries.

Ms. Sandkulla appreciated Director Schmid's comments. She stated that through the first and second expansion phases, CCWD has clearly indicated no interest in selling water by contract. Legal counsel is heavily involved in the governance discussions among the project partners, and CCWD has indicated their interest in some form of governance mechanism, for example, a JPA.

Ms. Sandkulla reminded the Committee of the SFPUC's decision in 2007 to provide up to 184mgd only at least through 2018. Member agencies realized then, that they needed to act collectively, or individually, to secure water supply reliability. Hence, work on the Strategy began.

In response to Director Kuta, Ms. Sandkulla stated that the LVE could provide 10 TAF of storage and a yield of 10 mgd. The regional modeling tool will be useful in identifying LVE's physical, institutional and economic advantages as it fits BAWSCA's needs. Conversations will be ongoing as the project develops and various pieces arises.

Mr. Francis added that LVE's construction cost will be expensive and will have ongoing operational and maintenance costs. While the next 2-years are going to be manageable in costs, there will be some big decisions that can be expected in 3-4 years. With the modeling tool in development now, BAWSCA will be able to make much more informed decisions on what investments to make with information on benefit-to-costs analyses.

Director Mendall asked about the potential for SFPUC to independently negotiate with CCWD to purchase supply, charge the wholesale customers 2/3rds of the cost, and increase the wholesale customers' supply guarantee. Ms. Sandkulla stated that the existing project participants have already allocated the potential new storage, and therefore, the total available yield from LVE to the SFPUC is limited.

Director Breault asked about anticipated significant upstream environmental issues as a result of an increased diversion to fill a large reservoir.

Ms. Sandkulla stated that the project actually received support letters from environmental groups. While the reservoir will triple in size, Los Vaqueros is an off-stream site, and a cattle grazing land that is all within Los Vaqueros and East Bay Regional Park's ownership. The impacts on the intake locations can be controlled and the connection to the California aqueduct is seen as a benefit. In additional Los Vaqueros reservoir provides refuge water to south of the Delta.

6. **Closed Session:** The meeting adjourned to Closed Session at 3:11pm

7. **Open Session:** The meeting convened to Open Session at 3:23pm. Legal Counsel, Allison Schutte reported that no action was taken during Closed Session.

8. **Comments by Committee Members:** As an update on the Bay-Delta Plan, Ms. Sandkulla will distribute a copy of a letter, dated September 24, 2018, the SFPUC received from Non-Governmental Organizations.

   The Board will be reminded via email that all Special Meetings scheduled for the rest of the year is canceled.

   Director Kuta thanked staff for information on water quality events. Dr. Carr noted that the Joint Water Quality Committee distribution list is managed by jgale@sfwater.org.

9. **Adjournment**: The meeting was adjourned at 3:26 pm. The next meeting is June 13, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

Nicole Sandkulla, CEO/General Manager

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Attachments: 1) Attendance Roster

BAY AREA WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION AGENCY

BOARD POLICY COMMITTEE – October 10, 2018

Roster of Attendees:

Committee Members Present

Gustav Larsson, City of Sunnyvale (Chair)
Tom Zigterman, Stanford (Vice Chair)
Randy Breault, City of Brisbane/GVMID (Immediate Past BAWSCA Chair)
Mike Kasperzak, City of Mountain View
Rob Kuta, Cal Water Service Company
Al Mendall, City of Hayward (BAWSCA Chair)
Gregg Schmid, City of Palo Alto

Committee Members Absent

Jay Benton, Town of Hillsborough
Barbara Pierce, City of Redwood City (BAWSCA Vice Chair) *teleconferenced*

BAWSCA Staff:

Nicole Sandkulla	CEO/General Manager
Tom Francis	Water Resources Manager
Adrianne Carr	Sr. Water Resources Specialist
Andree Johnson	Sr. Water Resources Specialist
Lourdes Enriquez	Assistant to the Chief Executive Officer
Deborah Grimes	Office Manager
Allison Schutte	Legal Counsel, Hanson Bridgett, LLP
Nathan Metcalf	Legal Counsel, Hanson Bridgett, LLP
Bud Wendell	Management Communications

Public Attendees:

Michelle Novotny	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
Jan Lee	City of Hayward