BAY AREA WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION AGENCY

BOARD POLICY COMMITTEE

December 8, 2021 – 1:30 p.m.

Zoom Video Conference

DUE TO COVID-19, THIS MEETING WAS CONDUCTED AS A TELECONFERENCE PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54953(e). MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC COULD NOT ATTEND THIS MEETING IN PERSON.

MINUTES

1. **Call to Order:** Committee Chair, Tom Zigterman, called the meeting to order at 1:33 pm following reminders of the protocols to conduct the virtual meeting successfully. A list of Committee members who were present (9), absent (1) and other attendees is attached.

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

2. **Consent Calendar:**

   Director Hardy noted that she will abstain from approving Item #2A since she was absent from that meeting. There were no comments from members of the public.

   Director Pierce made a motion, seconded by Director Cormack, that the Committee approve the Minutes of the October 13, 2021 Board Policy Committee meeting, and adopt Resolution #2021-06, declaring that the Committee will continue to meet via teleconference, in accordance with AB 361 and the provisions of Government Code Section 54953(e).

   The motion passed by roll call vote. Director Hardy abstained from item 2A; Approval of the Minutes from the October 13, 2021 meeting

3. **Comments by Committee Chair:** Chair Zigterman welcomed the Committee members and meeting participants. He noted that the meeting agenda includes a presentation from the SFPUC on its Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment Report, and 2 action items.

   The action items include consideration of the Mid-Year 2021-22 Work Plan, Budget, and General Reserve Review, and consideration of a Professional Services Contract to provide the technical support BAWSCA needs to facilitate a comprehensive update to the Tier 2 Plan.

   The Committee's consideration of these items enables BAWSCA to achieve its mission to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality water at a fair price.

4. **Public Comments:** Public comments were provided by Dave Warner, Carol Steinfeld, and Peter Drekmeier.

5. **SFPUC Report:** Alison Kastama, SFPUC BAWSCA Liaison, introduced Alexis Dufour, SFPUC Hydrology and Water System Modeling Engineer, who presented the findings of the SFPUC's Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment (LTVA), in which he was a co-researcher.

Mr. Dufour reported that the SFPUC has long been working on predecessor studies, noting that the SFPUC prepared a Climate Change Study during the development of the Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in 2007. Since then, there has been several other studies conducted including the 2009-2012 Sensitivity Analysis which investigated the impact that potential Climate Changes Scenarios would have on flows in the Upper Tuolumne River Flows. While the results of these studies served useful, Mr. Dufour focused his presentation on the recently completed LTVA.

The LTVA was a research collaboration between the SFPUC, academia, and the federal government. Dr. Casey Brown, from the Hydrosystems Research Group of University of Massachusetts, Amherst, was the principal investigator. He and the SFPUC worked with the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder Colorado, and Deltares, a think-tank in the Netherlands. This work was conducted under the auspices of the Water Research Foundation (WRF).

The goal of the LTVA was to assess the extent of the threat climate change presents to the Regional Water System in comparison to, or in combination with, other external drivers of change over the next 50 years (2020-2070). The findings suggests that climate change is not the single most important factor, but will likely exacerbate the impacts of other potential risks to system reliability.

The study looked at 6 areas of vulnerability; Climate and Hydrology, Instream Flow Requirements, Increasing Demands, Degradation of Raw Water Quality, Financial Limitations, Infrastructure.

Before presenting the technical details of the study, Mr. Dufour noted that climate projections have large uncertainties. The LTVA looked at warming and precipitation as the first aspect in climate projections. Using a historical baseline between 1986 and 2005, an analysis of data output from a global circulation model further emphasized the wide range of uncertainties in warming and in precipitation projections. Furthermore, a climate elicitation workshop of experts in atmospheric science and climate change who are both users and developers of the global circulation model analyzed projections for the Regional Water System area. The LTVA took an approach of studying all potential scenarios within the mean annual temperature, varying from 0-7°C, and within the mean annual precipitation, varying in percent change of between -40% and +40%.

The second aspect of the LTVA's climate projection is Natural Climate Variability (NCV), which is the idea of having droughts of varying lengths coupled with sequences of wet years. The LTVA developed a tool called Weather Generator using instrumental records to generate precipitation and temperature time series simulation. Nine sequences of 50 years were used from the weather generator along with the historical sequence from 1961-2011 to evaluate the reliability of the Regional Water System.

The Natural Climate Variability was combined with the climate projections to generate the climate change scenarios. Mr. Dufour emphasized that specific climate projections cannot be relied on to know what the future will be. The water system must be built to be resilient to a wide range of outcomes.

Using data developed for a 1986 – 2005 baseline, an analysis shows that by 2040, the full range of projected changes in the mean annual temperatures can vary between +1°C and +5.5°C, and precipitation can be between -20%, which is very dry, and 35%, which is wetter than we have ever experienced.

In the upcountry region, the LTVA defines **median projections as +2°C warming and 0% change in mean annual precipitation**. Most projections and expert elicitations try to balance the wide range of uncertainly with a range between +1°C and +4°C for warming, and between -5% and +5% for precipitation.

With the sequences of precipitation and temperature for both current and plausible future climate, hydrologic simulation models of watersheds in the Sierra Nevada and the Bay Area can show how the river responds to the changes and how much inflows comes into the reservoirs.

The findings indicate that warming has a small effect on annual inflow volumes, but affects timing of spring runoff. By 2040, the **median projections, which is +2°C warming and 0% change in mean annual precipitation,** would result in a decrease of 8 TAF in the mean annual Water Available to the City (WAC) volume; a change that is not critically significant because our current long-term average of annual WAC is approximately 750 TAF. By 2070, there would be a reduction of 17 TAF.

However, a 5% decrease in mean annual precipitation causes a near doubling of the frequency of drought with a corresponding water deficit as severe as that experienced during the 1987-1992 drought, one of the worst on record.

At a baseline demand of 227mgd, and with current system and current instream flow requirements, the Regional Water System can sustain warming of +4C and -5% change in precipitation before failing to meet performance targets on delivery reliability. The system, however, is vulnerable to long droughts similar to 1987-1992, as well as short and very severe droughts like the 1976-77 drought.

Demand change is critical to the future performance of the Regional Water System. A 15% increase in demand (265mgd) will lead to failing to meet the rationing frequency targets in current climate. The rationing frequency targets would only be met if there is a favorable climate change that provides an increase in precipitation by 10%.

The TRVA's analysis of water quality focused on turbidity, which is important for Regional Water System's filtration avoidance, and the total organic carbon (TOC) level in the water. Findings indicate that raw water quality deterioration as a result of mean climate changes does not appear to be a major concern. However, further evaluation of the changes in rainfall intensity on a shorter time scale should be done for further verification.

Several analyses of instream flow requirements and water supply were done, particularly the State Water Resources Control Board's Bay-Delta Plan as adopted in 2018, which causes a significant increase in frequency of rationing. With a demand of 227 mgd, rationing occurs 1 out of 20 years on average. With the adopted Bay-Delta Plan, it becomes 1 out of 6 years on average. This is an equivalent increase in frequency of rationing from a severe climate change that decreases mean annual precipitation by 15%.

Infrastructure failure narratives were examined and focused on five likely events that could occur in the Regional Water System. Those likely events include:

- a 60-day outage in Hetch Hetchy reservoir due to filtration requirement at Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant,
- a 20% reduction in Hetch Hetchy storage capacity due to safety regulations or aging infrastructure,
- a shutdown of the San Joaquin pipeline for 1 year due to a major failure,

- a 60-day outage on critical facilities due to major damage from an earthquake on the Calaveras Fault,
- a 1-year shutdown of the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) due to fire across Crystal Springs reservoir.

The events were analyzed under multiple demands and multiple climate change scenarios. The findings show that failures related to importing water from upcountry are most critical, especially when they are compounded with a reduction in ability to treat local water and/or a low local emergency storage reserve preceding the event. Decreases in precipitation and increases in demand exacerbate the vulnerability of the Regional Water System to the system failures examined. The unplanned outage of HTWTP indicated less vulnerability to water supply under normal circumstances. A significant effect would be observed if there is a demand increase by 30% or a significant decrease in precipitation. The system could be vulnerable to other infrastructure failures or combination of failures that were not explored in the LTVA.

From a financial aspect, if additional supplies needed to be added to the Regional Water System to address climate change or instream flow requirements, demand would need to increase significantly to mitigate substantial increases in the price of water. For example, if annual capital expenditures increase from a baseline of $350M to $525M, demand would have to increase by 30% to maintain existing water rates, otherwise, rates would increase by 50%.

In summary, the main findings of the LTVA are that climate change is not the single most important factor, but will likely exacerbate the impacts of other potential risks to system reliability. The Regional Water System is most vulnerable to changes in demand and new instream flow requirements (e.g., the Bay-Delta Plan). With a baseline demand of 227mgd, the system can sustain a climate change scenario of up to +4°C warming and -5% change in precipitation before failing to meet reliability goals. However, reliability goals at that demand level can no longer be met with the implementation of the adopted Bay-Delta Plan. Similarly, a demand increase of 15% would result in failure to meet reliability goals under current climate.

Moving forward, the WRF has published the report on its website, and will coordinate a webinar in mid-January to present the findings to WRF members and the interested general public.

The SFPUC will evaluate alternative water supplies using the LTVA modeling tools, and will pursue improvements to its hydrologic simulation models. The SFPUC will also establish baseline indicators and monitoring systems to track vulnerability signals to identify tipping points before they occur.

In response to questions from members of the Committee, Mr. Dufour clarified that the LTVA's change projection analysis pertained specifically to the Regional Water System which includes the Peninsula, East Bay and upcountry. The details presented included the upcountry information, but the data between the regions do not vary significantly.

Snow was considered as precipitation and is included in the hydrology model that distinguishes data between rain for runoff and snow for accumulation of snowpack. A typical pattern of inflow into the Regional Water System's upcountry reservoirs is, in general, a big pulse in the Spring when the snow melts. The analysis shows that there would be more events of runoff, which will have an impact on the operation of the reservoirs which are currently sized and operated on the assumption that snowpack serves as a "first reservoir" which over the spring feeds upcountry reservoirs. Re-

operation of the system was not analyzed in the LTVA because it is considered an adaptation measure as opposed to a vulnerability, which the LTVA focused on.

Mr. Dufour added that, with the LTVA, the SFPUC now has a tool that can include environmental metrics, which will provide a better sense of the tradeoffs for increasing resiliency in the water system and supply.

The increase in demand was not specific to any cause, but was focused on identifying the demand level to which the system can no longer perform.

What was most surprising from the study was seeing how much wider the range of uncertainty of climate change was compared to what was anticipated. When the atmospheric and science experts were brought together to evaluate the projections, the idea was to reduce the uncertainties. But instead, the uncertainties increased even more. The climate models are both the best representation we have for change projections, as well as a fairly poor representation because there are a lot of processes that are not included. This is why scientists tend to say; "it could be worst". We need to be on a prudent path in planning for new supplies and demand, and evaluate the supplies based on a wide range of uncertainties.

Another interesting aspect is the ability to now be able to evaluate the tradeoffs between the effects of various drivers of change. Typically, the system is operated and optimized based on historical demand information. Now, the philosophy is to build a system that is robust to withstand uncertainties. While it may not be perfect, it will sustain operation to a wide range of scenarios.

The Regional Water System vulnerability findings from the LTVA are difficult to compare with the vulnerability of other systems in California. Mr. Dufour noted that a significant aspect of the Regional Water System's operation is gravity flow. This aspect offers various advantages including filtration avoidance, which provides significant cost savings.

The LTVA, in comparison to the 2012 analysis of the influence of Tuolumne River flows to climate change scenarios, took an approach that can be most successful for the Regional Water System. The 2012 study focused on a single aspect which was the changes in flow in the Tuolumne. When only one single aspect of change is brought to decision makers as opposed to a wide variety of plausible changes, decisions are limited to that singular aspect instead of having broader data to make informed decisions. By considering all uncertainties in the analysis, operation becomes transparent instead of influenced. Secondly, tracking and monitoring the various changes is important. Lastly, the findings of the LTVA will change several years from now, and the assessment will need to be re-visited.

Public comments were provided by John Weed, Peter Drekmeier, and Dave Warner

6. Action Calendar:

A. Mid-Year 2021-22 Work Plan, Budget and General Reserve Review: Acting CEO/General Manager Tom Francis reported that the Mid-year review of the FY 2021-22 work plan and budget identified the need for four work plan changes to address the increasing drought conditions.

The scoping for an update to the Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy (Strategy) will be delayed to FY 2022-23, as will the scoping for an update to the Water Conservation Data Base (WCDB). The delays of these two efforts would

allow for the allocation of critical resources to drought support efforts, and the development of a new Tier 2 plan.

Mr. Francis noted the importance of the Strategy and the WCDB. Particularly, the WCDB is a data bank of member agencies' water use by source, water use by class, conservation efforts, and water use reduction. The scoping for the update will be included in the FY 2022-23 workplan sequenced with the implementation of the update.

There are two proposed scope additions to the workplan, which includes an increased level of staff-led drought support provided to member agencies and their customers. Higher than anticipated efforts in this area due to increasing drought conditions have had and are expected to have an impact on staff resources.

Facilitating member agencies' adoption of a WSA amendment related to the transfer of minimum purchase obligations will also be added to the current work plan. This effort was expected to be completed in FY 2020-21, however, there were extended negotiations between Mountain View and East Palo Alto on a companion amendment that needed to be a part of this WSA amendment package, stretching this work into FY 2021-22. All negotiations have been successfully completed, and adoption of the WSA amendment by the governing bodies of each 26 member agencies will need to be facilitated by BAWSCA during the remainder of this current fiscal year.

Mr. Francis presented the status of efforts under each of the nine categories of the work plan. He reported that the SFPUC's implementation of its Asset Management Program in FY 2021-22 has been delayed due to the current drought, and therefore BAWSCA's efforts to review and monitor SFPUC's progress is delayed. The SFPUC anticipates work to resume in FY 2022-23.

All other work efforts in the work plan are on track. Mr. Francis was pleased to note, as presented at the November Board meeting, the completion of BAWSCA's efforts to refund a portion of BAWSCA's bonds, saving member agencies approximately $24 M.

Mr. Francis reported that there are no recommended changes to the General Reserve. The current General Reserve balance is $758,794 which reflects the $281,676 transfer to BAWSCA's FY 2021-22 Operating Budget that was approved by the BAWSCA Board in May, and a deposit of $43,727 of FY 2020-21 unspent funds.

While BAWSCA's operating expenses in FY 2020-21 were below its final budget, unspent funds from FY 2020-21 were $200,000 less than the anticipated amount included in the funding plans for FY 2021-22. This puts the level of the General Reserve balance at 16% of the approved operating budget, which is outside of the General Reserve Guideline for budgetary purposes of 20% - 35% of the annual operating expenses.

The CEO/General Manager will closely monitor agency spending and potential risk areas. The Chair and the Board will be updated on a regular basis, and further

discussions on the General Reserve can be expected as BAWSCA prepares the FY 2022-23 Work Plan, Budget and Funding plan.

Under the work plan category of Fair Price, Director Jordan requested for staff to look into making the bond surcharges predictable on a per unit basis.

Director Cormack expressed her support for increasing the level of staff-led drought assistance to member agencies and their customers. She suggested that when the recommendation is brought to the Board in January, it is important to note that when the FY 2021-22 budget was adopted in May, it was known that the General Reserve balance could potentially be outside the guidelines.

Director Pierce was pleased to see the work plan modifications to shift resources over to the Tier 2 Plan efforts. She expressed her disagreement with the sentiment for the recent extension of the current plan methodology as "kicking the can" or that delays have been or will be caused by BAWSCA staff. The Tier 2 effort involves an enormous amount of work with the agencies to understand what the State's new water-use efficiency guidelines are, what its impact to the agencies will be, and what kind of allocations the 26 agencies can all agree on; all while dealing with the current drought situation. The challenge will require Board members to support BAWSCA's effort at a policy level to secure water supply for the entire BAWSCA region, and supporting the Water Management Representatives who will address the technical work and analysis on behalf of their agencies.

Director Chambers supports the proposed changes to the work plan, but did express his reluctance with the postponement of the WCDB efforts. Data is critical to developing long term strategies and an update to the WCDB is necessary. However, given the efforts that need to be elevated sooner than later, he appreciates the staff's analysis and proposed modifications.

Director Wood thanked the staff for their continued efforts and recognized the remarkable results that BAWSCA achieves regardless of the differences in opinions.

Public comments were provided by Paul Sethy.

Director Wood made a motion, seconded by Director Chambers, that the Committee recommend Board approval of the modifications to Work Plan items 2b, 3a, 4f and 7c for a revised FY 2021-22 Work Plan.

The motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

B. Professional Services Contract with Woodard & Curran, Inc. to Provide Technical Assistance as BAWSCA Facilitates a Comprehensive Update to the Tier 2 Drought Response Implementation Plan (Tier 2 Plan): Mr. Francis reported that BAWSCA released a Request For Proposals (RFP) in October to eight firms with experience in developing drought supply allocation plans. One proposal was received from Woodard & Curran (W&C) teamed with Hazen & Sawyer (H&S) as a subconsultant.

BAWSCA contacted the non-responding firms and learned that some did not submit a proposal due to their current workload constraints while some believed other firms were more uniquely qualified for the scope of work.

A review panel comprised of BAWSCA Staff, Cal Water staff, and San Diego County Water Authority staff reviewed the proposal. The panel agreed that W&C's proposed scope coupled with the knowledge and expertise of their team was deemed highly acceptable.

In response to BAWSCA's request, W&C modified their scope so that the work will be divided into two phases, with Phase 1 to begin in FY 2021-22, and Phase 2 to begin in FY 2022-23. Additionally, W&C's scope was adjusted to include optional tasks that proposed the use of BAWSCA's existing Regional Reliability Hydraulic Model for data outputs that can be incorporated into W&C's allocation model.

BAWSCA's approved FY 2021-22 budget includes $75,000 to fund anticipated efforts to update the Tier 2 Plan. W&C's proposed cost for Phase 1 is $23,000 higher than BAWSCA's allocated budget. With its review of the proposed scope, BAWSCA believes the cost of $98,000 is appropriate for the level of work in Phase 1. As previously presented under the Mid-Year Budget review, two work efforts have been delayed to re-allocate funding resources for the Phase 1 efforts.

The cost of both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 efforts were originally estimated by W&C at approximately $169,000. Once Phase 1 is underway, and with a better understanding of the number of meetings and level of engagement needed with the Water Management Representatives, BAWSCA will re-evaluate the scope of work needed to complete Phase 2 of the Tier 2 update. This information will help develop the FY 2022-23 work plan and budget requirements. BAWSCA will amend the agreement with W&C accordingly following the Board's approval of the FY 2022-23 work plan and operating budget.

The project will kick off following the Board's approval of the contract with W&C at its meeting in January. Mr. Francis presented the project schedule, which included background research and data review in February, establishment of policy objectives in March through April, and development of a Draft Tier 2 plan options in May through June. Regular updates will be provided to the Board accordingly. While the action to adopt the Tier 2 Plan lies on the governing body of each member agency, Board members can emphasize the need for their respective agencies and staff to engage in this effort to move the process forward.

The action before the BPC is to recommend the Board to authorize the CEO/General Manager to negotiate and execute a contract between BAWSCA and W&C, subject to legal counsel's review, for an amount not to exceed $98,000 to provide technical services toward the Tier 2 Plan Update.

Director Cormack appreciated the efforts to investigate the reason behind other firm's choice to not submit a proposal. She was also pleased that there are 3 levels of reliability scenarios that can be prepared given the uncertainties of drought. She asked what other data W&C would need that BAWSCA has not already provided, and whether the BPC and the Board would have a role in establishing the objectives and principles for the Tier 2 Plan. She commented that as the effort pursue an agreement among all 26 member agencies, it would be helpful to get an agreement in advance at the Board level in addition to the WMR level.

Mr. Francis stated that information for such matters as health and safety water supply requirements from the agencies' perspectives are additional and critical data for W&C. He stated that the Committee and Board will be informed on the process of establishing the objectives and principles and will be engaged for input accordingly.

In response to Director Hardy, Mr. Francis explained that Tier 1 is the allocation of water supply between the Regional Water System's retail customers and wholesale customers. Tier 2 is the allocation of water supply among the wholesale customers.

Director Larsson stated that the Board's responsibility is strictly policy, ensuring that the process runs smoothly with the right timing, staffing resources, and funding. The people who negotiate the Tier 2 Plan are the agency appointed WMRs and the body that approves it are the governing bodies of each agency. He added that the more additional layers for review, the slower the process can be. Each Board Member has the ability to go back to the appointing agency and impress upon the executive management and governing body the importance of this negotiation, and of having a representative at the BAWSCA water management representatives meetings who has the authority and knowledge to negotiate on behalf of their appointing agencies, as well as the understanding of what will be accepted by the governing bodies. This kind of advocacy for this effort can ensure that the process moves forward.

Public comments were provided by Carol Steinfeld.

There were no further questions or comments from Committee members or members of the public.

Director Pierce made a motion, seconded by Director Hardy, that the Board authorize the CEO/General Manager to negotiate and execute a contract between BAWSCA and Woodard & Curran, subject to legal counsel's review, for an amount not to exceed $98,000 to provide technical services toward the Tier 2 Plan Update.

The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

8. CEO Reports:

A. Water Supply Conditions: Mr. Francis presented the BAWSCA region's potable water use data from January to October 2021. The data includes all water sources. He was pleased to report that water use in October 2021 was 24% less than in 2013, and was at the same level as it was in 2015, during the previous drought.

B. Bay Delta Plan/FERC Update: BAWSCA's efforts continue with its support of voluntary agreements (VA). While VA discussions are moving slowly, and the status is somewhat uncertain, the State agency Secretaries made it clear that they maintain hope that a multi-party agreement with San Francisco and others are still possible. BAWSCA is urging the State, SFPUC and Districts for "bold creative leadership" to resolve this challenge with renewed negotiations on a voluntary agreement for the Tuolumne River. BAWSCA remains engaged on multiple fronts, including existing legal actions, pressing for negotiations on a voluntary agreement, supporting the TRVA despite the State Board's unclear receptivity, monitoring SFPUC's Alternative

Water Supply Program, and working to identify other avenues for legislative support to protect the water customers in the BAWSCA region. BAWSCA will continue to collaborate with legislative and other allies.

C. Internship Program: Water Resources Engineer, Negin Ashoori, provided an update on BAWSCA's internship program. In October 2021, BAWSCA signed a contract with Eastside College Preparatory School (Eastside Prep) to support the implementation of BAWSCA's internship program. The goal of the program is to provide valuable work experience and skills as interns to alumni from Eastside Prep in order to provide an opportunity for future interest and success in the public water agency field of work. For this first year, the interns will be working with BAWCA's Water Resources team to support water resources and conservation efforts.

Eastside Prep is a private 6-year middle and high school in East Palo Alto. The school is committed to providing opportunities to students who are historically under-represented in higher education. In 2020-21 school year, 99% of Eastside Prep's student community were first generation college-bound students, and over 90% of the students' families are from the extremely low- or low-income category for San Mateo County. To date, 99% of the students have been accepted to 4-year colleges and universities.

A unique aspect of Eastside prep is their support for their graduates as they transition from high school to college and through the launch of their careers. They offer Alumni Services and Career Pathways Programs for college success and career development.

BAWSCA will be working with Eastside Prep in the coming months to identify potential candidates for BAWSCA's internship program which will begin in the summer of 2022.

In response to Director Cormack, Ms. Ashoori stated that BAWSCA anticipates hiring one college-level intern.

D. Review of FY 2022-23 Work Plan and Operating Budget Preparation Process: Mr. Francis reported that BAWSCA's budget development process has begun with the review of long-term critical and major challenges. This long-term view identifies the critical results that need to be achieved and help develop a timeline, which forms the basis for the work plan and results to be achieved in FY 2022-23. A Budget Planning Session will be on the January Board agenda where the long-term issues and major challenges will be presented. Input from the Board will help develop a draft work plan which will be presented to the BPC in February 2022 for further input. A draft work plan and budget will be presented to the Board in March to help develop a proposed work plan and operating budget that the Board will consider in May.

Director Hardy encouraged BAWSCA's pro-active engagement in the evaluation of purified water projects with SFPUC and the Cities of San Jose and Santa Clara.

Public comments were provided by Dave Warner and Peter Drekmeier.

9. Closed Session: The Committee adjourned to Closed Session at 3:57pm.

Prior to adjourning, Legal Counsel asked for a vote to extend the meeting.

Director Wood made a motion, seconded by Director Pierce, that the committee extend the meeting to 4:30pm.

The motion passed by roll call vote.

There were no comments from members of the public prior to adjournment to Closed Session.

10. **Reconvene to Open Session:** The Committee reconvened from Open Session at 4:17pm. Ms. Schutte reported that no action was taken during Closed Session.

11. **Comments by Committee Members:** Director Wood wished everyone a Happy Holidays.

12. **Adjournment**: The meeting was adjourned at 4:18 pm. The next meeting is February 9, 2022 with the location and format to be announced.

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 Meeting
Attendance Roster

Agency	Director	Dec. 8, 2021	Oct. 13, 2021	Sept. 7, 2021	Aug. 11, 2021	Jun. 9, 2021	Apr. 14, 2021	Feb. 10 2021	Dec. 9 2020
Stanford	Zigterman, Tom	✓	✓	✓	Meeting Cancelled	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daly City	Manalo, Juslyn						✓	✓	n/a
Westborough	Chambers, Tom	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Palo Alto	Cormack, Alison	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Santa Clara	Hardy, Karen	✓		✓		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Purissima	Jordan, Steve	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Sunnyvale	Larsson, Gustav	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Hayward	Mendall, Al	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Redwood City	Pierce, Barbara	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Brisbane	Wood, Sepi	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

✓: present

☎ : Teleconference

December 8, 2021 Meeting Attendance (*Via Zoom pursuant to provisions of Gov. Code Section 54953(e))*

BAWSCA Staff:

Tom Francis	Acting CEO/General Manager
Danielle McPherson	Sr. Water Resources Specialist
Negin Ashoori	Sr. Water Resources Engineer
Kyle Ramey	Water Resources Specialist
Christina Tang	Finance Manager
Lourdes Enriquez	Assistant to the CEO/General Manager
Deborah Grimes	Office Manager
Allison Schutte	Legal Counsel, Hanson Bridgett, LLP
Nathan Metcalf	Legal Counsel, Hanson Bridgett, LLP

Public Attendees:

Leonard Ash	ACWD
Paul Sethy	ACWD
John Weed	ACWD
Lisa Bilir	Palo Alto
Alison Kastama	SFPUC
Steve Ritchie	SFPUC
Julia Nussbaum	Stanford
Carol Steinfeld	Self
Gordon Thrupp	Self
Dave Warner	Self
Peter Drekmeier	Tuolumne River Trust