

BAY AREA WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION AGENCY
BOARD POLICY COMMITTEE
October 8, 2025 – 1:30 p.m.

MINUTES

1. **Call to Order:** Committee Chair, Karen Hardy, called the meeting to order at 1:32pm. CEO/General Manager Tom Smegal called the roll. Six members (6) of the Committee were present at roll call. Two members arrived after roll-call. A list of Committee members who were present (8) and other attendees is attached.

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

2. **Comments by Committee Chair:** Director Hardy thanked the members of the Committee for their service. The Board Policy Committee was formed to carry the functions of advising the General Manager and making recommendations to the Board on matters of policy. Its composition fully reflects that of the board, therefore the Committee's dialogue and deliberations facilitate discussions and inform decisions by BAWSCA's Board of 26 members.

Closed Session will be removed from the agenda as there are no new information that requires it.

Committee members were reminded to speak into the mics to ensure sound quality on the recording and livestream.

3. **Consent Calendar:**

Director Vella made a motion, seconded by Director Zigterman, that the Committee approve the Minutes of the June 11, 2025 Board Policy Committee meeting.

The motion passed unanimously by acclamation.

There were no comments from members of the committee or members of the public.

4. **Public Comments:** There were no comments from members of the public.

5. **Action Calendar:**

- A. **Adoption of Resolution #2025-02 – Approving the Extension of the 2021 Amended and Restated Tier 2 Drought Response Implementation Plan:** Senior Water Resources Specialist, Danielle McPherson, presented the item to the Committee.

Ms. McPherson reiterated that system wide water supply shortages of 20% or less in the Regional Water System (RWS) due to drought are governed by two plans; Tier 1 Plan and Tier 2 Plan. The Tier 1 Plan is the method of allocating water from the RWS between San Francisco's retail customers and the wholesale customers collectively. The Tier 2 Plan is the method for allocating RWS water supply among the wholesale customers. The Water Supply Agreement (WSA) provides that the SFPUC will honor

water supply allocations, set forth in the Tier 2 Plan, among the wholesale customers provided by BAWSCA or unanimously agreed to by the wholesale customers.

The wholesale customers negotiated an update to the Tier 2 Plan between January 2022 and June 2024, which included an amendment to the WSA. The updated Tier 2 Plan goes into affect once it is unanimously adopted by all twenty-six wholesale customers. Currently, twenty-five wholesale customers have adopted the new Tier 2 Plan and WSA Amendment.

The existing Tier 2 Plan expires on December 31, 2025. While BAWSCA believes that there will be unanimous approval by the wholesale customers before the expiration date, BAWSCA staff recommends that the Board extend the existing Tier 2 Plan through December 31, 2026 to ensure a plan is in place. The Committee is asked to make a recommendation to the Board to adopt Resolution #2025-02 extending the term of the 2021 Amended and Restated Tier 2 Plan through December 31, 2026, or until all Wholesale Customers' governing bodies adopt the updated Tier 2 Plan.

In response to Director Hardy's question about the provisions of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Plans' implementation processes, Ms. McPherson explained that Tier 1 and Tier 2 are implemented at the same time when there is a systemwide shortage of 20% or less. The Tier 1 and Tier 2 Plans have only been implemented once during the 2021-2023 drought period.

Director Zigterman asked why the extension is for 12 months, and whether there is an option for a shorter period of time.

In addition to following past practice of extending for 12-months with a clause that states that the updated Tier 2 Plan will supersede the existing plan when unanimously adopted, Mr. Smegal explained that he prefers not to set a specific timeline should unanimous adoption is not achieved before December 31st.

Director Ragsdale expressed her gratitude to the BAWSCA team's efforts and diligence with the member agencies during the negotiation process.

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

Director Ragsdale made a motion, seconded by Director Pierce, that the Committee recommend that the Board adopt Resolution #2025-02 extending the term of the 2021 Amended and Restated Tier 2 Plan through December 31, 2026, or until all Wholesale Customers' governing bodies adopt an updated Tier 2 Plan.

The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

- B. Annual Review and Consideration of BAWSCA's Statement of Investment Policy:
Finance Manager, Christina Tang presented the item to the Committee.

BAWSCA's Investment Policy requires the Board's annual review of the Statement of Investment Policy (Policy). The Policy's primary objectives are Safety, Liquidity, and Yield, in that particular order.

The Policy was last reviewed in November 2024, and no changes were made.

Ms. Tang noted that unlike most agencies whose investment policies only govern their general agency funds and not their bond funds, BAWSCA's investment policy applies to all funds and investment activities under the direction of the agency.

Based on the current review, BAWSCA's current permitted investment instruments reflect the agency's circumstances and primary investment objectives. BAWSCA's agency funds are currently invested in LAIF, and bond funds are invested in accordance with the Bond Indenture and the agency's Investment Policy. Legal Counsel has confirmed that the language in BAWSCA's Statement of Investment Policy reflects the language consistent with the current State law, therefore, no changes to the policy are recommended.

Ms. Tang provided an overview of BAWSCA's investment strategy for the stabilization fund. Among all the funds deposited at Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company (Trustee), there is a bucket of funds referred to as Stabilization Fund. The Stabilization fund serves as a reserve for debt service payments should there be a shortfall in the surcharge collection from member agencies. While the investment strategy of the Stabilization Fund is not part of BAWSCA's Investment Policy, BAWSCA evaluates it every year along with the review of the Policy.

Ms. Tang was pleased to report that BAWSCA's long-term portfolio strategy is performing well. It continues to provide important yield curve diversification against both market price and reinvestment rate risks. As of October 1st, the total funds held by the Trustee are \$18.4M, with \$5.7M bond surcharges invested in money market fund, and \$12.7M stabilization fund invested in US Treasury Securities. Based on the recent evaluation, the current 0-5 year laddered maturity investment strategy continues to be appropriate for BAWSCA.

Ms. Tang further explained the current investment portfolio maturity distribution for the Stabilization Fund as of October 1, 2025. The funds are programmed to have approximately 10% invested in 6-month intervals to coincide with BAWSCA's debt service payments scheduled for the next 5 years. As the rate falls, funds are invested in the securities in a declining rate environment, however, the remaining portfolio that were previously purchased has higher locked-in rates available. As the rates increase, maturing proceeds will be reinvested programmatically into the higher interest rate environment. That is the benefit of having the current laddered maturity structure in place.

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

Director Schnieder made a motion, seconded by Director Vella, that the Committee recommend Board re-affirmation of the current Statement of Investment Policy.

The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

6. Report and Discussion:

- A. BAWSCA's Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy 2050 – Affordability Assessment: Sr. Water Resources Engineer, Negin Ashoori, presented this item.

BAWSCA recognizes the importance of affordability as planning scenarios and decisions are considered for the development of Strategy 2050.

Dr. Ashoori stated that the goals for the informational report are to:

1. Share the findings from the analysis done on the affordability of water for typical and low-income customers in the region. In the analysis, “affordability” is defined as the concept that water bills should not be a burden on households, allowing them to meet other basic needs such as food, housing and healthcare;
2. Provide context on water affordability to inform decisions for developing Strategy 2050, particularly as projects and actions are considered;
3. Seek input from the Committee on what questions members have about the analysis and methodology, how does the performed analysis compare with committee members’ understanding of water affordability conditions in their service area, and what changes, if any, would members suggest for the memo and presentation to the full Board in November.

Purpose:

The affordability analysis was done because one of the key objectives of Strategy 2050 is to support availability of affordable water supplies and demand management strategies to all customers within the BAWSCA region.

Goal:

The goal of the analysis was to establish a broad understanding of water affordability for both the average and underserved BAWSCA member agency single family residential households, and to inform Strategy 2050 decisions on both balancing reliability investments with affordability needs.

Method:

To understand what “affordability” looks like in the BAWSCA region, four key questions were used in the affordability analysis:

1. How affordable is average water use for the typical household in the BAWSCA region?
2. How affordable is basic water service for low-income households?
“Basic” is defined as minimal expense for daily water use of 55 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). The water cost is calculated per household size and per an agency’s water rate.

3. How have water costs changed relative to income growth and other essential household expenses over the past decade?
4. What is the extent of water affordability challenges in the BAWSCA region?
Information data was gathered through a survey distributed to member agencies.

BAWSCA calculated an affordability indicator, which represents the percentage of household income spent on a water bill. As do most affordability assessments, BAWSCA looked at the average single-family household water bill and the median household income (MHI) to define a “typical” customer. BAWSCA went further to look at a second scenario that best represents a low-income customer by looking at a basic-needs water bill (basic is defined as 55 gpcd), and the lowest quintile income (LQI), in the 20th percentile, in a single-family household. Water cost was calculated per household size and per agency’s water rate.

The affordability indicator is then compared to an affordability threshold, which is a target percentage of income for a customer water bill. BAWSCA’s analysis used the State Water Board Affordability thresholds as follows:

Affordability Concern	Affordability Threshold (% of income spent on water bill)
Affordable	<1.5%
Potentially Unaffordable	1.5% - 2.5%
Likely Unaffordable	>2.5%

Source: SWRCB 2023 Drinking Water Needs Assessment

Dr. Ashoori walked through the methodology to calculate the affordability indicators for both the typical and low-income households in the BAWSCA region. BAWSCA looked at each individual census block group with consideration of the maximum household income and the minimum household income. This was done for each census block, each of which had different populations, number of people in the households, and varying 20th percentile. To ensure the analysis gathered the most granular data available for the BAWSCA region, the calculation was done 1,941 times to cover all the census blocks within the BAWSCA service area. The results were aggregated for the BAWSCA region to define affordability in the service area.

Results show that the average water bill is **likely unaffordable** for 1% of typical income households, which means that for 1% of median households, an average water bill is more than 2.5% of their household income. The average water bill is **potentially unaffordable** for 3.4% of typical income households, or 3.4% of median households spend equal to or more than 1.5% of their income on the average water bill.

For low-income households at the lowest quintile income, in the 20th percentile, the basic-needs water bill is **likely unaffordable** for 8.7% of low-income households, which means that about 8.7% of the lowest quintile households use more than 2.5%

of their household income to pay their water bill. Lastly, the basic-needs water bill is **potentially unaffordable** for 25.7% of low-income households, or 25.7% of low-income households use more than 1.5% of their income to pay their water bill.

Results from the analysis show a baseline knowledge of what affordability looks like in the BAWSCA region. It provides information as BAWSCA looks at the various projects and actions that may come out of Strategy 2050 including the potential cost impacts projects may have on both the typical and low-income households in the BAWSCA region.

In looking at how water costs have changed in comparison to other essential household expenses over the past decade, the objective was to assess whether water remains affordable relative to median household income and other essential expenditures such as electricity, natural gas, food, healthcare, housing and transportation. Data were obtained from several sources including BAWSCA's annual survey for water rate and water use, Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for trends in household expenses such as food, housing, transportation and healthcare, Pacific Gas and Electric Company to capture energy costs, and the Federal Reserve Economic Data for the median household income in San Mateo, Santa Clara and Alameda counties.

With the data, average monthly household spending patterns in the Bay Area in FY 2013-14 were compared with that of FY 2023-24. The overall result of the analysis illustrates that, in a broader context of spending, water remains one of the most affordable essential services for the average household in the BAWSCA region, at about 1% of the average household budget in both fiscal years.

In comparing the average water bill with water rates to see how they have changed over time in the BAWSCA region, results show that while water rates have increased by about 72% since FY 2013-14, the average household water bill has only increased by about 35%. The results indicate how households are using less water because even though the price per unit of water has increased, customers have been able to offset the price increase through water use efficiency.

Finally, BAWSCA surveyed the member agencies to understand their current affordability-related programs and practices in their service area. Survey responses show that many agencies offer customer assistance that focus on bill management as opposed to direct rate reduction. The most common affordability programs include payment plans and arrearage forgiveness for 29% of the agencies, and flexible payment options such as extending due dates for 26% of the agencies.

A consistent theme received from the agencies is that Proposition 218 is the most significant challenge agencies face in implementing and administering affordability programs due to its limitations on how rates can be structured. The limitations make it difficult for agencies to design affordability programs that provide direct rate relief.

Takeaways:

- Water bills generally appear to be broadly affordable for the typical single-family water customers and for most low-income customers across the BAWSCA region.
- BAWSCA will bear in mind the households that pay over 2.5% of their income for water as it moves forward with Strategy 2050 and the programs being considered.
- Overall, income has risen at a faster rate than water costs in the region, and water bill increases are slower than water rate increases due to increased customer water use efficiencies.

Next steps:

Two key tasks include evaluating the impacts of potential Strategy 2050 investments on affordability and highlighting approaches that other water agencies have used to support water affordability.

Dr. Ashoori opened the floor for committee feedback, particularly on how the analysis compare with committee members' understanding of water affordability conditions in their home agencies, and what suggestions they have for how the findings should be presented to the full Board in November.

Discussions:

Feedback from members of the Committee was received by going around the room.

Director Schneider noted that averaging can be vague given that member agencies have various ranges of socio-economics. In addition to unconsolidated data, she would be interested in seeing data on water bills for the household income levels living in single-family townhomes and apartments that have very little or no yards. She noted additional factors worthy of consideration are the senior and disabled population who truly have a forever fixed income in addition to looking at low-income that pertains to those experiencing hardship; fire risk components; and cost impacts to cities due to blight in certain socio-economic areas.

Director Duncan asked what the goal is for affordability in the region, and in terms of the increasing gap between water rates and water bills due to declining use, he was curious if there is explanation to shifting more of that water price to the higher users.

Director Chambers pointed out that if the median household income is taken from each of the 1900 census block, and the data averaging is done within each census block, then the averaging should be representative. Secondly, cities and water districts have fixed costs to operate their respective systems. Rate increases are relative to revenue needed to support infrastructure maintenance and improvements. A way to decrease rates might be to postpone local capital improvement projects and let population growth increase revenue. And on a regional basis, member agencies can affect SFPUC water rates by postponing alternative water supply

projects, but maintaining the SFPUC's contractual obligation to provide 184mgd to the wholesale customers.

Director Vella pointed out that while water bills remain at 1% of household expenses in FY 2013-14 and FY 2023-24, it has almost doubled from approximately \$70/month in FY 2013-14 to \$120/month in FY 2023-24 given the increase in median monthly household income from \$7,084 to \$11,800 within the same time-period.

While he is pleased with the efforts of the study and with the information it provides, he questions if the goal of the analysis is to solve the issue of affordability for every single household and every single category. Should BAWSCA delve into the income and expense practices of water customers while knowing that people are willing to spend money on bottled water over drinking water from the tap that they already pay for? Should the study go into the intricacies of human behavior? How much should member agencies push water customers towards water use efficiency and still generate the revenue needed to pay for the fixed costs of maintaining the system? The infrastructure needs to exist, it will age, and upgrades will be necessary. At some point, we need water use to generate the revenue required to maintain a system that is reliable.

Director Ragsdale appreciated the report as affordability is an important topic on everyone's minds. She was interested if a survey of local Community-Based Organizations that provide payment assistance to qualifying people could be done to find other creative ways that can be considered to assist households in the lowest quintile without impacting fellow water bill payers.

Something to consider when the analysis is presented to the Board would be to differentiate between passive income, fixed income and current income. There can be someone who is retired with adequate savings versus someone who is retired with no savings. Would there be a way to account for those differences?

Director Zigterman appreciates the study because he sees the efforts as social justice. It is a sensitive and difficult topic, and BAWSCA would be remiss if these issues are not discussed. He understands how the basis can be questioned, but he believes that the important role BAWSCA has in this effort is to facilitate collective thinking among the member agencies to develop a policy that is agreed upon and provides methods of making water affordable for all customers. Because each agency will have their own unique challenges and their own appropriate practices, BAWSCA will not be able to prescribe specific steps, but the point is qualitative.

It would be helpful to have data on the percent of water use that accounts for the water used by households that fall in the unaffordable category. The percentage can provide water managers data to offset water use in that category with water savings achieved by reducing water leaks or outdoor water use by customers that fall in the affordable category.

He believes that instead of fine tuning the data, efforts moving forward should focus on exploring ways around practices and policies to develop guidelines that achieve

unanimity among the agencies that making water affordable for all customers is the right thing to do.

Director Pierce stated that affordability is a tricky concept for the BAWSCA Region, and noted that while water can be made more affordable, the usage may not change because other household expenses are unaffordable. She would like the results of the analysis be used to inform Board decisions on Strategy 2050 projects and actions that give the biggest bang for the buck, provide the most impact for the water users, and resolve water supply issues to set the BAWSCA region for success. Finding ways to address unaffordability can perhaps be by other means. She noted caution on setting expectations, and re-iterated that BAWSCA's mission is to ensure reliable high-quality water at a fair price. She would support making investments to ensure there is water when and where it's needed. She liked Director Zigterman's idea of exploring ways to establish agreed upon methodologies for maintaining affordability by offsetting water use with potential savings.

Legal Counsel, Allison Schutte, noted that there was more discussion on various options to address unaffordability during the analysis, and explained that Prop 218, a voter initiative, makes it challenging for many jurisdictions to do the kinds of things that, perhaps, Cal Water can do as a public utility. There are limitations and risks in taking on different kinds of programs, and BAWSCA cannot be in a position to make recommendations. However, there are discussions among the Water Management Representatives about options.

Ms. Schutte further explained that while there are some elements of prop 218 that can be adjusted through legislation, the fundamentals can only be changed by another voter initiative. There are elected officials that are unhappy with the tools available under the law which may spur some changes in the future, but for now, the easiest subsidization schemes would be risky and scrutinized by certain rate payer advocates in the community.

Additional comments were provided by members of the Committee.

For clarification, Director Chambers noted that with the assumption of 55 gpcd minimum usage to calculate water bills across the region, for his agency, which has high rates and an average water use of 40 gpcd, the calculation would increase his agency's water bills by 20%

Dr. Ashoori explained that for the 9 agencies with water use below the 55 gpcd, the actual water usage data was used in the analysis.

Director Zigterman expanded on his earlier comment, and suggested the concept of setting a goal of not allowing unaffordability to increase, or reducing unaffordability by "x" amount by 2050. With that goal, look at ways to achieve it. For example, the cost of preserving system reliability by cities and districts in the peninsula is a big part of the water rates due to the aging system. In balancing the renewal to preserve reliability of the water system, think about pacing the renewal costs in ways that consider and are sensitive to the affordability consequence. Projects that reduce water waste could be an impactful way of increasing affordability. Additionally, in

looking at alternative water supply projects, avoid or postpone the most expensive ones in ways to prevent the fast pace increase of water rates and help preserve affordability. These kinds of approach make sense for BAWSCA to consider as a general form of policy method for the member agencies.

Director Ragsdale added that Water Management Representatives can share their agencies' best management practices and coordinate efforts that can lead to finding opportunities and ideas to maintain affordability.

Director Hardy appreciated committee members' comments and noted the importance of being thoughtful and aware of actions and decisions that can lead to unintended consequences. Infrastructure maintenance is a basic necessity because the water and sewer system is what supports today's modern living. She noted that water and sewer outage is an emergency, and while increasing rates are a concern, supply is of greater concern because without supply, rates would not matter.

While expensive, alternative water supply is important, particularly efforts with purification of reclaimed water that provides cleaner water than water from underground aquifers as it is. It supports water reliability that is less expensive than converting Bay water to potable water (desalination).

In looking at the pie chart for the 10-year trend on household expenses, she noted that the category of "other" increased by 11% while housing, food, healthcare and transportation decreased. She suspects that it includes cell phones which are expensive initially as well as it is monthly. But it is an absolute necessity in all population including the low-income category to function, stay connected, and apply for jobs.

With Prop 218, Santa Clara's power company put together a program, that is separate from the rate-payers, called "Help your Neighbor" which assists residents with utility bills. Because it is not tied with the rate-payers, it is not subject to Prop 218 and allows people and organizations to make donations to help residents in the lowest quintile.

In support of Director Zigterman's comments on pacing alternative water supply projects to preserve affordability, and Director Hardy's comments on water purification, Director Schneider suggested prioritization of projects to "short", "medium" and "long-term".

Director Chambers added, that to Director Zigterman's point of setting a goal for affordability, it needs to be set up by each agency because each agency has different capital improvement programs and various fixed costs. He asked if data by agency can be shared with the Board for better understanding.

Director Duncan asked if BAWSCA's analysis should factor in waste-water rates since the EPA's affordability included combined waste water and water rates.

Dr. Ashoori stated that the next steps to the analysis will look at waste water rates for representative agencies, which will have a different threshold percentage.

In response to some of the comments received from members of the Committee, Dr. Ashoori noted that BAWSCA and EKI wanted to include granular data in the analysis including multi-family, but that information from the census data is not available. With regards to the “other” category in the monthly household expenses comparison, the category includes expenses outside of the analysis including cell phones, childcare, entertainment, etc.

Director Schneider asked if a model can be developed that compares water usage from a typical 2-bdrm apartment to a 2-bdrm single-family, to calculate the percentage of water use for landscape. She highlighted that multiple family dwellings are different than single family dwellings.

CEO Smegal pointed out that results of the analysis serves as an indicator to help identify trends in the service area. It is one data point that can be referenced to inform the evaluation of projects and actions being considered for Strategy 2050. With legal counsel, BAWSCA will look at agencies’ BMPs and efforts that have worked well under Prop 218.

7. CEO Reports:

- A. New Tier 2 Plan and WSA Amendment Adoption Process: Mr. Smegal was pleased to report that 25 of 26 member agencies’ governing bodies have adopted the New Tier 2 Plan and WSA Amendment, representing 89% of the water supply purchases. BAWSCA will continue to be available to assist in the process of the final agency adoption.
- B. Water Supply Conditions: Mr. Smegal highlighted that there was measurable precipitation in both the Bay Area 7-station and Upcountry 6-station which puts a good start to the new water year. Based on statistics, he continued to caution against the expectations for a 4th year of a very unique three average-to-above-average wet years in a row. But a 4th year, if possible, is welcome. Regional water system deliveries are consistent with past years’.
- C. Bay Delta Plan and FERC Update: On September 19, 2025, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) released its Draft Scientific Basis Reort for the Tuolumne River. As stated in a statement released on September 26th, BAWSCA is pleased that the State Board has taken this step to advance the consideration of the Healthy Rivers and Landscape Plan for the Tuolumne River.

The report is a dense technical document that is over 500 pages with appendices and with not much conclusory statements. BAWSCA is currently evaluating the contents of the document, and will likely provide written or verbal comments at the workshop on November 5th, or by the comment deadline of November 7th.

On September 16, 2025 the State Board rescinded its draft Staff Report/Substitute Environmental Document for Phase 2 of the Bay Delta Plan which involves the Sacramento and the Bay Delta itself. The State Board pulled the report to make updates and plans to release it in December 2025 for public review and comments. Public hearings and comment periods scheduled for that document has been postponed until further notice.

Modesto Irrigation District (MID) and Turlock Irrigation District (TID) withdrew their application for a Water Quality Certification (WQC) with the State Board for the FERC re-licensing of the New Don Pedro and La Grange Hydrologic Projects. Based on the comments they received on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the districts felt that they will not have enough time to complete the CEQA review within the CWA one-year statutory timeframe. MID and TID intends to file a new WQC application with the State Board within the next several months with confidence to complete the CWA statutory timeline for the CEQA process.

8. **Closed Session:** Closed Session was removed from the agenda.

9. **Report from Closed Session:** N/A.

10. **Comments by Committee Members:**

Director Hardy commented that given the good start to the water year, she noted the region's dependence on weather and the importance of long-term planning in advancement of the region's resources.

Director Ragsdale announced that a relatively newly formed California Association of Youth Commissions will be having two (2) free events, specifically a virtual conference on November 15th 2025 and an in-person event in March 2026. Topics are currently being developed. It is a very strong group of youth, in which many are environmentally inclined, that put on their first very successful event last year. Commission membership is not necessary to attend the events, as long as they are interested and within the group's age category.

Director Schneider praised BAWSCA's work on an informational handout on artificial turf in which the instructor for a landscape class hosted by Burlingame's Environmental Committee talked about for the first 20 minutes.

Director Vella reported that he participated in the Hetch Hetchy tour that BAWSCA coordinates with SFPUC. It is an excellent educational tour that he encourages Board Members, particularly new ones and those who have not participated in the last 5 years, to attend. As the Board discuss droughts, water supply and long-term planning, seeing the facilities and the regional system is helpful.

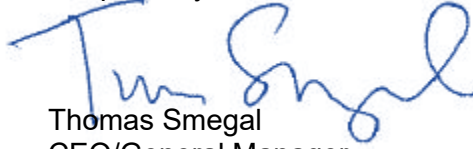
Additionally, he toured the Silicon Valley Clean Water (SVCW) facility in Redwood City and brought back a bottled water that SVCW is currently working on to emphasize that reclaimed water purification is a technology of the future. He is happy to reach out to his contacts at SVCW for a tour of the facility for the BAWSCA group after the Holidays.

Director Hardy appreciated the information and Director Vella's offer to coordinate a tour for BAWSCA Directors. She added that the Valley Water also has its purified treatment plant off of Zanker Rd. in the South Bay which also produces water bottle samples and offers facility tours virtually and in person. Tour registrations are available online. She is pleased with the efforts and believes that the more people are informed about the technology, the better.

CEO Smegal noted that the December BPC meeting will have a full agenda with reports and discussions on important topics including the 2025 Demand Study, Strategy 2050, Mid-year Budget and Workplan update, and evaluation of additional discretionary pension payment.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 3:12pm. The next meeting is December 10, 2025

Respectfully submitted,



Thomas Smegal
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	Oct. 8, 2025	Aug. 13, 2025	Jun. 11, 2025	Apr. 9, 2025	Feb. 12, 2025	Dec. 11, 2024
Santa Clara	Hardy, Karen (C)	✓	MEETING CANCELLED	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hillsborough	Ragsdale, Leslie (VC)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Westborough	Chambers, Tom	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
CalWater	Duncan, Darin	✓		✓	✓		✓
Redwood City	Pierce, Barbara	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Millbrae	Schneider, Ann	✓		✓	✓	✓	☎
Burlingame	Stevenson, Peter			✓			n/a
MPWD	Vella, Lou	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Stanford	Zigterman, Tom	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

✓: present

☎ : Teleconference

October 8, 2025 Meeting Attendance (*In-Person Meeting*)

BAWSCA Staff:

Tom Smegal	CEO/General Manager	Allison Schutte	Legal Counsel, Hanson Bridgett
Tom Francis	Water Resources Manager		
Christina Tang	Finance Manager		
Danielle McPherson	Sr. Water Resources Analyst		
Negin Ashoori	Sr. Water Resources Engineer		
Kyle Ramey	Water Resources Analyst		
Lourdes Enriquez	Asst. to the CEO/General Manager		
Deborah Grimes	Office Manager		
Christiane Barth	Office Assistant		