BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

375 - 11th Street, Oakland, CA 94607 Office of the Secretary: (510) 287-0440

AGENDA
Planning Committee
Tuesday, April 8, 2025
9:00 a.m.
Boardroom
375 11th Street
Oakland, CA 94607

***** Please see appendix for public participation instructions*****

Committee Members: Directors Chan {Chair}, Luz Gómez, and Valerie D. Lewis

ROLL CALL:

PUBLIC COMMENT: The Board of Directors is limited by State law to providing a brief response, asking questions for clarification, or referring a matter to staff when responding to items that are not listed on the agenda.

DETERMINATION AND DISCUSSION:

1. 2024 Mokelumne Fishery Update (Tognolini)
2. Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority and Blue Forest Update (Tognolini)
3. Regulatory Compliance Semi-Annual Report – July 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024 (Briggs)
4. Backflow Prevention Program Update (Yezman)

ADJOURNMENT:

Disability Notice

If you require a disability-related modification or accommodation to participate in an EBMUD public meeting please call the Office of the Secretary (510) 287-0404. We will make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. Some special equipment arrangements may require 48 hours advance notice.

Document Availability

Materials related to an item on this agenda that have been submitted to the EBMUD Board of Directors within 72 hours prior to this meeting are available for public inspection in EBMUD's Office of the Secretary at 375 11th Street, Oakland, California, during normal business hours, and can be viewed on our website at www.ebmud.com.

APPENDIX

Planning Committee Meeting

EBMUD Board committee meetings will be conducted in person and via Zoom.
These meetings are recorded and live-streamed.

*Online**
https://ebmud.zoom.us/j/94576194030?pwd=dWZlc3hNU3JNUVBQYmNKWjJSNVZQdz09
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Providing public comment - *The EBMUD Board of Directors is limited by State law to providing a brief response, asking questions for clarification, or referring a matter to staff when responding to items that are not listed on the agenda.*

- Each speaker is allotted 3 minutes to speak; the Committee Chair has the discretion to amend this time based on the number of speakers
- The Secretary will track time and inform each speaker when the allotted time has concluded
- Comments on **non-agenda items** will be heard at the beginning of the meeting
- Comments on **agenda items** will be heard when the item is up for consideration
- The Secretary will call each speaker in the order received

In person
- Fill out and submit a blue speaker card which is available in the meeting room

Via Zoom
- Use the raise hand feature in Zoom to indicate you wish to make a public comment https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/205566129-Raising-your-hand-in-a-webinar
  - If you participate by phone, press *9 to raise your hand
- When prompted by the Secretary, please state your name, affiliation if applicable, and topic

Submitting written comments or materials
- Email written comments or other materials for the Board of Directors to SecOffice@ebmud.com
- Please indicate the meeting date and agenda item number or non-agenda item topic in the subject of the email. Contact information is optional.
- **Please email by 4 p.m. the day prior to the scheduled regular meeting**; written comments and other materials submitted to the Board of Directors will be filed in the record.

To *observe* the Planning Committee Meeting,
please visit: https://www.ebmud.com/about-us/board-directors/board-meetings/

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 3, 2025

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager CCC

FROM: Michael T. Tognolini, Director of Water and Natural Resources MTT

SUBJECT: 2024 Mokelumne Fishery Update

SUMMARY

The Mokelumne River experienced a record salmon return in 2024 exceeding last year's record. This year the hatchery exceeded its production goals for mitigation and enhancement as well as provided excess eggs to support the state's climate resilience goals and the Coleman National Fish Hatchery on the upper Sacramento River. The high return benefitted both the natural and hatchery production from the Mokelumne River. This year, the District initiated development of an Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning tool to streamline video monitoring, completed installation of three riparian diversion screens to protect juvenile salmon migrating from the river, and developed initial designs of floodplain habitat to meet the District's commitments under the state's Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program. A review of these projects will be presented at the April 8, 2025 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

In 2024, the Mokelumne River Chinook salmon return hit record-setting numbers for the second year in a row, with 35,363 total salmon returning, and 11,683 entering the hatchery to produce over 13 million eggs. Fish remaining in the river produced 7,195 nests in the river for a potential of up to 26 million eggs incubating in the river. Juvenile salmon are currently emerging and moving downstream. Hatchery egg production this year supported mitigation and ocean enhancement goals and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's climate resilience goals. The District was able to transfer two million eggs to the Coleman National Fish Hatchery on the upper Sacramento River to support their program.

Due to year-to-year variability, one indicator the District uses to assess the health of the Mokelumne fishery is the running nine-year average return which represents three complete three-year salmon life cycles. The nine-year average annual return is 15,474 or 253 percent of the long-term average of 6,116. The District continues to provide a suite of management actions to support the salmon population; however, the species is subject to multiple stressors in both the freshwater and marine environments. Attachment 1 shows salmon returns to the Mokelumne River since recordkeeping began in 1940. The steelhead trout return of 526 represents a stable

return and is higher than the long-term average steelhead return of 189 fish since the hatchery became operational in 1963.

In October, the District implemented four pulses using 49,000 acre-feet of water accumulated from flood control requirements, that were timed to meet salmon migration needs coordinating with neighboring rivers. Pulses were implemented every week in October. The Delta Cross Channel gates were closed in early October but remained open from October 12-November 10 when they closed again. Preliminary coded wire tag data from in-river recoveries in 2024 showed that Mokelumne River origin hatchery fish migrated back to the Mokelumne River at a higher rate than those that strayed to the American River. Of all coded wire tag returns to the Central Valley of Mokelumne Origin fish, 77 percent were recovered on the Mokelumne River and 17 percent were recovered on the American River as strays. This is a similar stray rate observed in 2023 when 15 percent of Mokelumne Origin fish strayed to the American River. Of all the fish that returned to the Mokelumne River, 81 percent were Mokelumne Origin and 17 percent were Nimbus Origin.

In 2024, elevated water temperatures created severe challenges for salmonid populations throughout the California Central Valley, threatening their survival at critical life stages. Increased temperatures are particularly harmful to salmonids during both their adult upstream migration and larval incubation phases. The Mokelumne River was no exception, as a warm winter coupled with record-breaking heat waves in July and October caused reservoir water temperatures to increase. Despite implementing best management practices for the Mokelumne System, cold-water reserves were critically limited as pulse flows commenced in October. This led to a rapid depletion of the cold-water pool, resulting in elevated water temperatures at the onset of the spawning season, until the reservoir cooled and mixed by mid-November. These conditions highlight the need to continually improve water management strategies in the face of a warming climate.

Due to the low numbers of fish escaping the ocean fishery to freshwater in 2022 and 2023, the commercial and recreational seasons were closed in 2023 and 2024 to support a rebound of the stocks and will likely be closed in 2025 or significantly curtailed. While the Mokelumne experienced record returns this year and last year, the same is not true of other watersheds. The 2022 ocean fishery returns were the last available data signifying the abundance of Mokelumne origin salmon in both the commercial (51%) and recreational (44%) harvest, but based on the high returns, Mokelumne fish continue to do well from an ocean survival perspective. The returns to the Sacramento River were estimated at 99,274 and the entire San Joaquin River system had a total of 42,834 which means the Mokelumne River made up 25 percent of all Central Valley returns.

Steelhead trout returns for the Mokelumne River (primarily measured at the hatchery) have been relatively small since recordkeeping began in 1963. The District and various resource agency partners who comprise the Mokelumne River Hatchery Coordination Team have, over the last 15 years, implemented numerous measures to improve returns such as changing release locations and timing, eliminating egg imports, and improving rearing techniques. In 2024, 526 steelhead

entered the hatchery, 351 of those were considered adults, by size. These fish yielded an egg take of approximately 472,988. The goal for the hatchery is to produce 250,000 yearling steelhead smolts from the eggs collected, so steelhead goals will likely be met for the year.

Habitat restoration efforts in 2024 included the installation of three fish screens on private landowner property near the town of Thornton downstream of Woodbridge Dam. These screens will improve juvenile survival past riparian diversions as fish make their way to the ocean. Additionally, staff have been working with consultants and private landowners to develop floodplain designs to take to construction in 2026. This work is being funded by state and federal grants.

In 2024, the District hired consultants to develop Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning tools to help streamline the video monitoring and data recording of adult salmon passage at Woodbridge Dam. This innovation will free up valuable staff time to meet the growing needs of habitat restoration and monitoring that will guide the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program over the next decade.

NEXT STEPS

The District, working with resource agencies, will continue to implement measures to improve the survival of juvenile salmon as they migrate through the Central Delta, and continue to restore habitat for spawning, juvenile rearing and juvenile migration through gravel, floodplain and diversion screening projects.

CCC:MTT:dec

Attachment: Annual Chinook Salmon Escapement to the Lower Mokelumne River Graph

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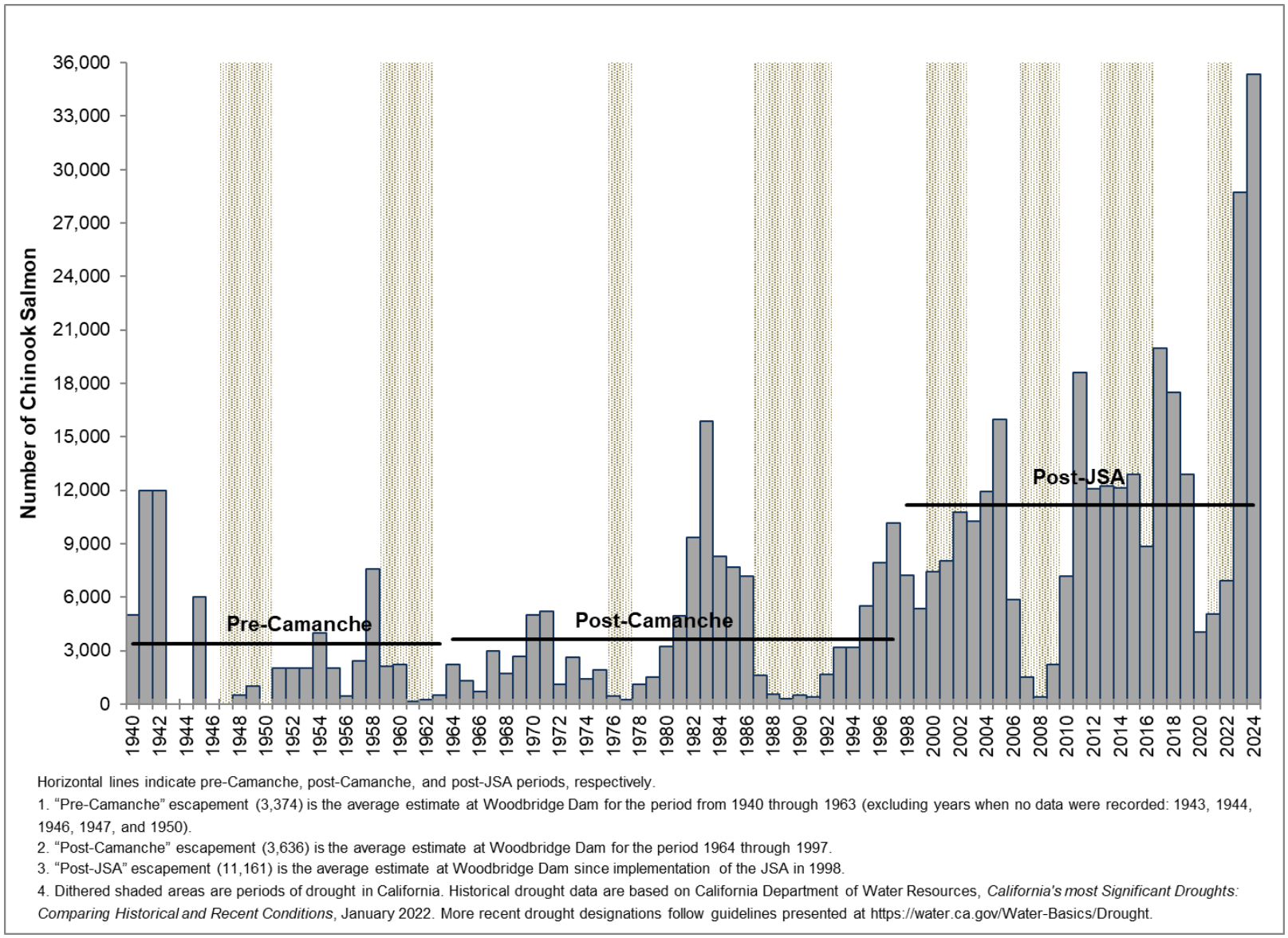
ATTACHMENT 1



Horizontal lines indicate pre-Camanche, post-Camanche, and post-JSA periods, respectively.

1. "Pre-Camanche" escapement (3,374) is the average estimate at Woodbridge Dam for the period from 1940 through 1963 (excluding years when no data were recorded: 1943, 1944, 1946, 1947, and 1950).
2. "Post-Camanche" escapement (3,636) is the average estimate at Woodbridge Dam for the period 1964 through 1997.
3. "Post-JSA" escapement (11,161) is the average estimate at Woodbridge Dam since implementation of the JSA in 1998.
4. Dithered shaded areas are periods of drought in California. Historical drought data are based on California Department of Water Resources, *California's most Significant Droughts: Comparing Historical and Recent Conditions*, January 2022. More recent drought designations follow guidelines presented at https://water.ca.gov/Water-Basics/Drought.

Annual Chinook Salmon Escapement to the Lower Mokelumne River

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EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 3, 2025

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager CCC

FROM: Michael T. Tognolini, Director of Water and Natural Resources MTT

SUBJECT: Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority (UMRWA) and Blue Forest Update

SUMMARY

EBMUD is a founding member of the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority (UMRWA), a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed in 2000. UMRWA's recent activities have focused on forest health and fuels reduction in the upper watershed. Last year, staff updated the Planning Committee on UMRWA's work and discussed several different funding options under consideration. Staff will provide an update and discuss a proposed pilot agreement with Blue Forest at the April 8, 2025 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

UMRWA was formed in 2000, and member agencies includes EBMUD, Alpine County, Alpine County Water Agency, Amador County, Amador Water Agency, Calaveras County, Calaveras County Water District, Calaveras Public Utility District, and Jackson Valley Irrigation District. Each member has a seat on the UMRWA Board.

UMRWA's recent focus has been on completing forest restoration and fuel reduction projects to reduce the risk of a catastrophic wildfire in the upper Mokelumne watershed. UMRWA developed a two-phase plan. Phase 1, which is already underway, covers approximately 26,000 acres of watershed land. Planning and completion of environmental reviews is underway for Phase 2, which would cover 225,000 acres. In 2024 – the first full year of implementation of Phase 1 – UMRWA treated 2,027 acres. UMRWA anticipates that the pace of work will accelerate to approximately 4,000 acres per year as their contractors scale up operations. For Phase 2, the Project Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was published in the Federal Register on September 30, 2024. The Administrative Draft EIS is expected to be complete by late summer 2025. The total costs for Phase 1 are estimated at $63 million. Phase 2 costs are still to be determined but are likely to exceed $100 million. Thus far, UMRWA has funded this work primarily via state grants.

Blue Forest is a nonprofit conservation finance organization founded in 2015 with the goal of supporting forest restoration projects to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire. UMRWA signed an agreement with Blue Forest to provide up to a $4 million, interest-free line of credit ("bridge" funding) to allow UMRWA to pay contractors while waiting for grant reimbursements. Blue Forest also offers a "Forest Resilience Bond" (FRB), a series of agreements wherein private investors provide up front capital to fund forest health work. These investors are then paid back over time by beneficiaries. Blue Forest has also been able to obtain $500,000 from private corporations to fund forest health work in the Mokelumne watershed.

EBMUD has been in discussions with Blue Forest since 2022 regarding potential participation in the Mokelumne FRB. At the September 10, 2024 Planning Committee meeting, the Committee directed staff to continue discussions with Blue Forest, with a particular interest in finding ways to incentivize outside organizations to provide additional funding.

EBMUD has worked with Blue Forest to develop a proposal for a pilot partnership and is negotiating a formal agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, EBMUD would provide $50,000 of initial funding to the Mokelumne FRB to support UMRWA's work, then agree to provide up to an additional $50,000 to match contributions from any other UMRWA member. The pilot would help determine to what extent Blue Forest is able to leverage EBMUD's contribution. EBMUD and Blue Forest would also continue to discuss quantification of benefits of the forest restoration work, including the potential for increased runoff and possible future carbon credits.

NEXT STEPS

Staff will bring the Blue Forest agreement for the Board to consider at its April 22, 2025 meeting. UMRWA's next quarterly meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 25, at 10:00 a.m.; if the agreement between the District and Blue Forest is fully executed by the meeting date, EBMUD staff can share information about the match contribution with the other UMRWA members at that time.

CCC:MTT:dec

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 3, 2025

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager

FROM: David A. Briggs, Director of Operations and Maintenance

SUBJECT: Regulatory Compliance Semi-Annual Report – July 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024

SUMMARY

The attached Regulatory Compliance Semi-Annual Report provides the status of the District's efforts to meet the objectives of and to comply with environmental, health, and safety regulations in accordance with District Policy 7.05 – Sustainability and Resilience, and Policy 7.09 – Workplace Safety and Health. This report will be presented at the April 8, 2025 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

There were no significant compliance issues during this reporting period. The more noteworthy events for the period include resolution of the source of toxicity impacting bioassays at the Orinda Water Treatment Plant, two main breaks resulting in creek impacts, and a site inspection and complaint follow-up from California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA). Details on these events and others are included in the attachment.

CCC:DAB:sd

Attachment: Regulatory Compliance Semi-Annual Report

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ATTACHMENT

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024

This report provides the status of the District's efforts to meet the objectives of and comply with environmental, health, and safety regulations in accordance with District Policy 7.05 – Sustainability and Resilience and Policy 7.09 – Workplace Safety and Health.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Orinda Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Bioassay Investigation

Beginning in 2022, the filter backwash water from the Orinda WTP experienced a series of failed bioassay tests. This water is discharged to San Pablo Creek. The bioassay subjects test organisms (usually minnows) to the discharge water to check for acute toxicity in the receiving water. Behavior and survival of the fish are observed. These tests are required by the WTP's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to protect natural waterways.

In spring 2024, the investigation concluded the source of the toxicity to be accumulated deposits in the sump used to draw water for sampling and unrelated to plant operation. Water discharged into San Pablo Creek routinely complied with standards, but water sampled from the designated sample location often failed.

Following this discovery, staff cleaned the piping, strainers, and pumps associated with the sampling system. Staff met with the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB) on multiple occasions to brief them on the findings. A final investigation report and corrective actions were submitted to the SFRWQCB in October 2024. All samples taken since the corrective actions were implemented have met permit requirements.

Diablo Main Break

On August 25, 2024, a main break led to the discharge of approximately 150,000 gallons into Green Valley Creek near 1964 La Cadena in Diablo. District staff shut the water off within 20 minutes of receiving the report of the break. The main break contributed to aquatic impacts, including over 1,000 dead California roach (an abundant, native fish in seasonal streams) and elevated turbidity in the creek. Regulatory notifications were made to the SFRWQCB, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and Contra Costa County Public Works Clean Water Program. Both CDFW and the SFRWQCB inspected the site. Corrective actions for this release include raising the pipeline replacement priority for this area within the Pipeline Rebuild Program and expanding the leak detection network. Within days of this main break, a new leak detection device was installed near the area of this failure.

Lafayette WTP Distribution Main Break

On December 17, 2024, a 30-inch mortar-lined coated steel distribution pipeline at the District's Lafayette WTP broke and discharged water into Lafayette Creek. On site staff quickly noticed the leak and began deploying de-chlorination measures to protect the creek while valves were

operated to isolate the discharge. The discharge volume was estimated to be about 8 million gallons and contributed to aquatic impacts, including dead California roach and Sacramento sucker, in Lafayette Creek and Las Trampas Creek. Additionally, sediment from the discharge site washed into and settled in Lafayette Creek. Regulatory notifications were made to the SFRWQCB, and an incident report was filed with the California Office of Emergency Services (OES). The CDFW inspected the site on December 19, 2024. As required by permit, a detailed five-day report was submitted to the SFRWQCB with a courtesy copy to the CDFW.

Air Quality

An internal combustion engine at the Main Wastewater Treatment Plant failed a quarterly emissions check for nitrogen oxides (NOx) on December 18, 2024. The 15-minute NOx average was 78 parts per million (ppm) and the emissions limit is 70 ppm. The fuel/air ratio on the engine was adjusted and tested the following day and was back in compliance. This exceedance was reported to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). The District received a Notice of Violation from BAAQMD on January 17, 2025. This exceedance is believed to have been caused by improper air-fuel mixture entering the engine following inappropriate troubleshooting of a high-temperature alarm on an engine cylinder. To prevent this from occurring again, additional instrumentation was added to better guide operators on appropriate adjustments.

Other Environmental Issues

Lancha Plana Remediation Site: The Lancha Plana pond, adjacent to Camanche Reservoir, holds low-pH water from legacy gold mine operations. The original earthen embankment incurred structural damage after heavy rainfall in 2017 and 2023. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) requested the District submit a workplan for the repair to prevent discharge of the impacted water to Camanche Reservoir. This work was completed to the satisfaction of the CVRWQCB in the fall of 2024 prior to the beginning of the rainy season.

Upper San Leandro WTP California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program: The District's WTPs are regulated under the CalARP Program with enforcement provided by Contra Costa County or Alameda County depending on plant location. The goal of CalARP is to prevent accidental releases of hazardous substances that could harm the public and environment. District WTPs have historically been considered Program Level 1 facilities, the lowest threat category. The Upper San Leandro WTP, the only plant in Alameda County, was recently determined to be a Level 2 facility by Alameda County in 2023 following a routine inspection and without any operational or construction-related changes.

A Level 2 designation adds complexity to plant operations and reporting requirements that are resource-intensive. During the reporting period the District continued to work with the county and state level authority (California Environmental Protection Agency) to resolve the compliance requirements.

Adeline Maintenance Shops (AMC) Groundwater Investigation: The District has worked with Alameda County Environmental Health Department (ACEHD) for many years to monitor and

remediate soil and groundwater at the AMC. Soil and groundwater at the site were impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons associated with the District's former underground storage tanks that were removed in 1994. The District submitted a revised workplan to fully characterize the hydrocarbon plume in the groundwater to the ACEHD in March 2024. This plan was approved in July 2024 and completed in the fall 2024. The report was submitted to the ACEHD on January 17, 2025. The results of the work indicate that the hydrocarbon plume in the groundwater has been fully characterized, and based on those findings, the District has requested regulatory closure of the site by ACEHD.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Lost-Time Injury Rate (LTIR): The District's Fiscal Year 2025 Workforce Planning and Development Strategic Plan goal includes a Key Performance Indicator for LTIR of less than or equal to 3.0. The District's LTIR as of December 31, 2024, was 2.39. If work-related COVID-19 cases are included, the LTIR was 2.74 for the same period. The LTIR measures the number of work-related injuries or illnesses resulting in days away from work per 100 employees.

COVID-19 Pandemic: California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) COVID-19 regulation remained in effect during this period. Cal/OSHA regulation expired on February 3, 2025. During this reporting period, there were no Cal/OSHA defined COVID-19 outbreaks at a District facility. There was a total of 147 reported COVID-19 cases – seven were assumed to be work related transmissions and 140 were assumed to be non-work related.

Cal/OSHA complaint alleging unsafe conditions at Pardee boat dock: On August 19, 2024, the District received a letter from Cal/OSHA regarding a complaint alleging unsafe conditions at the Pardee Recreation Area boat docks. The complaint alleged that the docks are not anchored and constantly flip over when in use. Cal/OSHA directed the District to perform a thorough investigation of the matter and report within 14 calendar days. Staff investigated and found the docks to be anchored properly. A response was submitted to Cal/OSHA on August 22, 2024. Cal/OSHA has yet to respond which usually indicates the matter has been closed.

Cal/OSHA Inspection at Lafayette Aqueduct: On October 17, 2024, Cal/OSHA performed an inspection at the Lafayette Aqueduct at the Lafayette WTP. The inspection was in response to a complaint alleging that staff who had made an entry into the aqueduct intermittently between September and October to perform maintenance were potentially exposed to lead and asbestos. Following this inspection, Cal/OSHA directed the District to provide a list of documents. Staff responded to Cal/OSHA's request on October 24, 2024, and are currently waiting an outcome. The District does not believe any employee safety violations were committed.

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EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

DATE: April 3, 2025

MEMO TO: Board of Directors

THROUGH: Clifford C. Chan, General Manager CCC

FROM: Crystal J. Yezman, Manager of Maintenance and Construction CJY

SUBJECT: Backflow Prevention Program Update

SUMMARY

In December 2023, the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted the *Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH)*, which expands existing regulations for cross-connection control. At the October 8 and December 10, 2024 Planning Committee meetings, staff reviewed California's new CCCPH and provided information about how new requirements may impact the District and its customers, including modifications to the District's Regulations Governing Water Service, charges for special services under Schedule C, and changes to District operations. Discussions are expected to continue with the SWRCB over the District's implementation plan. An update will be presented at the April 8, 2025 Planning Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION

New state backflow prevention requirements are more stringent than existing requirements in several key areas. The CCCPH requires a written plan be developed and submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) by July 1, 2025. The plan must describe how the CCCPH requirements will be met and how backflow protection assemblies (BPAs) will be tracked and managed. A BPA protects the District's water distribution system from contamination in customer plumbing.

On November 6, 2024, staff met with DDW to review the CCCPH and discuss the District's backflow program. For most aspects of the program, DDW agreed that the District's existing programs are sufficient. Staff submitted the District's draft Cross Connection Control Plan (CCCP) on February 21, 2025 and are awaiting feedback from DDW. Additional details describing potential impacts are given below:

<u>Auxiliary Water Sources on Residential Services (Wells)</u>

For residential services with wells on the premise, the District currently installs, tests, and maintains the BPA, as guided by Section 26 – Protection of Public Water Supply of the District's

Regulations Governing Water Service. There are currently about 4,600 residential services with known wells and BPAs. Of these BPAs, roughly 4,000 have double check (DC) assemblies. The CCCPH now requires a reduced pressure (RP) assembly to provide a higher level of backflow prevention. The District proposed to SWRCB in the draft CCCP that upgrades from DC to RP devices would be required upon failure of the DC devices.

Per Section 26, the District currently pays for installation, maintenance, and annual testing of BPAs for residential services with wells. DC assemblies were typically installed because they are underground and generally inside the utility box, similar to a residential water meter. In contrast, an RP assembly must be installed aboveground. For some customers, significant work will be needed to re-route water lines around driveways, walkways, retaining walls, and landscaped areas. Costs for upgrading each assembly can range from several thousand to tens-of-thousands of dollars if the customer wishes to continue using their well. If DDW agrees that these devices are upgraded upon failure of the existing DC device, approximately 4,000 residential BPAs will need to be upgraded in the next 20 years (the expected service life of the DC assemblies). Staff is also inspecting an additional 3,200 properties that county records indicate may have a private well. These properties likely have no BPA and will need one installed. Maps indicating known wells and wells yet to be inspected, including those enrolled in the Customer Assistance Program (CAP) are provided in the Attachment.

Residential Fire Sprinklers

The CCCPH requires an assessment of residential fire sprinkler systems to ensure appropriate backflow prevention. The District proposed in the draft CCCP that prior installations, which do not comply with new regulations, be exempted from the new requirements as they were built to code at the time of installation and do not present a major health risk. Depending on the DDW response, certain fire sprinkler systems may or may not require retrofit.

Proposed Amendments to Section 26 – Protection of Public Water Supply

The following amendments are being proposed to Section 26:

- Update regulatory citations to reflect new regulations under the CCCPH.
- For residential services, shift installation, annual testing and maintenance costs of BPAs to the customer.

Updates to Special Charges under Schedule C

The following updates are proposed to Special Charges under Schedule C to comply with new backflow regulations:

- *Section I – Backflow Device Annual Certification Charge,* remove exemption for single family residences on annual charge. Expand the definition of hazard assessment to allow for charges to conduct “re-surveys” as required by new regulations.

- *Section N – Public Hydrant Meter Account Establishment Charges*, add a new line item for renting smaller 1" hydrant meters with BPA, and breaking out charges for 3" hydrant meters with or without new BPA.

Proposed changes to Section 26 and Schedule C will be included in the proposed Fiscal Year 2026 and Fiscal Year 2027 budget to be considered by the Board later this spring.

FISCAL IMPACT

The fiscal impact of complying with the CCCPH requirements will not be known until SWRCB approves the District's CCCP. The largest fiscal impact is associated with upgrading residential services with wells to RP assemblies. These costs would be borne by customers with residential wells with the proposed modifications to Section 26 of the District's Regulations Governing Water Service. Impacted customers could avoid this cost by opting to de-commission their well.

Additional District costs include purchase of backflow devices for hydrant meters (one-time cost between $500,000 to $1 million) and resources to conduct re-surveys and program administration (up to $500,000 annually).

NEXT STEPS

Proposed modifications to District regulations and assignment of fees and installation costs will be brought to the Board for consideration on May 13, 2025. Staff will continue to work with DDW to meet the requirements in the CCCPH, and will develop a plan to reach out to the impacted customers with information about the upcoming changes.

CCC:CJY:sd

Attachments: 1. Map - Wells with BPAs
2. Map - Wells to be Assessed

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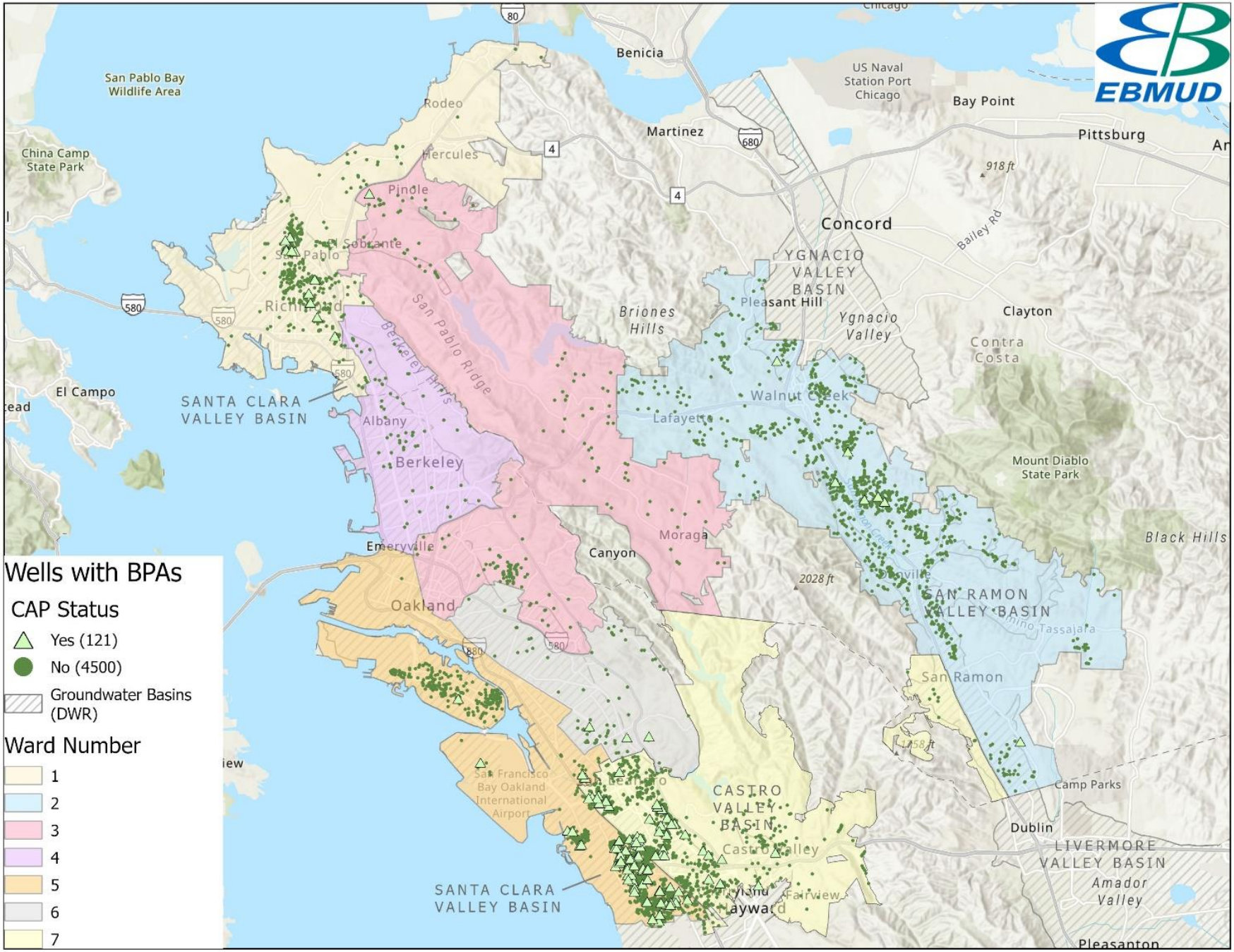
ATTACHMENT 1



ATTACHMENT 2