



Investing in the Future

Ward 2 Briefing

June 6, 2025



Pardee Reservoir

AGENDA

- What is EBMUD?
- Facing the Challenges
- Environmental Stewardship
- Wildfire Preparedness
- Smart Partnerships
- Investing in the Future
- Q & A



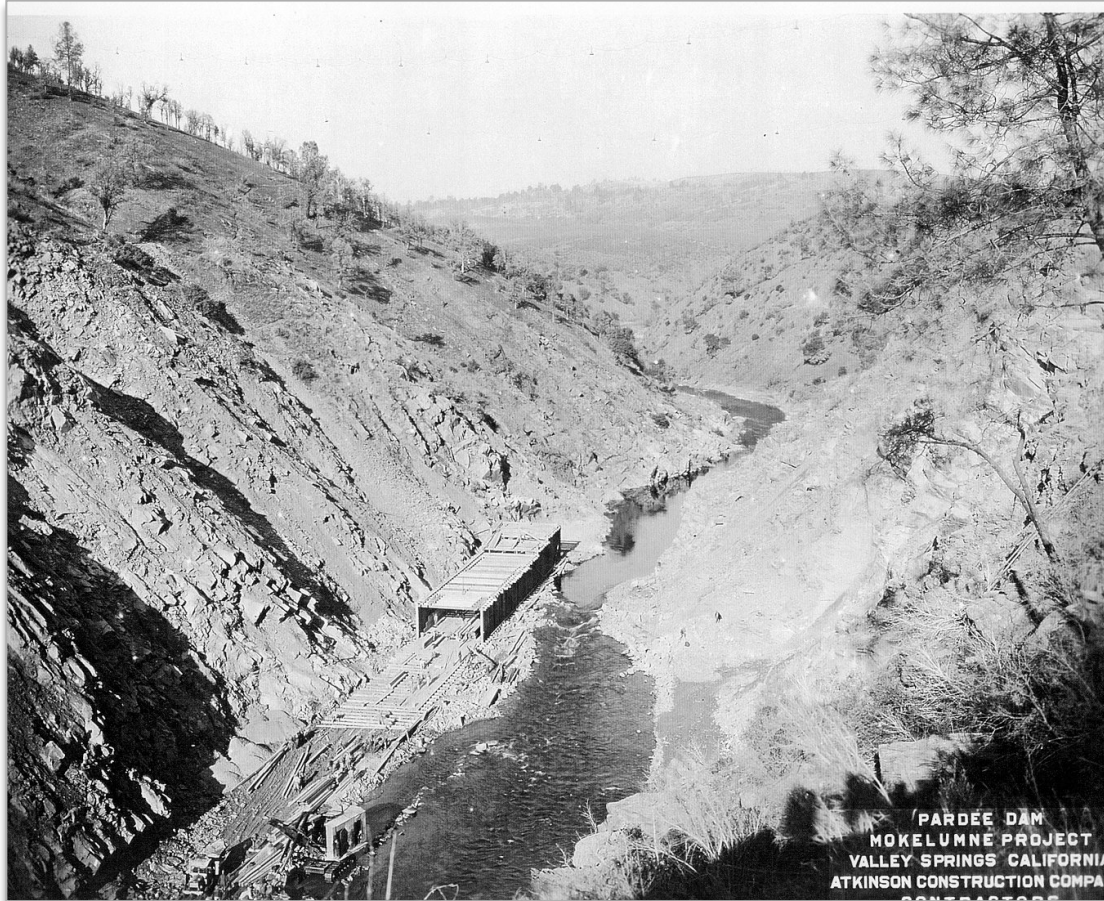
EBMUD Education Program

Who is EBMUD?

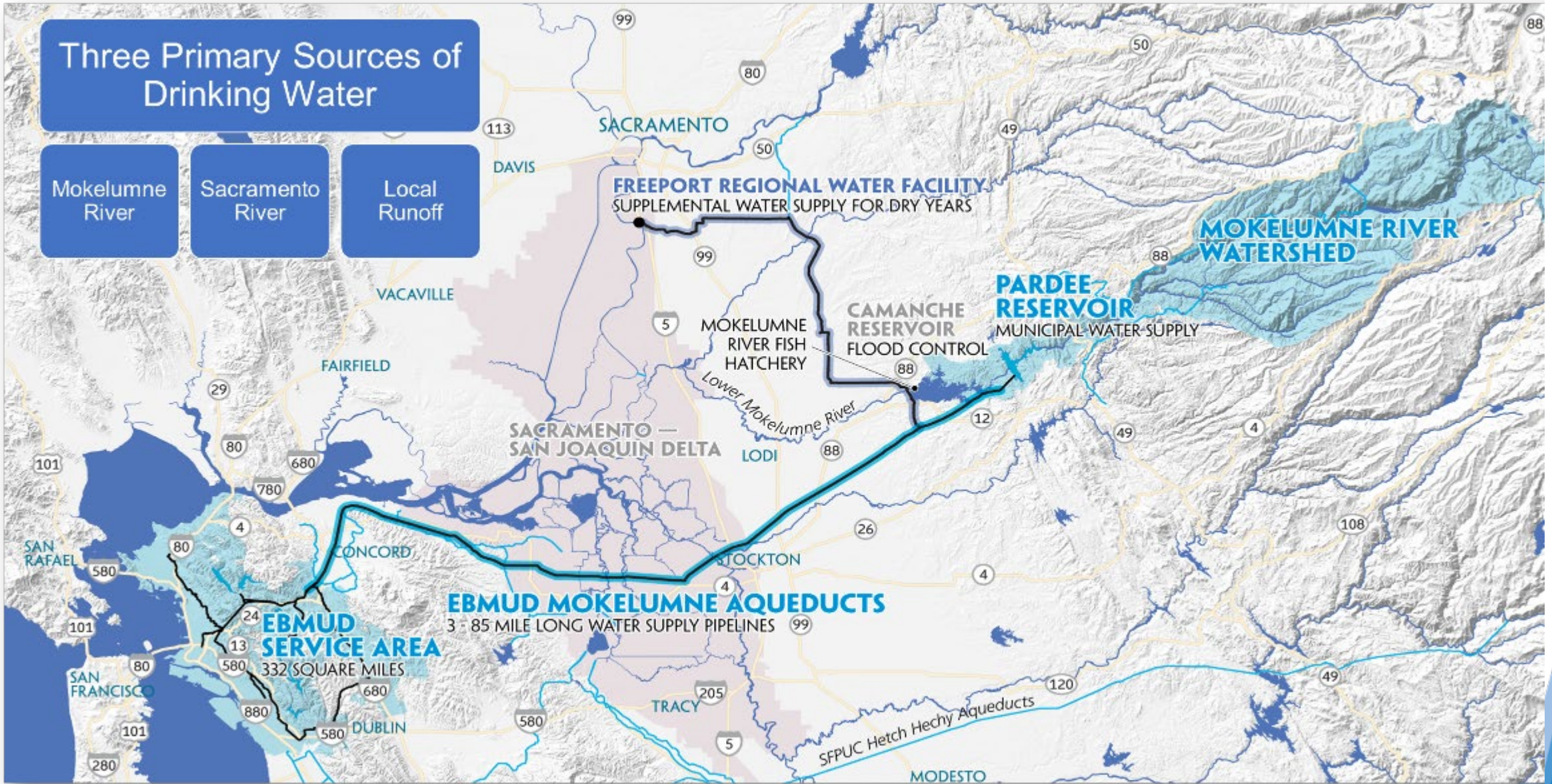
- East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) is a not-for-profit utility
- Governed by a seven-member elected board
- Your rate dollars directly fund operations and capital improvements
- All additional revenue is reinvested in the system



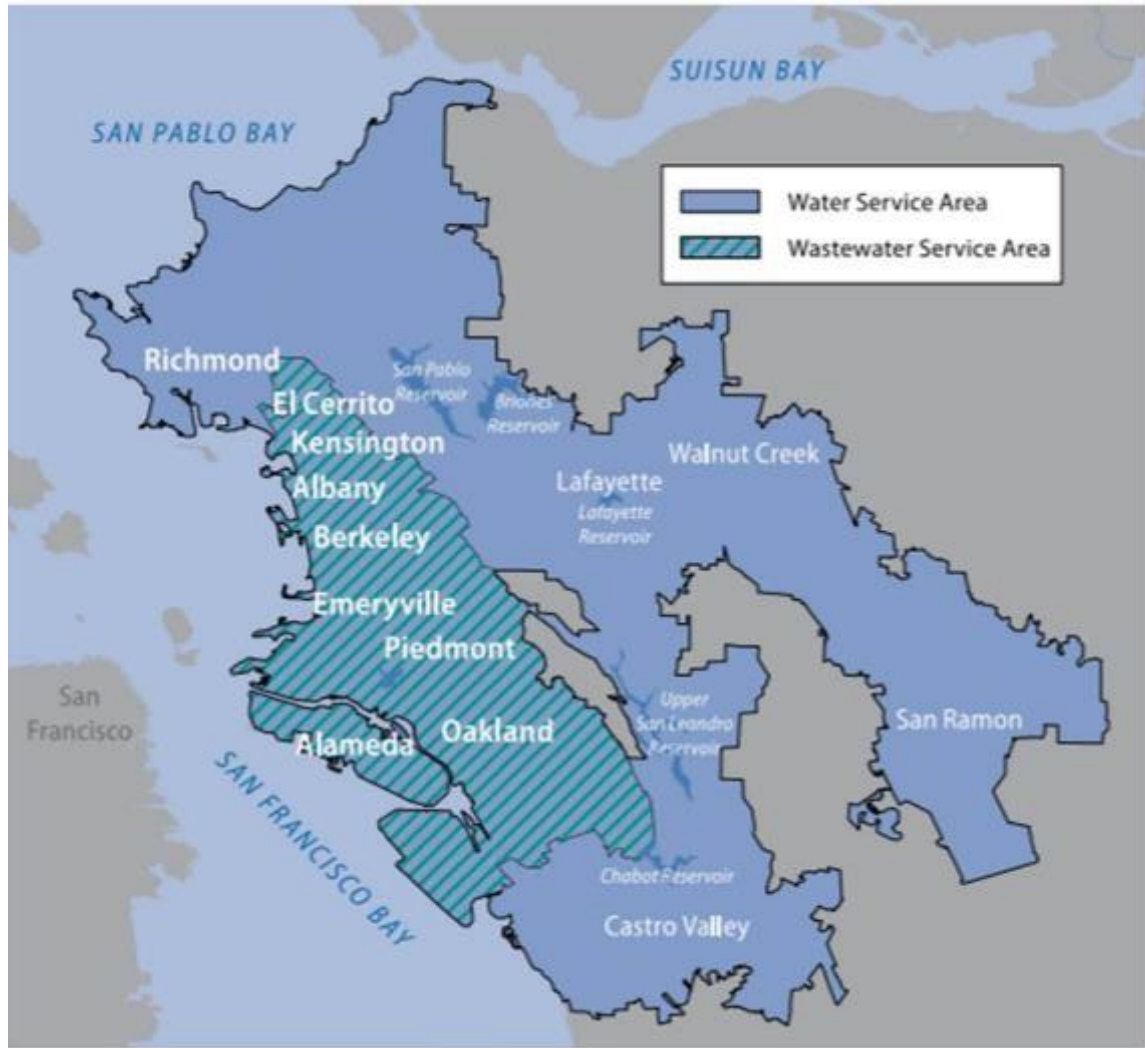
The History of EBMUD



Where Does Your Water Come From?



EBMUD Today



Water: 1.4 Million Served

Raw Water System

2 Upcountry Reservoirs, 5 Local Reservoirs

Treatment System

6 Water Treatment Plants

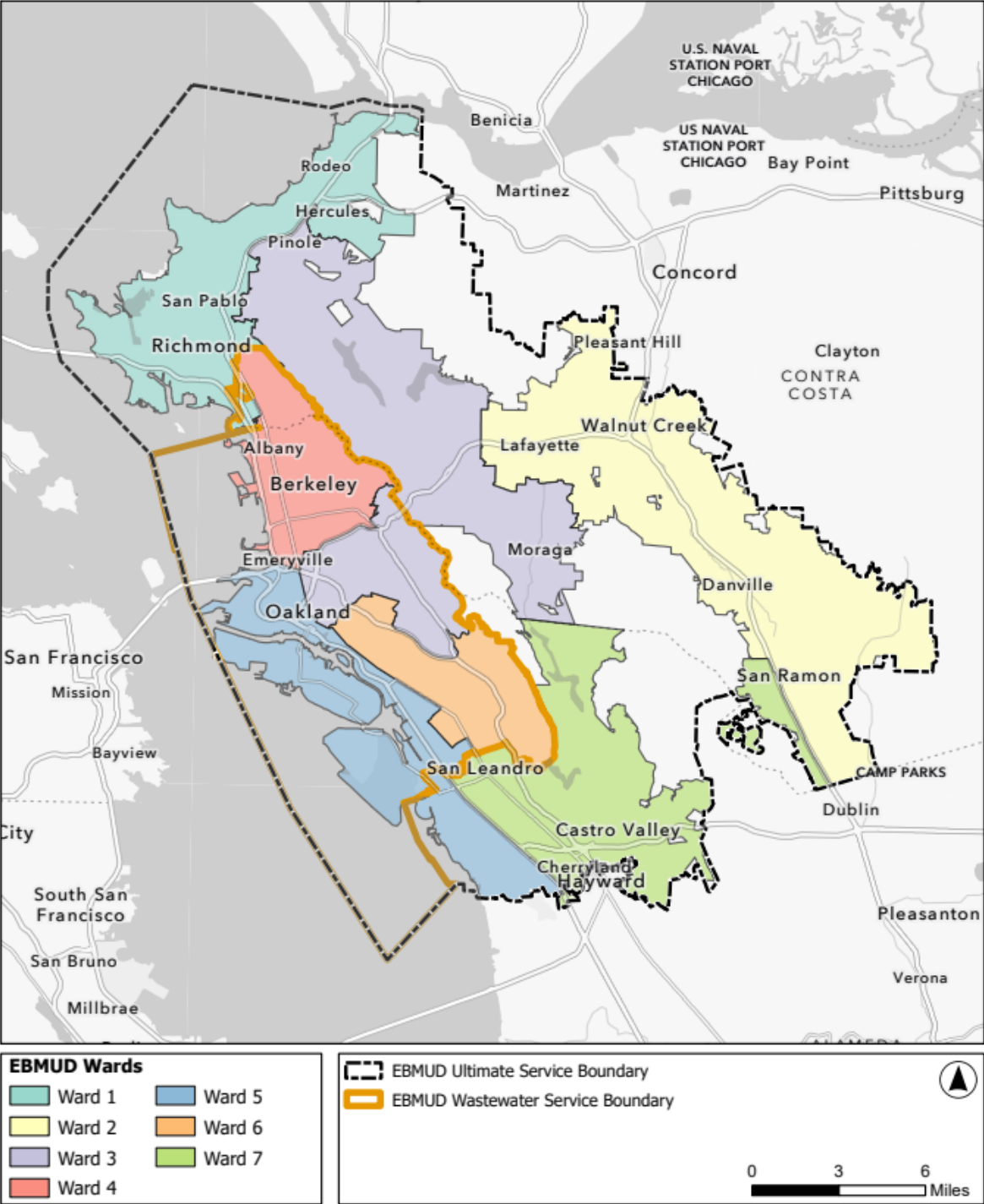
Distribution System

- 4200 Miles of Pipeline
- 122 Pressure Zones
- 164 Reservoirs

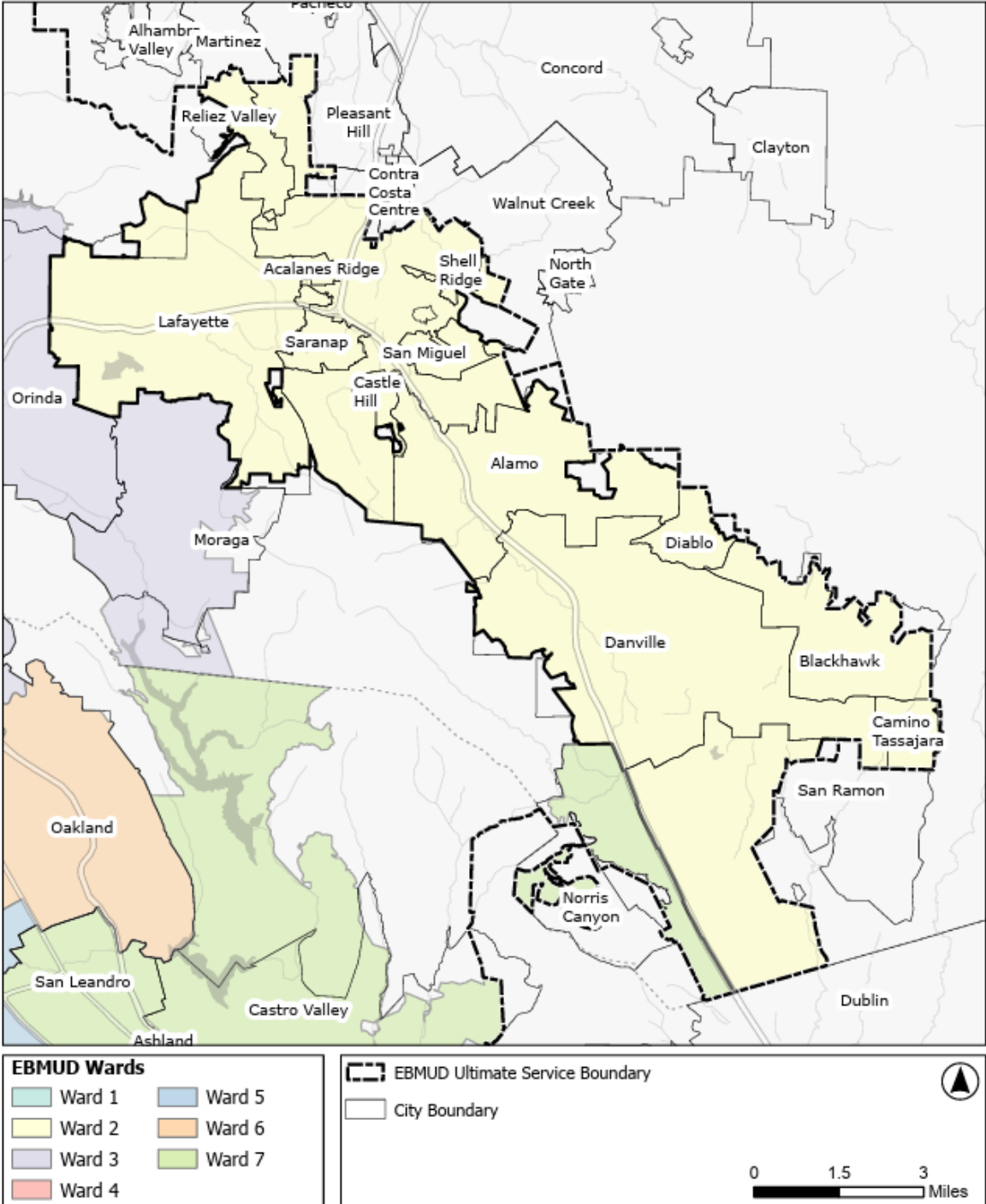
Wastewater: 740,000 Served

- Wastewater Treatment Plant processes 50 Million gallons per day (MGD); up to 320 MGD during rainfall.
- 29 miles of sewer interceptors
- 3 Wet Weather Facilities

EBMUD Wards



WARD 2



2025 Total System Storage

| Reservoir | Current Storage, *TAF | Percent of Average | Percent of Capacity |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Pardee | 180.3 | 96% | 88% |
| Camanche | 339.4 | 112% | 81% |
| East Bay | 137.1 | 98% | 91% |
| Total System | 656.8 | 104% | 85% |

- Projected: 629 TAF by Sept 30, 2025

**TAF: Thousand Acre-Feet*

FACING THE CHALLENGES

THE CHALLENGES

- Aging infrastructure
- Ensuring water quality
- Securing water supply
- Impacts of climate change
- Increasing costs pressures

Aging Infrastructure and Ensuring Water Quality



THE CHALLENGE




Infrastructure is reaching the end of its useful life. Water quality depends on reliable infrastructure

Aging Infrastructure and Ensuring Water Quality

An aerial photograph of a large, circular water treatment facility. The facility consists of a large, circular concrete structure with a flat roof. The roof is divided into sections, some of which are covered with solar panels. A smaller, rectangular building with a brown roof is situated adjacent to the main circular structure. The facility is surrounded by a concrete wall and is located next to a road with several cars parked. The surrounding area is lush with green trees and vegetation.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE
Upgrades and rehabilitation of
water treatment plants and
reservoirs ensure we can rely
on our existing infrastructure

Water Treatment Plant Upgrades

| Orinda WTP Disinfection and Chemical System Safety Improvements Project | USL WTP Maintenance and Reliability Project and Chemical System Safety Project | Sobranite WTP Chemical System Safety Improvements Project |
|---|---|--|
|  |  |  |
| <p>Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Install ultraviolet and chlorine contact basin (CCB) disinfection▪ State-of-the-art maintenance facility▪ Upgrade chemical systems and improve electrical reliability <p>Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Improve maintenance and reliability, drought operations, water quality, and climate change resilience <p>Schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In construction through 2027 | <p>Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Eliminate capacity restrictions in treatment and solids handling systems▪ Improve safety and reliability, and mitigate seismic issues▪ Replace 90-year-old CCB, and upgrade electrical and chemical systems <p>Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Improve maintenance and reliability, drought operations, water quality, and climate change resilience <p>Schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In construction through 2028 | <p>Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Upgrade chemical systems and improve electrical reliability <p>Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Improve safety, maintenance, and reliability <p>Schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In construction through 2028 |

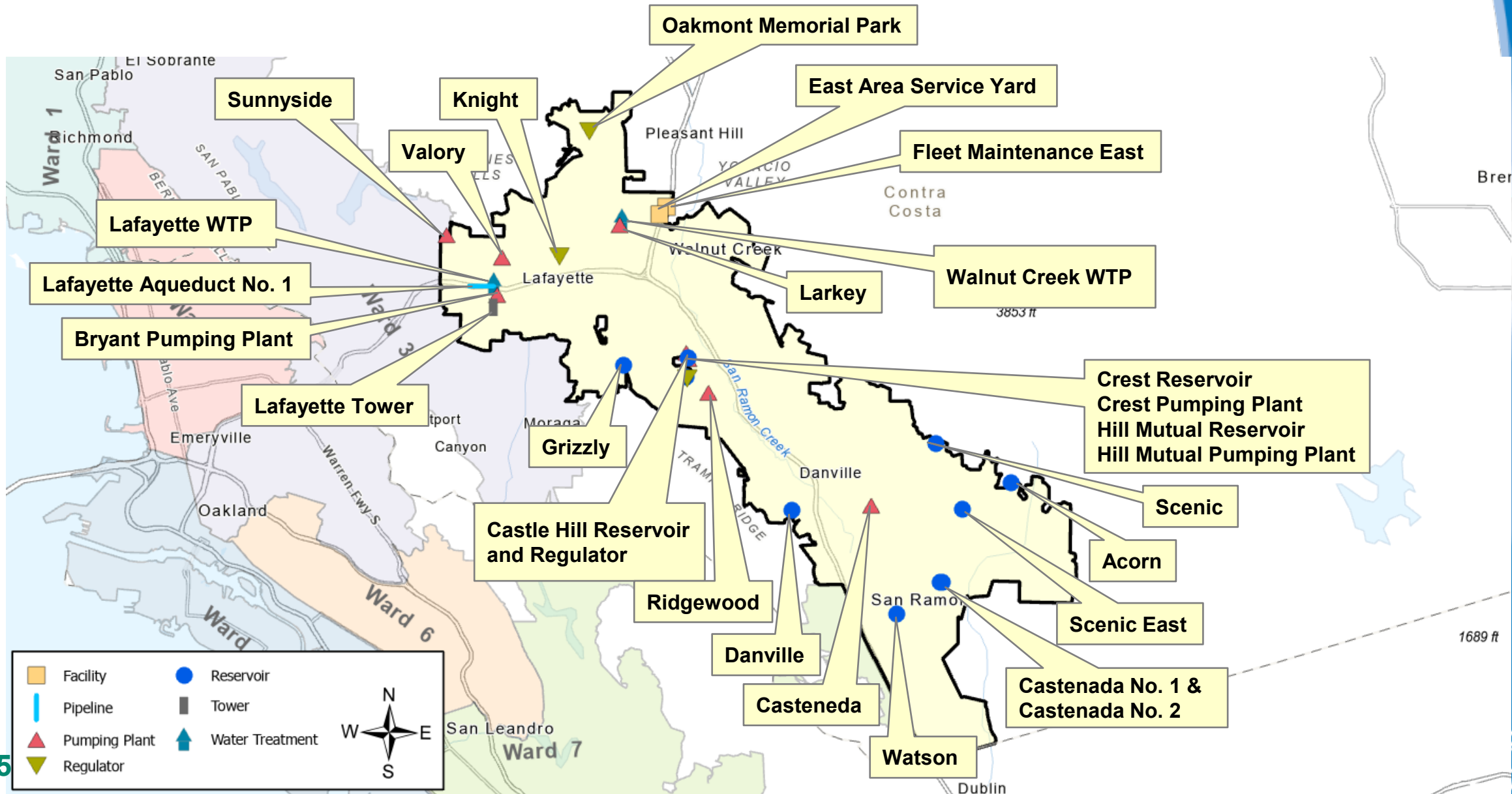
Pipeline Replacement in Ward 2

| City | Miles |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Alamo | 1.3 |
| Danville | 2.2 |
| Diablo | 2.2 |
| Lafayette | 9.5 |
| Pleasant Hill | 3.85 |
| Walnut Creek | 6.3 |
| *Total Miles | 23.65 |

*See handout for details



Capital Projects in Ward 2



An aerial photograph showing a wide river flowing through a landscape of agricultural fields and a small town. The river is dark blue and occupies the central portion of the image. On either side of the river, there are fields of various colors, including green, brown, and dark brown. A small town with several buildings and houses is visible on the right side of the river. A road and a railway line run parallel to the river. The sky is not visible, but the lighting suggests a clear day.

Securing Future Water Supply

THE CHALLENGE

Mokelumne supply is variable and vulnerable to droughts and climate change

Securing Future Water Supply

A photograph of a modern water treatment facility at dusk. The building has large glass windows and is illuminated from within, casting a warm glow. The lights reflect on the calm water in the foreground. The sky is a deep blue with some clouds. In the background, there are trees and a line of vegetation. The overall mood is serene and professional.

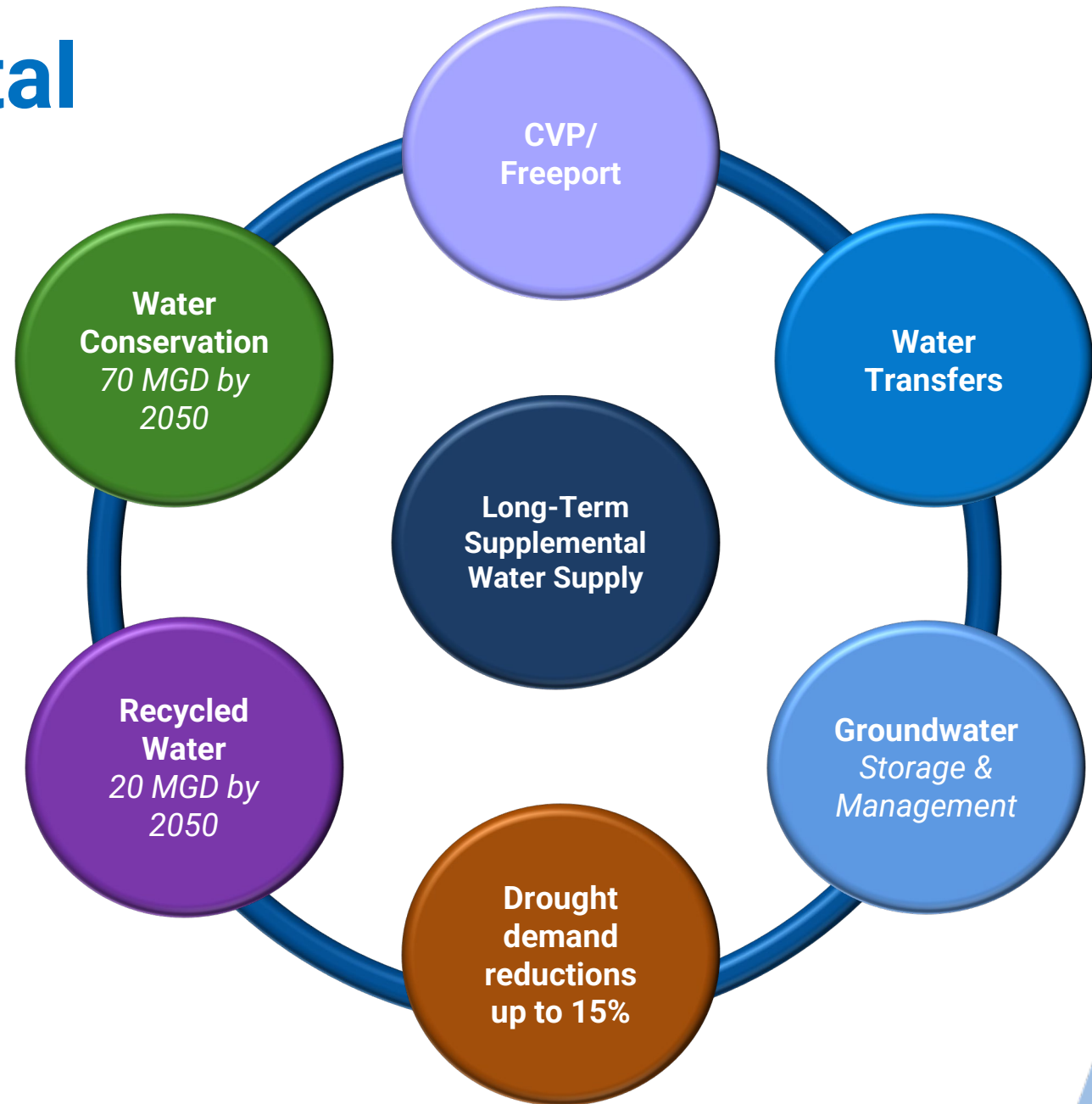
MEETING THE CHALLENGE

EBMUD maintains a diverse water portfolio and is updating its Urban Water Management Plan to achieve a reliable water supply through 2055.

EBMUD Supplemental Water Portfolio

Strategy

“Continue building a resilient and sustainable water supply through diversifying the water supply portfolio”



CVP: Central Valley Project

Potential Future Supplemental Supply Sources

| Supply Alternatives | Yield (TAF) | Key Considerations |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Water Transfers | Up to 47 TAF per year when available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term partnerships for drought supply; • Quantities variable; transfers less reliable as drought deepens. |
| Future Non-potable Reuse | Up to 14 TAF (13 MGD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage federal funding to expand the program. • Difficult to achieve goal due to declining wastewater flows |
| Potable Reuse (Purified Water) | 20 to 34 TAF (17.9 to 30 MGD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future opportunity with locally controlled supply. • Long lead time for education and outreach and to develop project; complex permitting and operations. |
| San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking | Up to 20 TAF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to develop long-term storage project. • Permits, wells and groundwater levels, may limit extraction capacity |
| Bayside | Up to 5 TAF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply for deeper droughts and emergency. • Outreach to address community concerns. |

Embracing Water Conservation



Water Conservation:

Use water wisely at home and in the garden to stretch supplies and protect our shared resources.

- Reducing water use through efficient habits, tools, and landscaping.
- EBMUD offers rebates for lawn conversion, irrigation upgrades, and flowmeters.
- Free water-saving devices available for customers.

Recycled Water:

Highly treated wastewater for non-drinking purposes.

- Reuse of highly treated wastewater for non-drinking (non-potable) purposes.
- Used for irrigation, industrial cooling, and toilet flushing.
- Separate purple pipe system ensures safety.
- EBMUD aims to recycle 20 million gallons per day by 2050.

Climate Change

An aerial photograph of a reservoir in a dry, hilly landscape. The water level is significantly low, exposing large areas of light-colored, sandy or silty banks. A dense forest of trees, many of which are dead or dormant with brown foliage, surrounds the reservoir. Two long, narrow floating structures, possibly bridges or walkways, extend into the water from the right side. The background shows rolling hills under a clear sky.

THE CHALLENGE
Climate Change is impacting
water quality and the
environment

Climate Change

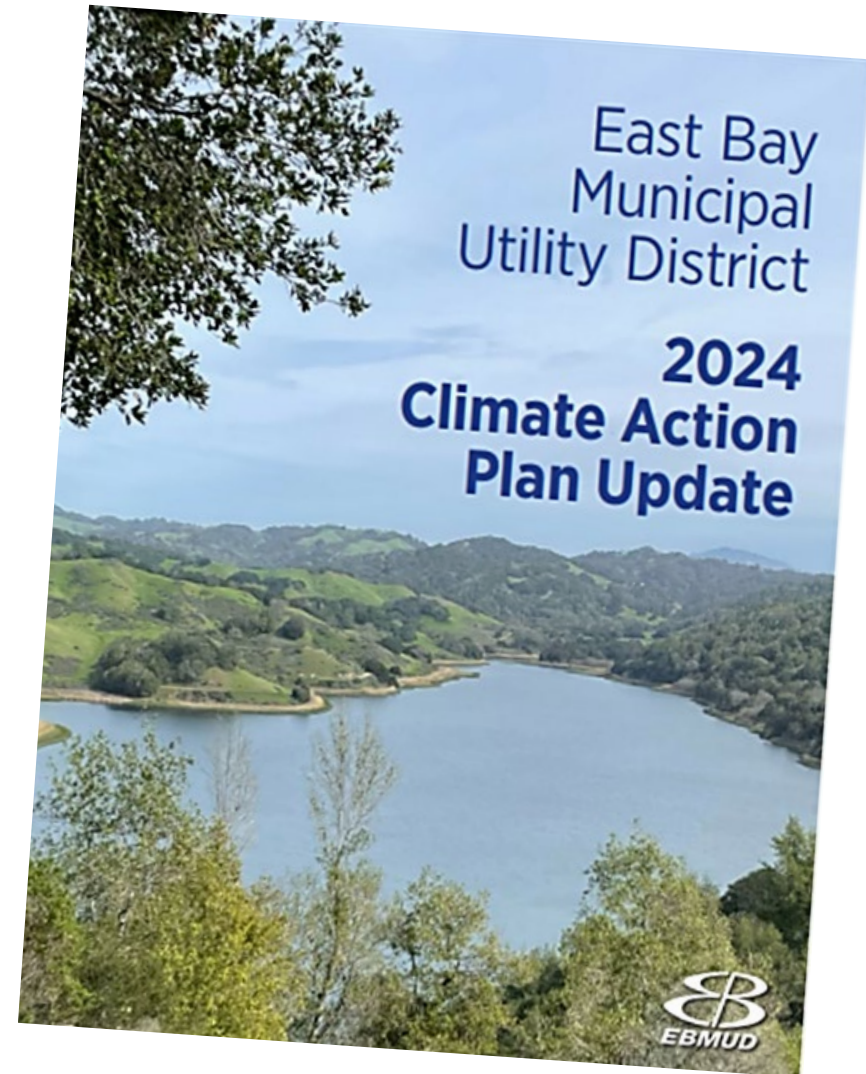


MEETING THE CHALLENGE

Adapting through infrastructure investments and minimizing our impact on the environment

EBMUD Climate Action Plan

- Reviews the science on how climate change may affect the District's operations and customers
- Identifies mitigation actions to meet greenhouse gas reduction goals
- Describes adaptation plans to ensure the resilience of District services over time



Reducing our Footprint

EBMUD Goal: achieve carbon neutrality by 2030

- Minimize energy use
- Purchase low or emissions-free energy
- Develop renewable energy projects – 5 MW Duffel PV Project
- Transition to renewable diesel
- Convert fleet to Zero Emission Vehicles

Adaptation Strategies

- Long-term water supply via a diversified portfolio
- Capital upgrades at our Water Treatment Plants and distribution system
- Planning for sea level rise
- Reducing nutrient discharge from our Main Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Supporting wildlife on our watersheds and in the Mokelumne River



Environmental Stewardship—It's in our DNA



MEETING THE CHALLENGE
Ensure environmental stewardship
for the watershed and the SF Bay

Mokelumne Watershed Protection



Rangeland Management

- Grazing to reduce grassland fuels
- Maintain ground cover to prevent erosion
- Control invasive species
- Improve soil health & water infiltration



Restoration

- Rebuild native plant communities
- Enhance biodiversity and habitat quality
- Strengthen long-term watershed function
- Stabilize soils to reduce erosion



Fuels Reduction

- Decrease wildfire intensity and spread
- Reduce potential sediment and ash runoff into waterways
- Support the recovery of native vegetation
- Protect soil structure and infiltration capacity

Mokelumne River Habitat Restoration



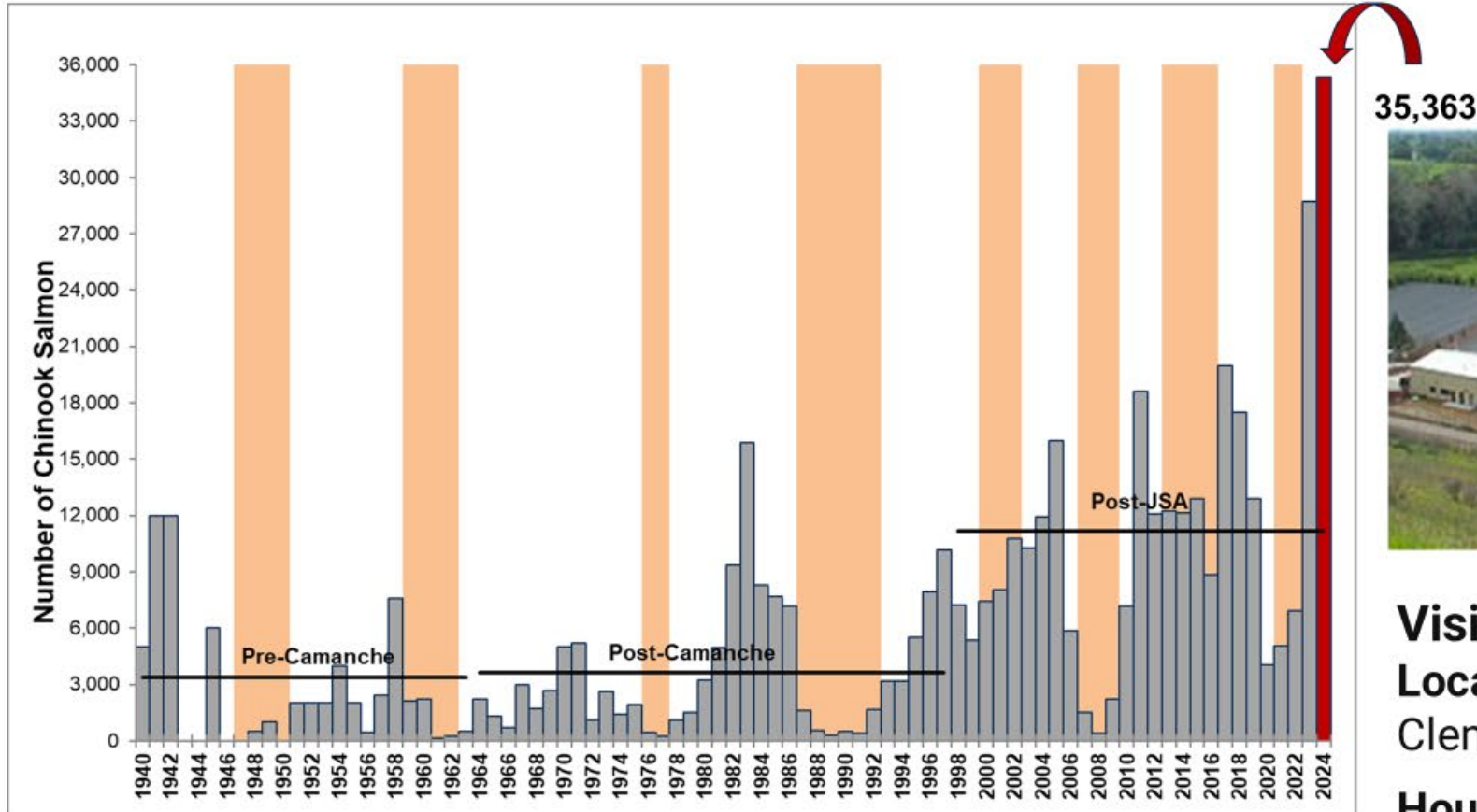
Gravel Augmentation

- 1990-1998: Site-specific projects
- 1999-2016: SHIRA (reach-scale restoration)
- 2017-present: SHIRA (reach-scale Maintenance)

Floodplain & Side channels

- 2005, 2015-present

Fishery Success and Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery



Visit

Location: 25800 North McIntire Road, Clements, CA 95227

Hours: Open 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Contact: 209-759-3383

Mokelumne@wildlife.ca.gov

Wildfire Preparedness



MEETING THE CHALLENGE
Proactively managing vegetation and infrastructure to safeguard our watersheds and communities from wildfire threats.

EBMUD Fire Preparedness

1991 East Bay Hills Fire Lessons Learned



- Operational – Fill storage for red flag warnings
- Equipment – Standardize hydrants, disperse emergency generators
- Infrastructure – Install pipeline upgrades and stationary generators
- Coordination – Conduct joint recurring meetings with fire agencies and cities/counties

East Bay Fuel Watershed Fuel Management

Fuel Management Plans for the East Bay and Mokelumne Watersheds

- Grazing Program
- San Pablo Pine Tree Removal Project
 - Mechanical Fuel Reduction
 - Native Oak Tree Regeneration
 - Pile Burning



Fuel Breaks

This work is part of a multi-agency, grant-funded project that includes East Bay Regional Park District, Berkeley Fire, and UC Berkeley

Before:



After:



EBMUD Emergency Response

- EBMUD 24/7 Control Centers
 - Coordinate with fire agencies
 - Manage reservoir water levels
- Portable generators and pumps are ready for deployment
- Local water storage to support aerial firefighting



A photograph of construction workers in a trench. In the foreground, a worker in a white hard hat and a high-visibility yellow vest is looking down. Behind him, another worker in a blue hard hat and similar vest is also looking down. A third worker in a white hard hat is visible in the background. The trench is lined with wooden shoring, and there are large pipes (blue and yellow) and coiled black cables within the excavation.

Smart Partnerships

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

Partnering for Innovation in planning, design, construction, results in safety and savings



Berkeley
CENTER FOR
Smart Infrastructure



San Francisco
Public Utilities
Commission



BERKELEY LAB
Bringing Science Solutions to the World



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration



Berkeley
HAAS LETTOWIS PICKERHAM

<https://smartinfrastructure.berkeley.edu/>



1

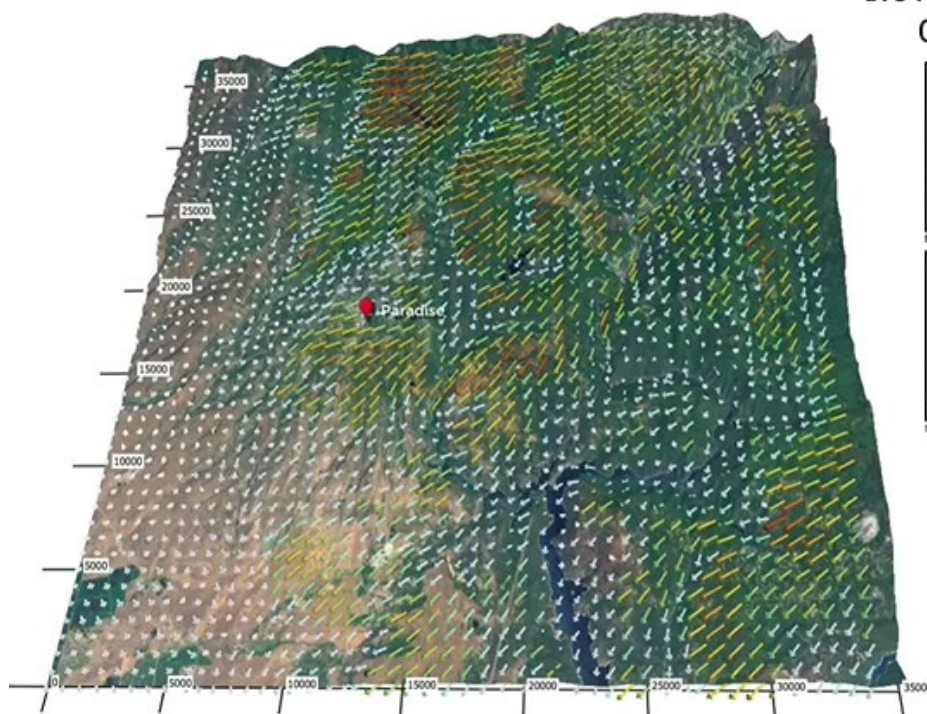
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3

Pipe Data →
Big Data

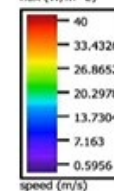
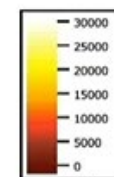
Machine
Learning

Visualize Risk



Nov. 8 2018

06:15 AM



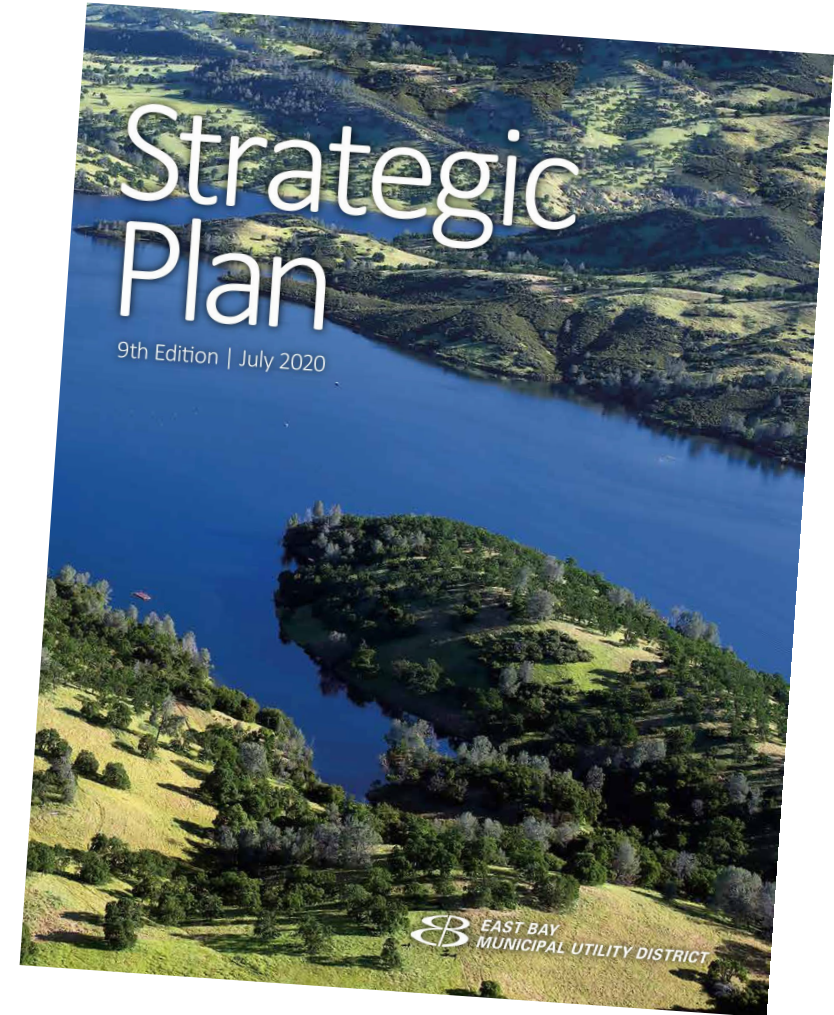
Increasing Cost Pressures

A photograph of an industrial facility, likely a water treatment plant. The scene is filled with large, vertical and horizontal pipes painted in bright green and blue. A man wearing a yellow safety vest and dark pants stands in the center, looking at a tablet or control panel. The pipes are labeled with text like 'RAW WATER SUPPLY (RWS)' and 'COOLING WATER SUPPLY (CWS)'. In the background, there are more pipes, a yellow motor, and a fire extinguisher. A sign on a concrete pillar reads 'Room 105 Heat Exchanger Room'. The overall lighting is bright, and the floor is a light-colored concrete.

THE CHALLENGE
Rising costs impact all facets of water and wastewater service

Rising Costs Impacts

- **Major Infrastructure Investment Demands:** The District's 10-year Capital Improvement Program includes \$5.6 billion including aging pipeline replacement, water treatment plant modernization, and reservoir and pumping plant rehabilitation.
- **Increase in Day-to-Day Costs:** Wage and benefit pressures, higher insurance and risk management costs, and increased energy, chemicals, technology, and security costs.
- **Increased Debt Service Costs:** Debt issuance helps spread the costs of infrastructure improvements over time but drives up near-term budgets.



Investing in the Future: Managing Rising Costs

An aerial photograph of a large water treatment facility. The central feature is a massive circular tank with a green, geodesic-patterned roof. A long, silver crane arm extends from the left side of the frame towards the center of the tank. To the bottom left, there is a smaller, white, cylindrical tank. The facility is surrounded by dense green trees. In the lower-left corner, there are several white vehicles and some construction equipment on a dirt area.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

Despite these challenges, the District maintains long-term financial stability through a balanced mix of rate increases, debt financing, and operational efficiencies – and keeping average water costs under 2 cents per gallon.

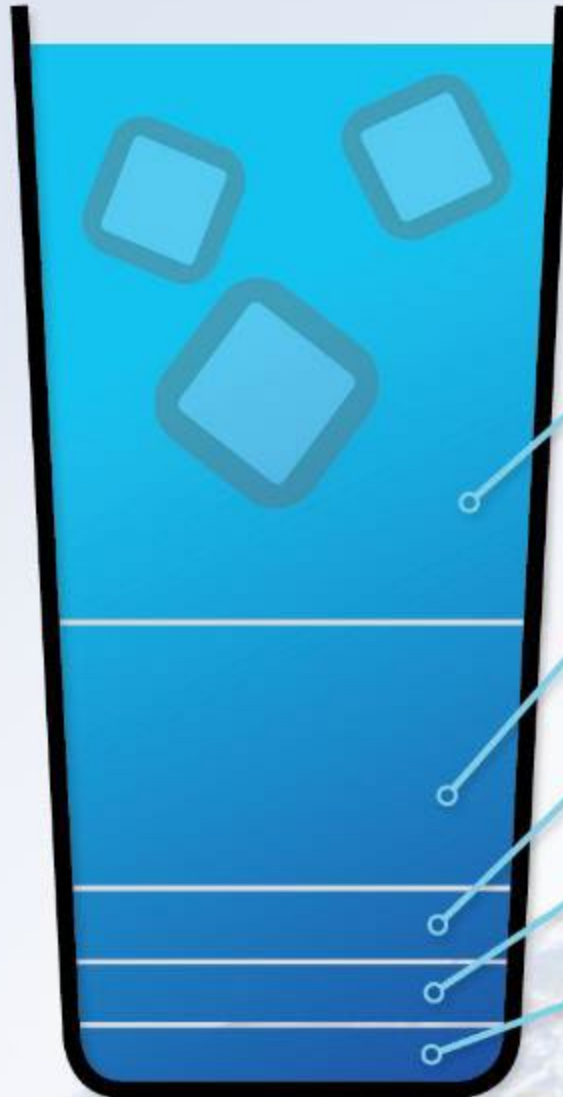
Investing in Reliability: Water System

- Aging Infrastructure
 - Pipeline Rebuild & Large Diameter Pipelines
 - Orinda and Upper San Leandro Water Treatment Plants (WTP)
 - Central Reservoir Replacement
 - Mokelumne Aqueduct No. 2 Relining
 - Lafayette Aqueduct No. 1 Relining
- Water Quality
 - Pardee Chemical Plant Improvements
 - Lafayette WTP Disinfection & Residual Improvements
- Climate Change & Resiliency
 - Walnut Creek WTP Pretreatment Improvements
 - Recycled Water Improvements
- Fiscal Responsibility
 - Maintain strong financial position and sustainable finances



Water: How We Invest in Your Service

EBMUD carefully manages funds to deliver high-quality drinking water to 1.4 million customers in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.



56¢

Infrastructure Improvements

Pipelines, reservoirs, treatment plants, pumping plants

26¢

Water Service

Storage, treatment, delivery, system maintenance

7¢

Administration & Customer Service

Call center, education, billing, support services

6¢

Natural Resource Management & Regulatory Compliance

Public recreation, watershed management, water quality

5¢

Water Supply

Supply planning, conservation, alternative water supplies

\$1 total

Cost of Service Study & Rates

- Cost of Service (COS) studies required every 10 years and charges must reflect EBMUD's cost to provide service
- FY 2026 and 2027 proposed rates based on 2025 Water COS and 2019 Wastewater COS
 - Impact of 2025 COS changes before rate increase is similar or slightly lower bill for median and below Single Family Residential (SFR) water users



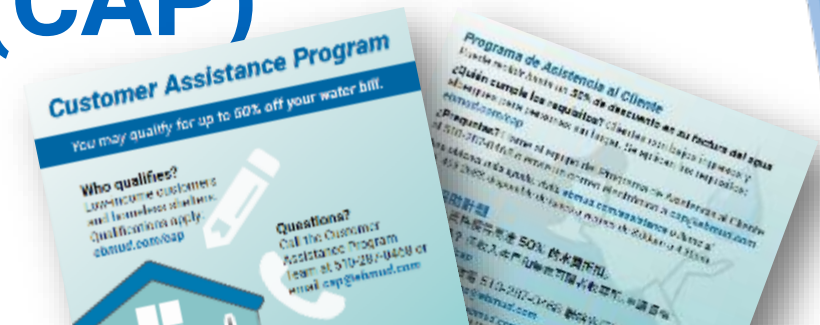
Cost of Service Study & Rates

- New rates effective July 1, 2025 (pending Board approval)
- Water is about 2 cents per gallon
- Impact of combined COS changes and rate increases: Median SFR water bill will increase by about 12 cents per day in FY26 and another 14 cents per day in FY27



Customer Assistance Program (CAP)

- Established in 1987 – one of the first programs in the state; funded by non-rate revenue.
- Provides financial support to vulnerable populations including homeless shelters.
- Applicants must be a customer and have a water meter.
- Enrollment is valid for two years, must be recertified.
- Benefits include:
 - 50% off water service and flow charges (max of 1,050 gallons per/month per person)



| Household Size | 2024 EBMUD CAP Income Eligibility* | 2024 Federal Poverty Guidelines (200%) |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | \$62,300 | \$30,120 |
| 2 | \$62,300 | \$40,880 |
| 3 | \$70,100 | \$51,640 |
| 4 | \$77,850 | \$62,400 |
| *add \$6,250 for each additional household member | | |



Next Steps & Schedule

| | Milestone | Date(s) |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Board Workshops on Climate Action Plan, Recycled Water, COS, Strategic Plan & KPIs | January – September 2024 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Infrastructure Workshop | November 26, 2024 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Board Workshop #1 | January 28, 2025 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Board Workshop #2 & Prop-218 Rates | March 25, 2025 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Outreach | March – June 2025 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | GM Report on Rates & Charges | May 13, 2025 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Hearing on Prop 218 Rates Board Considers Adopting Budget & Rates | June 10, 2025 |



Questions?

