<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>CEO BULLETIN &amp; NEWSLETTERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CEO Bulletin: None</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BOARD MEMBER REQUESTS &amp; INFORMATIONAL ITEMS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BMR/IBMR Weekly Reports: 06/26/24</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Memo from Aaron Baker, Chief Operating Officer, to the board, dated 06/20/24, responding to IBMR I-24-0006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Memo from Aaron Baker, Chief Operating Officer, to the board, dated 06/17/24, responding to IBMR I-24-0007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Memo from Sam Bogale, Deputy Operating Officer-Treated Water Division, to the board, dated 06/20/24, responding to IBMR-I-24-0008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>INCOMING BOARD CORRESPONDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Board Correspondence Weekly Report: 06/26/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Email from Ron Cachopo to Jennifer Codianne, Deputy Operating Officer, dated 06/22/24, regarding a broken fence along Saratoga Creek. C-24-0152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Email from Margus Valja and Junlong Zhao to the Clerk of the Board, dated 06/25/24, opposing the proposed San Jose Sanctioned Homeless Encampment. C-24-0153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Email from Judith Kirk to the board, dated 06/25/24, expressing their views on the Delta Tunnel. C-24-0154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>OUTGOING BOARD CORRESPONDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Email from Director Keegan to Christina Smiley, dated 06/20/24, replying to their inquiry concerning the encampment of unsheltered people located along Saratoga Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Email from Gina Adriano, Senior Management Analyst- Water Utility Unit to Janet Miller, dated 06/20/24, replying to their inquiry about the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Email from Director Santos to Libby Lucas, dated 06/24/24, responding to their inquiry associated with Calabazas/San Tomas Aquino Creek-Marsh Connection Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Email from Director Santos to Ellen Langan, dated 06/24/24, thanking them for sharing their journey and struggles with navigating city services and interim housing placement after being displaced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BOARD MEMBER REQUESTS
and Informational Items
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Request Date</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>BAO/Chief</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>20 Days Due Date</th>
<th>Expected Completion Date</th>
<th>Disposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-24-0008</td>
<td>06/17/24</td>
<td>Beall</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Bogale</td>
<td>Provide Director Beall with a map showing the water treatment plants’ coverage areas, as requested at the 6/17/24 C P committee meeting.</td>
<td>07/07/24</td>
<td>06/28/24 Non-Agenda: Responded to on 6/28/24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Aaron Baker, P.E.
Chief Operating Officer

SUBJECT: IBMR I-24-0006: Water Supply Master Plan
2050 Demands
DATE: June 20, 2024

Director Beall requested clarification on the water demand scenarios used in the Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP) development, opportunities to address drought rebound, and water conservation opportunities through Board Member Request 24-0006.

Valley Water develops long-term demand forecasts to support Valley Water’s water supply infrastructure investment decisions. These demand forecasts are key inputs for determining how much new water supply or infrastructure Santa Clara County may need in the future. For the WSMP 2050 currently in development, Valley Water is using two demand scenarios: stable demand and high demand. This memorandum will summarize the demand model and WSMP demand scenarios. More detail can be found in Attachment 1 of the January 9, 2024 Board item (https://scvwd.legistar.com/gateway.aspx?M=F&ID=55bc01c7-1f9d-4087-88ac-f30d2b5c9bb0.pdf)

Demand Model and WSMP Scenarios
Since Valley Water cannot predict what the future weather or economy will be, Valley Water developed an econometric demand model that projects the normal demands – i.e., expected water use under average weather conditions and an average economy. The demand model was built using historic water use, demographic, economic, and climate data. Staff then developed scenarios for forecasting future demands using Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) data and information provided by the cities/retailers.

To help evaluate future uncertainties, Valley Water developed two demand forecasts: a stable and a high demand forecast (table 1). The stable demand assumes a small drought rebound by 2030 with demands remaining flat after 2030. Despite forecasted housing and economic growth and climate change, Valley Water would be assumed able to maintain stable demands through its aggressive conservation program and water use resolutions. The high demand assumes climate change impacts and housing and economic growth cause water use to increase significantly. In this scenario, there is increased outdoor and indoor water use from increased evapotranspiration and cooling demands, respectively.

Table 1. Normal and Drought Year Demands for 2050 (Rounded to nearest 5 TAF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand Scenario</th>
<th>Normal (TAFY)</th>
<th>Drought (TAFY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Role of Conservation
When evaluating future investment needs, Valley Water considers both long-term and short-term conservation. The normal demands described above and in Table 1 account for long-term conservation savings from Valley Water’s on-going water conservation program activities. The normal demands assume 99 thousand acre-feet per year (TAFY) by 2030, 110 TAFY by 2040, and 126 TAFY by 2050 in water conservation savings. The WSMP analysis also accounts for short-term conservation that occurs during droughts.
During droughts, the Board of Directors may request the community to reduce their water use to support drought response. These water use reductions are applied in the analysis only during drought years. The demand forecasts during drought years for both scenarios are shown in Table 1. These additional drought reductions include calls for further reducing outdoor watering, fallowing agricultural lands, as well as more efficient use indoors, including shorter showers. They are not permanent reductions like converting landscapes, although the landscape rebate program sees very high interest in participation during droughts.

Following a drought, water demand typically rebounds to normal water use, although it may still remain lower than pre-drought. Rebounds occur, in part, because agriculture may cease fallowing their lands, parks and other landowners restart full irrigation of functional turf (e.g., game fields and play areas), and the community returns to other pre-drought activities such as maintaining vegetable and community gardens. While the rebound from the 2012-2016 drought was initially smaller than historic rebounds and then interrupted by the 2020-2022 drought, the water use from 2017-2020 indicates rebounds may still occur. Since rebounds have historically occurred in Santa Clara County and California as a whole, it is a conservative and reasonable approach to include separate demands for drought and normal years in the WSMP analysis.

Opportunities to Address Drought Rebound
Through Valley Water's long-term water conservation program activities, drought rebound can be controlled. While eliminating drought rebound may not be feasible, Valley Water can help reduce the rate and magnitude of drought rebound through conservation messaging and offering conservation options to the community. For example, if Valley Water maintains drought-level investment in the Landscape Rebate Program, it will help reduce the proportion of the population that returns to watering their lawns. Instead, more residents will convert their lawns to drought-resilient landscapes.

Valley Water offers a comprehensive set of over 20 programs that help all sectors (e.g., residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and institutional) reduce their water use and now performs outreach on water conservation year-round. In addition, Valley Water continues to track technological innovations and regulations that can support demand management and help mitigate drought rebound. Maintaining a strong long-term conservation program is critical to ensuring Santa Clara County makes “water conservation a way of life” and limits the magnitude of drought rebound. The full list of programs can be found at https://www.valleywater.org/saving-water/rebates-surveys.

Assignment:
- Drought reductions during drought years for both scenarios.
- Additional drought reductions include outdoor watering, fallowing agricultural lands, and more efficient use indoors.
- Rebounds occur post-drought due to agricultural activities resuming and community returning to pre-drought activities.
- Valley Water's conservation program helps reduce rebound through messaging and offerings.
- Comprehensive set of programs for all sectors to reduce water use.
- Tracking technological innovations and regulations to mitigate drought rebound.

Assignment:
- Drought reductions during drought years for both scenarios.
- Additional drought reductions include outdoor watering, fallowing agricultural lands, and more efficient use indoors.
- Rebounds occur post-drought due to agricultural activities resuming and community returning to pre-drought activities.
- Valley Water's conservation program helps reduce rebound through messaging and offerings.
- Comprehensive set of programs for all sectors to reduce water use.
- Tracking technological innovations and regulations to mitigate drought rebound.
TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Aaron Baker, P.E.
SUBJECT: IBMR I-24-0007: Request for Imported Water Program Costs
DATE: June 17, 2024

In response to Director Jim Beall’s request, I-24-0007, this memorandum discusses Valley Water’s imported water program costs.

Valley Water initially invested in the State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) in the 1960’s and 1970’s to address land subsidence resulting from depletion of local groundwater basins. The state and federal governments built the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA) and the San Felipe Division, respectively, to bring SWP and CVP supplies to Santa Clara County. These supplies are used in conjunction with groundwater and local water captured and stored in surface reservoirs. Valley Water recharges local and imported water into the groundwater basin and delivers both directly to water treatment plants. During water shortages, the SWP and CVP infrastructure also provides access to supplemental water purchases and state and federal emergency supplies, as well as access to broad statewide partnerships, to increase water supply resiliency. Imported water comprises half of the county’s water supply portfolio, with about forty percent from SWP and CVP contract supplies and another 10 percent from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, which supplies water directly to some retailers in the county.

Valley Water has paid for our capital, and operations and maintenance (O&M) obligations for the SWP and CVP over the past 62 years and has invested over $1.4 Billion ($2.2 Billion in 2023 dollars) to date. Moving forward, capital improvement and O&M costs of both projects will continue to be significant and are included in long-range cost projections. The costs described below are projections based upon available information from the Department of Water Resources (DWR), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), and San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA), as well as escalation of current contract costs.

Imported water costs are described in the following four sections. The information gathered below is the latest data as of June 17, 2024.

**Current Imported Water Cost**

The current cost of our SWP and CVP supplies are described in a memo from Chief Financial Officer Darin Taylor, dated April 15, 2024. The unit cost provided was calculated based on an average of actual water supply conditions from 2019 to 2023, which captures the most recent historic drought as well as two wet years. Current baseline costs included in the calculation include the following:

- **SWP and CVP Contract Water Delivery Costs (Fixed and Variable Charges)** – SWP and CVP contractual fixed costs, SWP variable charges paid to DWR for water delivery to Valley Water, and CVP variable charges paid to both USBR and SLDMWA for water delivery to Valley Water.

- **San Felipe Division Capital Repayment** – Capital obligation to USBR for the San Felipe Division.

- **San Felipe Reach Capital and O&M Costs** – Valley Water’s internal capital and O&M costs for San Felipe Reaches 1, 2 and 3.
The imported water baseline unit cost was calculated to be $450/acre-feet (AF). Valley Water also has a contract with Semitropic Groundwater Storage District (Semitropic) where imported water supplies can be stored outside the county. Putting water into Semitropic occurs primarily in wet years, while taking water out of Semitropic via exchange occurs primarily in drought years or when needed, for example to mitigate for loss of local supplies while Anderson dam is reconstructed. Utilization of Semitropic is integrated into Valley Water’s annual operations decision-making and facilitates efficient use of local surface water and groundwater management as well as imported supplies. Adding the average Semitropic costs from 2019 through 2023, which includes higher costs due to both drought operations and wet-year operations captured during this time period, to the imported water baseline unit cost would result in a combined unit cost of $490/AF.

**Future Baseline Imported Water Cost**

Valley Water’s long-term imported water baseline costs were included in the long-range financial planning presentation to the Board on March 26, 2024 (Item 10.1 - Receive and Discuss Long Range Financial Planning Models for the Water Utility Enterprise Fund, the Watersheds Stream Stewardship Fund, and the Safe, Clean Water Fund) and are summarized below:

- **SWP and CVP Contract Water Delivery Costs (Fixed and Variable Charges)** – SWP and CVP contractual fixed costs, SWP variable charges paid to DWR for water delivery to Valley Water, and CVP variable charges paid to both USBR and SLDMWA for water delivery to Valley Water.

- **Delta-Mendota Canal (DMC) Subsidence and Extraordinary O&M Project Costs** – SLDMWA’S total projection is $578M over the next ten years; Valley Water’s portion forecasted at $30.5M and included in CVP cost projections over the next 30 years.

- **San Felipe Division Capital Repayment** – Remaining capital obligation to USBR for the San Felipe Division; $172M remaining through 2035 per the contract repayment schedule.

- **San Felipe Reach Capital and O&M Costs** – Valley Water’s internal capital and O&M costs for San Felipe Reaches 1, 2 and 3.

- **California Aqueduct Subsidence Program (CASP)** – DWR’s total projection is $1.4B through 2035; Valley Water’s portion is included in DWR Statement of Charges projections but is expected to be minimal since planned subsidence repairs are limited to facilities that do not directly service Valley Water.

- **South Bay Aqueduct Long Term Repairs** – Valley Water’s projection for long-term repairs of the South Bay Aqueduct; forecasted at $50M beginning in 2028 and repaid over the following 35 years; final cost projections and plans to be provided by DWR in the future.

Consistent with the Water Supply Master Plan 2050 (WSMP) cost analysis methodology, the cost of this continued baseline SWP and CVP water service is $1.91 Billion (in 2023 dollars) over a 50-year time period from 2024-2074.

Climate change projections show precipitation patterns for both local and imported supplies shifting towards more extreme wet years, more intense droughts, and increased temperatures. Modeling scenarios estimate a reduction in our average annual SWP plus CVP supplies from 190,000 AF currently to 128,000 AF by 2040. Consistent with the approach used in the WSMP, a levelized unit cost,
which is the unit cost needed to recover the total cost of the project over the next 50 years, is calculated in Table 1.

### Table 1 – Future Imported Water Costs with 2040 Climate Change Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average Annual Supply (AF)</th>
<th>Present Value Cost (Millions)</th>
<th>Levelized Unit Cost ($/AF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Imported Water Supplies**</td>
<td>128,000</td>
<td>$1,910</td>
<td>$514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Baseline imported water supplies are those supplies allocated to Valley Water through long-term water supply contracts executed with the State of California and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for SWP and CVP water supplies.

**Potential Imported Water Supply Projects**

Valley Water is participating in the planning phase for several new water supply projects that could help offset projected climate change impacts to our imported water supplies. Valley Water has not yet made a commitment to invest in the construction of these projects, which are being evaluated as part of the WSMP process. The levelized unit cost for these projects are shown in Table 2 below.

### Table 2 – Potential Imported Water Supply Project Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Supply Project</th>
<th>Average Annual Supply Produced (AF)</th>
<th>Present Value Lifecycle Cost (Millions)</th>
<th>Levelized Unit Cost ($/AF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta Conveyance Project</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>$2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites Reservoir Project**</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** This participation level corresponds to the maximum wait-listed participation level (2.65%) for Valley Water. Current participation level is at 0.2%.

**Potential Water Storage Projects**

If new investments are made in new imported projects and local projects such as purified water, additional storage investments would likely be required to optimally manage unused wet-year water for use in dry years. Similar to the way Semitropic is currently utilized in Valley Water's water supply operations, new water supply storage would be incorporated into annual decision-making regarding how Valley Water's various water supply sources are integrated and utilized. Investment in new storage would also support Valley Water's planning strategy to diversify storage options to improve overall water supply resiliency in dry years, as well as provide additional tools to manage operations as we approach the expiration date for our Semitropic banking contract in 2035.

Storage projects that are being evaluated as part of the WSMP process include the following:
Table 3 – Potential Water Storage Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Storage Project</th>
<th>Storage (AF)</th>
<th>Present Value Lifecycle Cost (Millions)</th>
<th>Lifecycle Cost PV/Storage Capacity ($/AF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>$1,590</td>
<td>$11,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.F. Sisk Dam Raise and Reservoir Expansion Project</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>$470</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$11,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Groundwater Banking Project</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The combined cost of baseline imported water supplies and new projects depends on the specific portfolio of projects that the Valley Water Board chooses to invest in. The WSMP is evaluating various combinations of projects to meet Valley Water’s level of service (LOS) goal through the planning horizon. The Board will receive an update on the WSMP on June 25, 2024.

Attachment 1: Follow Up from April 9, 2024 Board Meeting, Item 23-1065
TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Darin Taylor

SUBJECT: Follow Up from April 9, 2024 Board Meeting, Item 23-1065.

DATE: April 15, 2024

On April 9, 2024 the Board held a public hearing on the February 2024 Annual Report on the Protection and Augmentation of Water Supplies and Recommended Increases in Groundwater Production Charges, Surface Water Charges, and Recycled Water Charges for Fiscal Year 2024-25.

After hearing the staff presentation, members of the Board posed several questions. Staff has prepared responses in the attached question and answer (Q&A) document. The Q&A document also includes responses to related questions received from members of the public.

Darin Taylor
Chief Financial Officer
Office of the Chief Executive Officer


Memo_4-9-2024BoardFollowUp
1. How are costs allocated across groundwater production zones, and are the allocations equitable?

A: Valley Water employs an integrated approach to manage a sustainable water supply through conjunctive management and use of surface water and groundwater resources to maximize water use efficiency. Water utility costs are allocated between the 4 groundwater production zones based upon benefits received. Benefits received within each zone are based on the infrastructure used and activities undertaken to provide a reliable water supply to each zone.

**Groundwater Benefit Zones:**

In 2020 a comprehensive Zone of Benefit Study was completed. Beginning in 2014, the scientific study focused on Valley Water’s groundwater benefit zones and is based on up-to-date geologic studies, local groundwater data, and the services Valley Water provides. In 2020 Valley Water Board of Directors adopted changes to update the zones based on the study results. There was extensive community outreach as part of this study. The current zones ensure ratepayers are grouped in a way that reflects the most recent and relevant data regarding services and benefits received by well users, including retailers.

**Cost Allocations:**

In general, costs are driven by infrastructure that provides benefit to a zone, and shared infrastructure costs are allocated to zones primarily based on the amount of water delivered to each zone by that infrastructure. While water rates differ from zone to zone, they are equitable in that a water user only pays for benefits provided to that zone.

The FY 2024-25 PAWS report ([https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/current-water-charges/proposed-water-charges](https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/current-water-charges/proposed-water-charges)) provides details for the Basis of Cost Allocations between North and South Zones for operating projects (see Appendix B). Appendix C provides capital cost recovery details for completed capital projects benefiting the 3 South County Zones.

2. What portion of water rate increases are driven by capital investments?

A: Over the next ten years, on average, 63% of total rate increases are driven by the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). It is important to note that due to the South County zone’s capital cost recovery mechanism (i.e., once a capital project is completed, the portion benefiting a South County zone is amortized over 30 years), the portion of CIP costs driving annual rate increases will vary. Of note, over the next ten years, Operations & Maintenance (O&M) costs increase by 3.7% per year, on average.

3. How has inflation impacted the water rate projection? Is it a major cost driver of the rate projection?

A: The U.S. experienced severe inflation in 2021 and 2022 due to global events related to COVID-19, supply chain issues, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In fact, the U.S. CPI peaked in June 2022 at 9.1% year over year. Since June 2023, the U.S. CPI has ranged between 3% and 4% year over year each month. Nevertheless, the impact of that severe inflation surge is felt today in the prices for labor and goods and services.

The construction cost escalation factors for VW's Capital Projects ranges between 7% and 4.8% from FY25 to FY30, which is a significant contributor to the total project cost of capital projects.
4. **What inflation factors are being used for Water Utility projects?**

**A:** Valley Water uses several inflation factors. Prior year actuals and current and future year projections are shown in the table below. Construction cost inflation factors are provided to Valley Water by O’Connor Construction Management, Inc. (OCMI) who conducted a San Jose Market Study for the Construction Cost Escalation Rate (CCER) to be used in the FY 2024-25 planning cycle. The OCMI Market Study is attached to this memo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valley Water Cost Inflation Factors</th>
<th>Actual FY20</th>
<th>Actual FY21</th>
<th>Actual FY22</th>
<th>Actual FY23</th>
<th>Projected FY24</th>
<th>Projected FY25</th>
<th>Projected FY26</th>
<th>Projected FY27</th>
<th>Projected FY28</th>
<th>Projected FY29</th>
<th>Projected FY30</th>
<th>Projected FY31</th>
<th>Projected FY32</th>
<th>Projected FY33</th>
<th>Projected FY34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplies &amp; Services inflation*</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Cost Inflation**</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Actual supplies and services inflation based on the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers as of June 2023

** Actual construction cost inflation based on the City Cost Index of Engineering News Record results for the San Francisco Bay Area as of June 2023

5. **How much is the Water Utility spending on imported water?**

**A:** The cost of Valley Water’s imported water supplies are competitive with other sources of supply. The unit cost of our contractual supplies from the State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) is approximately $450 per acre-foot based on average annual hydrology. However, these unit costs would be greater in dry years and lower in wet years. Current 2024 water allocations are 30% for SWP and 75% M&I / 35% Ag for CVP, equating to approximately 140,000 AF of supply for Valley Water which is more than half of the water delivered in the County.

In the upcoming biennial budget, total imported water supply costs are close to $80 million in FY 2024-25 and $84 million in FY 2025-26, excluding supplemental water transfers and new water supply and storage project costs. CVP contract costs include U.S. Bureau of Reclamation costs for CVP water deliveries and San Felipe Division capital costs, as well as San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority costs. SWP contract costs include all costs for delivery of SWP water, including costs related to the South Bay Aqueduct. Semitropic Groundwater Banking includes annual O&M and water banking activity costs and San Felipe Reach costs include Valley Water's internal capital and O&M costs for the San Felipe Division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imported Water Supply Costs</th>
<th>FY 2024-25</th>
<th>FY 2025-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imported Water Contract Costs (Central Valley Project, State Water Project &amp; Semitropic Groundwater Bank)</td>
<td>$69.9 M</td>
<td>$72.5 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Felipe Reach Capital and O&amp;M Costs</td>
<td>$ 9.7 M</td>
<td>$11.3 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$79.6 M</strong></td>
<td><strong>$83.8 M</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potential imported water supply-related project costs are shown in the following table. These projects are being evaluated as part of the Water Supply Master Plan 2050. Updates on each of these projects are being planned for future Water Supply and Demand Management Committee meetings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imported Water Supply-Related Projects</th>
<th>FY 2024-25</th>
<th>FY 2025-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta Conveyance 1</td>
<td>$5.8 M</td>
<td>$8.0 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.F. Sisk Dam Raise at San Luis Reservoir 2</td>
<td>$10.0 M</td>
<td>$5.0 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion 3</td>
<td>$4.0 M</td>
<td>$4.5 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19.8 M</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17.5 M</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Delta Conveyance costs reflected as an Operations Project. Ten-year total investment approximately $94M.
2. B.F. Sisk Dam Raise costs reflected as an Operations Project. Ten-year total investment approximately $225M.
3. Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion costs reflected as an Operations Project. Ten-year total investment approximately $130M.

6. **When will an analysis on the elasticity of water usage and water rates be available?**

A: Staff has engaged a consultant for a *Study on Water Use Demand, Elasticity and Rate Affordability*. This study is kicking off this Spring and the Board can expect staff to bring the project scope for review and discussion at an upcoming Water Conservation and Demand Management Committee meeting. Staff anticipates the study to take a year or so to complete, and is hopeful it will be informative to the FY 2025-26 rate setting cycle.
7. **Show debt service repayment schedules for WIFIA/CWIFP loans. What is the corresponding impact on water rates?**

**A:** The overall impacts of WIFIA and CWIFP loan debt service, is highlighted in the “Water Utility Cost Projections – Scenario 6” graph below, which reflects water supply investments incorporated into the 2024 PAWS Report. In the scenario shown, WIFIA and CWIFP debt is paid off roughly 7 years early due to excess cash generation in the outer years. The subsequent graph shows the North County M&I Groundwater charge projection for several water supply investment scenarios, with each successive scenario building on top of the former. Scenario 6 shows the water rate projection based on the WIFIA and CWIFP debt service projection shown in the Water Utility Cost Projection graph below.

---

*Assumes early payoff of WIFIA loans by 7 years.*

---

*North County Groundwater Production Charge Projection M&I ($/Acre-Foot)*

---

*FY25 Maximum Proposed Rate*
8. Are conservation savings factored into the water use projection? Is water conservation cost effective and how much is budgeted?

A: Yes, Water conservation is reflected in District-managed water use for FY 2023-24 adopted budget (207,000 acre-feet) and future projections (222,000 in FY 2024-25). If it were not for the conservation efforts achieved by residents and businesses in Santa Clara County, District-managed water use projections would otherwise be higher, all things being equal. That said, staff anticipates a post-drought water use rebound similar to what has been observed after previous droughts. Next year’s water rate setting cycle will be informed by the summer 2024 water usage and by the consultant study results. The water use projection will be adjusted accordingly.

In 2023 an estimated 84,000 acre-feet of water was conserved in Santa Clara County. Valley Water has a robust conservation program that consists of various rebates and resources for residents and businesses in Santa Clara County, available through over 20 programs. Prior year spending and current year budget is highlighted in the table below.

<table>
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<th>Programs &amp; Projects</th>
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<td>$ 4.1</td>
<td>$ 4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Conservation Program</td>
<td>$ 4.6</td>
<td>$ 7.8</td>
<td>$ 11.6</td>
<td>$ 12.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (millions)</strong></td>
<td>$ 4.6</td>
<td>$ 11.9</td>
<td>$ 16.4</td>
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Water conservation is cost effective on a per acre-foot cost for new water supply and it saves residents and businesses money when implementing conservation. At the same time, water conservation results in less revenue to the Water Utility.

The Water Supply Master Plan analysis has shown that investment beyond conservation and recycling is needed for a reliable water supply in the future, even with the most aggressive possible conservation targets. In order to meet the Board’s current water conservation targets, drought level participation must be maintained even in non-drought years. The water conservation targets are already included in the demand projections and therefore the portfolios being analyzed for the Water Supply Master Plan. While water conservation is a cost-effective new supply, depending on climate change impacts on demands, water conservation may not be sufficient to ensure a reliable supply in the future.

More information can be found online at [www.watersavings.org](http://www.watersavings.org).
9. Is the San Jose direct potable purified water project funded?

A: The San Jose Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) Phase 1 Demonstration Facility is validated, funded and included in the included in the CIP Draft FY 2025-29 Five-Year Plan. Preliminary cost projections for the San Jose DPR Phase 2 Full-Scale Facility are included in water utility rate projections in FY 2028-29 and beyond, although not included in the CIP Draft FY 2025-29 Five-Year Plan at this time.

The Palo Alto Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR) Project was placed on the Unfunded Project list in the CIP Draft FY 2025-29 Five-Year Plan and will be reviewed and evaluated over the next 2 years.

10. Is groundwater recapture being maximized?

A: Per the District Act and SGMA, Valley Water is the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins. Valley Water responsibly manages the water supplies of the Santa Clara County by conjunctively managing the surface water and groundwater and has an effective managed aquifer recharge program using water from our ten local reservoirs and imported water. Several additional or expanded recharge facilities are being evaluated as part of the Water Supply Master Plan 2050 to increase recharge capacity and operational flexibility. In addition, Flood Managed Aquifer Recharge is also being evaluated as part of the Board’s no regret policy to recharge on agricultural or open lands.

11. What happens to the South County cost projections after FY34?

A: The South County cost projection graph has been extended beyond FY34 as shown in the graph below.
12. Is the North County Zone W-2 M&I groundwater charge projected to increase by 12X in 11 years versus the FY 23 actual charge of $1,724/AF?

A: A 12X increase would mean a projected groundwater charge of $20,688/AF in FY 34 which is not correct. Instead, the PAWS report reflects a North County groundwater charge of $5,075 in FY 34.

For North County Zone W-2 what is the contribution of the increase with and without Pacheco, Sisk, Los Vaqueros Expansion, and Delta Conveyance?

A: See item 10.1 from the 3/26/24 Board meeting regarding the Long Range Financial Planning Models. Scenario 2 is the North County Zone W-2 groundwater charge projection without Pacheco, Sisk, LVE and Delta Conveyance. Scenario 6 includes all of those projects plus the impact of a San Jose Purified Water Program Phase 2 Full-Scale Facility project.

What are the cost drivers of VW’s groundwater charge projection?

A: The key cost drivers of the long-term rate projection are large capital projects and investments in new water supply.
### Certificate Of Completion

**Envelope Id:** 558A0AC0C81114987A2C510EC8111D810  
**Status:** Completed  
**Subject:** Complete with Docusign: iBMR 24-0007  
**Envelope Originator:** Karen Adriano  
5750 Almaden Expressway  
San Jose, CA  95123  
KAdriano@valleywater.org  
**IP Address:** 64.190.101.20

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Sam Bogale
Deputy Operating Officer
Treated Water Division

SUBJECT: IBMR-I-24-0008: Water Treatment Plant Coverage Map
DATE: June 20, 2024

In response to Director Beall’s request at the Capital Improvement Program Committee meeting on June 17, staff would like to share the following map detailing Valley Water’s drinking water treatment and conveyance system, including retailer service areas.

A printed version of the map can be made available upon request.

Sam Bogale,
Deputy Operating Officer
Treated Water Division

cc: A. Baker

ATTACHMENTS:
Attachment 1: Water Conveyance and Water Retailers map
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<td>Email from Tillman Fuss to Director Eisenberg, dated 06/05/24, asking to speak with her or a Valley Water employee in order to conduct an interview for his research on the sustainable management of water resources.</td>
<td>Refer to Staff</td>
<td>Gibson</td>
<td>Baker</td>
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Hi Jen,

Going to Park noticed a 1 foot by 9 inch hole on the bottom of the Saratoga Creek Fence to the right of the New Gate.

Also, Two large Trash Bags on the inside of the fence to the left of the New Gate.

Is it possible to have someone take a look?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo
Santa Clara Hampton Place
Santa Clara, CA 95051

On Saturday, December 23, 2023 at 12:09:08 PM PST, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@wrote:

Hi Jen,

Going shopping Saturday morning noticed a four foot round hole in the fence just to the left where the new gate was installed.

No debris sited at this time.

Is it possible to have someone take a look?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo
Santa Clara Hampton Place
Santa Clara, CA 95051

On Tuesday, November 14, 2023 at 05:34:17 PM PST, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@wrote:

Hi Jen,

Arriving home from work Today noticed a young lady walking out from the hole in the fence where the new gate was installed.
Also, there is debris inside the fence.

Not sure if someone has taken up residence there or just visiting.

I will monitor and keep you posted.

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place
Santa Clara, CA 95051

On Friday, November 10, 2023 at 07:49:08 PM PST, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@wor wrote:

Hi Jen,

FYI: Noticed another small hole in a piece on the fence close to the El Camino. (Looks like it is the same type of hole that starts in the lower left hand side of the fence at ground level.)

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place
Santa Clara, CA 95051

On Thursday, October 12, 2023 at 06:23:57 PM PDT, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@ wrote:

Hi Jen,

Was someone going to come out and look at the Large Size hole in the fence next to where the new gate was installed?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place
Santa Clara, CA 95051

On Saturday, September 16, 2023 at 05:19:56 PM PDT, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@ wrote:

Hi Jen,

FYI: Noticed and additional Large Size hole in the fence next to where the new gate was installed. (The hole is several feet long and wide. Also, there are many different items inside of the fence.)

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place
Santa Clara, CA 95051
On Saturday, September 2, 2023 at 12:57:58 PM PDT, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@ wrote:

Hi Jen,

Returning home from shopping on Saturday noticed a open piece of fence across from the Moonlight shopping center parking lot close to the El Camino. (It is a good size opening.)

Also, There is a ladder up against the fence near the newly replaced Gate with a large plastic pallet on the inside of the fence for people to climb down.

Lastly, Looks like there are shopping carts butted up against various parts of the fence to facilitate climbing the fence easier.

Can you please have someone take a look and button it up the fence?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Hampton Place Santa Clara

On Sunday, July 30, 2023 at 06:09:35 PM PDT, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@ wrote:

Hi Jen,

Noticed arriving home from shopping late Sunday afternoon a large opening in the Saratoga Creek Fence.

The opening is located to the left hand side of our main entrance complex gate. (PS: There is an abandoned Shopping Cart near the opening.)

Can you have someone take a look and button it up?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place

On Tuesday, June 20, 2023 at 05:30:40 PM PDT, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@ wrote:

Hi Jen,

Leaving for work this morning and noticed the Fence Gate entering into the Saratoga Creek was ripped open on the bottom allowing easy access to the Saratoga Creek. (The Damaged Gate is located across from our Automatic Gate closest to the Moon Lite Shopping Center.)
Is it possible to have someone take a look and make the repair?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place

Santa Clara, CA 95051

On Saturday, April 1, 2023 at 12:57:15 PM PDT, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@ wrote:

Hi Jen,

I E-mailed you back on March 11, 2023 regarding open piece of fence along the Saratoga Creek on 1400 Bowe Ave, Santa Clara.

My brother noticed returning home from shopping on Saturday April 1, 2023 a piece of open fence along the Saratoga Creek across the Moonlite Shopping Center side gate entrance on our Santa Clara Hampton Place Condominium Complex.

Our Manager for the Santa Clara Hampton Place Complex is Diana Martin at Common Interest. (I have cc'd here on this E-mail).

Is it possible to have someone button up the fence?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place

Santa Clara CA 95051

On Saturday, March 11, 2023 at 12:35:54 PM PST, Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@ wrote:

Hi Jen,

I E-mailed you back on October 29, 2022 regarding open piece of fence along the Saratoga Creek on 1400 Bowe Ave, Santa Clara.

My brother noticed returning home from shopping on Saturday March 11, 2023 a piece of open fence along the Saratoga Creek across the Moonlite Shopping Center side gate entrance on our Santa Clara Hampton Place Condominium Complex.
Our Manager for the Santa Clara Hampton Place Complex is Diana Martin at Common Interest. (I have cc'd here on this E-mail).

Is it possible to have someone button up the fence?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place

Santa Clara, CA 95051

On Monday, October 31, 2022 at 01:18:55 PM PDT, Jennifer Codianne <jcodianne@valleywater.org> wrote:

HI Ron,

Staff will investigate and I will get back to you as soon as I know more.

Thanks,

Jen

---

From: Ron Cachopo <ron_cachopo@valleywater.org>
Sent: Saturday, October 29, 2022 12:44 PM
To: Jennifer Codianne <JCodianne@valleywater.org>
Cc: Cecilia Rocha <CRocha@valleywater.org>; Board of Directors <board@valleywater.org>; Diana Martin <dmartin@commoninterest.com>
Subject: Broken fence along Saratoga Creek - 1400 Bowe Ave - Santa Clara

*** This email originated from outside of Valley Water. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. ***

Hi Jen,
I E-mailed you back on July 28, 2021 regarding Homeless People entering the fence along the Saratoga Creek on 1400 Bowe Ave, Santa Clara.

My brother noticed returning home from work on Thursday 10-27-22 people entering a piece of broken fence along the Saratoga Creek by the telephone pole across the main entrance on our Santa Clara Hampton Place Condominium Complex.

Our Manager for the Santa Clara Hampton Place Complex is Diana Martin at Common Interest. (I have cc'd here on this E-mail).

Is it possible to have someone button up the fence?

Thanks, Ron P. Cachopo

Santa Clara Hampton Place

[Redacted]
Santa Clara, CA 95051

[Redacted]
Hello.

We are writing to oppose the proposed San Jose Sanctioned Homeless Encampments, especially sites 4, 5, and 7. The City of San Jose, and also Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) Board of Directors should do all what is possible to keep our waterways safe, particularly along the Guadalupe River, in this case, as Shigella outbreak grows with cases in homeless encampments along Guadalupe River, per an update on Shigella Outbreak Associated with Homeless Encampments in San Jose – June 24, 2024, by The County of Santa Clara Public Health Department. It's only one, the latest public health hazard connected to "tent cities", sanctioned or not. As far as the San Diego similar "SOS" *safe sleeping" encampment sites which the Mayor of the City of San Jose is proudly touting as a progressive example, the local district attorney [of San Diego] labeled the site a public health hazard and sued the city to close it. Mayor Mahan and certain council members are pushing half-baked risky experiments. It is essential to provide support services to the homeless, but it has to be organized and managed safely, professionally, and in a deliberate manner. Most importantly, The City and Valley Water should keep waterways safe, it's a wide public security issue.

Sincerely,
Junlong Zhao
Margus Valja
Residents of San Jose North (Old) Willow Glen area, 95125-1740
How many more times is this tunnel/canal going to be forced down our throats, only to be defeated by scientific facts and CA voters? You have already heard about the ways the BCA has been inflated, the 80% increase in costs by the time it is built, and the fact that the costs will exceed the benefits for agricultural districts so that they will opt out, leaving higher costs for urban users—who will undoubtedly be thrilled to pay those along with the enormous increase we will pay for PG&E power.

Worse, the environmental impacts from the construction and operation of the tunnel were ignored, as were the impacts to endangered fish and wildlife species. The “habitat restoration” will in no way mitigate the damage to the fish, who are already endangered. Closed salmon seasons and their costs to communities were left out as well. The proposed fish screens are problematical as well. And then there is the fact that one of the two main CA rivers, the San Joaquin, has dried up at least twice in the recent past due to illegal pumping by Big Ag.

Finally, and this HAS to be brought up though this may not be the time you would wish, the water in the Delta is already over-subscribed, and with climate change, we will have even less water in the Delta from snowmelt. The Delta is in danger of collapse NOW due to less water and salt-water intrusion. If the Delta fails, which scientists have told you it will if this insane tunnel goes through, then SF Bay will be a stagnant pond filled with algae, having no constant flushing from the mountain and ocean waters. The biggest estuary on the Pacific Coast will no longer exist, and the economic impact on the entire state will be cruelly felt.

Please, all affected water districts, cooperate with local and state entities on water conservation instead of pushing this tunnel.

Judith S. Kirk
OUTGOING BOARD CORRESPONDENCE
Sent on Behalf of Director Keegan:

Dear Christina Smiley,

Thank you for reaching out to Valley Water regarding the encampments of unsheltered people located on Valley Water property along Saratoga Creek near your HOA. Valley Water staff will visit this location to conduct an inspection during the week of June 17, 2024. Depending on the risks associated with these encampments, we may be able to take abatement action. However, please note that Valley Water currently operates under an encampment management strategy and does not seek to conduct encampment abatements without the presence of elevated risk factors or specific impediments to our operations and maintenance activities.

The current strategy will be reconsidered on July 9, 2024, when the Valley Water Board will meet to consider adopting a proposed Water Resources Protection Zones Ordinance aimed at reducing unsanctioned encampments and preventing re-encampments on Valley Water property. This ordinance is intended to address our agency’s responsibility to protect water quality, fish, and wildlife as well as community concerns and concerns about the workplace safety of Valley Water’s field staff. Because Valley Water does not possess police powers, local law enforcement agencies will have the authority and responsibility to enforce this ordinance. You are welcome to attend this meeting either in person at our Valley Water offices or virtually via Zoom and speak during the public comment period if you are interested in doing so. More information on
Board meetings and agendas can be found on our website: https://www.valleywater.org/how-we-operate/board-directors.

Regarding your observation of potential criminal activities, if you witness illegal activity or a threat to public health and safety, please contact the police and, if possible, file an official report. If you observe smoke or fire, please contact the fire department. Concerns relating to fires and unwanted or illegal behaviors are best handled by City resources. Since Valley Water is not a law enforcement agency, we work in concert with cities and the County to address these types of activities.

Thank you again for your message. Please contact Assistant Operating Officer Mark Bilski at mbilski@valleywater.org with any follow-up information. You can also report concerns to Valley Water via our online system at https://access.valleywater.org/s/.

Sincerely,

Barbara Keegan
Director, District 2

From: Christina Smiley <christina@...>
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2024 2:51 PM
To: Dave Leon <DaveLeon@valleywater.org>
Cc: Erika Sofes <erika@...>
Subject: Alexis HOA - 2585 El Camino Real, Santa Clara

*** This email originated from outside of Valley Water. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. ***

Hi Dave,

Our HOA is right next to the creek. There seems to be homeless people sleeping in the creek and then hoping the fence on to our property. They broke a locked electrical box to use the outlets on the side of our building. They also smoke on our property and leave garbage.

Is there anything you can do to help us?
Kindest Regards,

Christina Smiley  
**HOA Manager**  
**MB Homeowners’ Management, Inc.**

Address: 1210 South Bascom Avenue #220, San Jose, CA 95128  
Phone: 408-871-9500 | Website: [http://mbhm.net/](http://mbhm.net/)
Good afternoon Janet,

We received your attached email inquiring on Valley Water’s treatment processes at the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant. I wanted to note that Valley Water does not own nor operate wastewater treatment facilities. Our 3 treatment water plants treat drinking water. Of the treatment details you inquired on, Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant uses activated carbon media for water/odor control at times when needed.

Thank you,

GINA ADRIANO

SENIOR MANAGEMENT ANALYST

Office of the Chief Operations Officer – Water Utility

gadriano@valleywater.org

Tel. (408) 630-2853

Mobile (408) 781-6972

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

VALLEY WATER

5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose CA 95118

www.valleywater.org
Good afternoon,

C-24-0150 has been approved, sent and closed.

Thanks,
Candice

---

**Sent on Behalf of Director Santos:**

Dear Libby Lucas,

Thank you for your recent inquiry. We appreciate your interest and comments from the May 15, 2024 Public Meeting for the Calabazas/San Tomas Aquino Creek-Marsh Connection Project (Creek-Marsh Connection Project). With reference to actions and scenarios in the 2008 Alviso Slough Restoration Project EIR, we offer a few points of clarification:

1. **A8 Ponds Winter and Flood Management Scenarios:** Neither of the two scenarios for winter and flood management of the A8 Ponds were implemented. Flows continue to be routed through Alviso Slough.

2. **Philip Williams Associates Communication:** Following experiments and monitoring between 2010 and 2017, a decision was made to leave the A8 notch tide gates permanently open. As part of the future Creek-Marsh Connection Project, the culverts between A7-Alviso Slough and A5-Guadalupe Slough will be removed and replaced with breaches.

3. **Scouring Flows in Alviso Slough:** Recent modeling indicates the Creek-Marsh Connection Project alternatives will result in similar or increased scour between the mouth of Guadalupe Slough and the boat ramp, so this benefit is expected to remain or be enhanced. Increased scour is expected at locations downstream of planned breaches located downstream of the County Marina and boat ramp.

4. **Alviso Slough Wetland Extent:** Although modeling results show some channel scour in Alviso Slough, the Creek-Marsh Connection Project is not expected to alter the wetland extent along the slough margins.

5. **Guadalupe River Hydrology:** The Creek-Marsh Connection Project makes no changes in the hydrology of the Guadalupe River.
6. **Flood Modeling and Pond A4**: Valley Water plans to conduct flood modeling that includes considerations related to climate change for Pond A4 and the Creek-Marsh Connection Projects in early 2025. Preliminary project designs for the Creek-Marsh Connection Project includes breaching Pond A4, which will create additional flood storage along Guadalupe Slough.

7. **Functionality of Associated Ponds**:
   - Pond A5 and Pond A7 each have one tide gate at their downstream ends near Pond A6. These tide gates are degraded and allow for bi-directional flow between the sloughs and the A5/A7 Ponds.
   - Pond A6 was breached in December 2010 and currently has four breaches.
   - The A8 tide gate, or “A8 Notch,” began operating in 2011, and all eight openings have been fully open since 2017.

Please note that the Alviso Slough Restoration Project was never implemented. The Creek-Marsh Connection Project may assist in achieving the main objective of the Alviso Slough Restoration Project by increasing scour along Alviso Slough.

We hope the responses provided are helpful and that you continue to engage in the process as we transition from the planning to the design phase beginning next year. Please contact Deputy Operating Officer John Bourgeois at jbourgeois@valleywater.org with any follow-up information.

Stay safe and healthy,

Richard P. Santos
Vice Chair, District 3

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**From:** Jack Lucas

**Sent:** Thursday, June 13, 2024 3:25 PM

**To:** Board of Directors <board@valleywater.org>

**Subject:** Calabazas/San Tomas Aquino Creek Marsh Connection Project May 15 Alviso Pub Hearing

*** This email originated from outside of Valley Water. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. ***

Valley Water Board of Directors

June 13, 2024

Dear Chair Hsueh and Board of Directors,

The recent, May 15 Calabazas/San Tomas Aquino Creek Marsh Connection Project
Public Hearing in Alviso introduced a broader scope for this project that appears to conflict with Guadalupe River's existing Alviso Slough Restoration.

At least I will quote from my notes some of the specifics from that Alviso Slough 2008 EIR discussion that I did not hear incorporated in your proposed project.

There appear to be two scenarios for winter and flood management of Pond 8. In one, high flows pass through Pond A8 to Ponds A7 and A5 and out to Pond A6 and Guadalupe Slough when high tides in the Bay are likely to be coming back into these same ponds to meet them.

An alternative scenario has tide gates closing these same pond levees off from high winter bay levels and keeping capacity in Ponds A7 and A5 for Pond A8 overflow. Which of these scenarios is presently in effect, if either?

A communication from Philip Williams & Assoc., Ltd. consultants on this project refers to the Pond A8 notch which would be closed during the winter, (by tide gate?) and culverts between A7-Alviso Slough and A5-Guadalupe Slough. So do ask if the levee overflow elevations and culverts are still valid and operable?

One observation is that Guadalupe Slough tidal prism produces scouring flows which keep boat ramp and slough channel navigable for NASA and Sunnyvale Plant employees and viable salt pond circulation. Is this still a beneficial use? Will diversion of Calabazas and San Tomas Aquino Creek flows from Guadalupe Slough alter this element of critical South Bay circulation?

Will there be critical loss or degradation of 7 miles of slough wetlands and upland refugia as historical creek flows go to Pond 8? Can this be mitigated?

Have dozens of other concerns related to this proposed Calabazas/San Tomas Aquino diversion re vegetation habitat, saline and brackish, and species refugia but believe your major focus must be on altered flood control regimen. To try to meld Calabazas and San Tomas Aquino flow into Alviso Slough with 17,000 cfs of Guadalupe River flood flow of Mt. Umunhum 146 sq. mi. runoff is unlikely.

Global warming atmospheric rivers need be addressed in proposed projects in specifics that this Calabazas/ San Tomas Aquino project lacks. Given present design of overflow wetlands and freshwater VTA mitigation marsh anticipated peak flows in these two streams can be absorbed by adding Pond 4 to reflux overflow marsh option. For the District o spend $36 million to alter an existing successful hydrology is hard to understand.

But please do install the overdue officially approved Pond A 8 tide gate in 2024.

Would appreciate a detailed response of function in A8, A7, A6 and A5 ponds' circulation with existing culverts, pumps, tide gates, along with other concerns.

Thank you,
Libby Lucas
Los Altos, CA 94022
Good afternoon,

C-24-0147 has been approved, sent and closed.

Thanks,
Candice

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Dear Cathleen Ellen Langan,

Thank you for reaching out to Valley Water and sharing your story with us.

As you mentioned in your message, Valley Water is required by an order of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out flood risk reduction measures for Anderson Dam. This includes completing the Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures Project and Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project, which are critical public health and safety projects that seek to design and construct improvements along Coyote Creek between Montague Expressway and Tully Road in San Jose. Project requirements necessitated the relocation of encampments in areas needed for staging, construction, operation, and maintenance of the projects, including the Corie Court area.

Valley Water does not provide direct homelessness/housing services, but we are committed to using the power we have as an environmental stewardship agency to protect our waterways in collaboration with cities and the County as they fulfill their social service roles. Valley Water contracted with the City of San José to accomplish the encampment relocations required by the Coyote Creek projects. Under our agreement, the City is responsible for providing outreach and support services and referrals to available shelter and housing options in support of the projects. Additionally, at its sole discretion, the City may rely on community-based organizations and other third-party organizations to provide these services.

We appreciate your thorough accounting of your experiences since your relocation from the Corie Court area. And we are concerned to hear of the struggles you faced.
in navigating the outreach and interim housing placement processes. Our staff will bring your concerns to the relevant City departments to ensure that they are aware of your experiences as well. We will request assurances that the City and its contractors are operating within our expected standards for the provision of outreach and shelter or housing opportunities under our agreement.

Thanks again for contacting Valley Water.

Stay safe and healthy,

Richard Santos
Vice Chair, District 3

C-24-0147

From: Cathleen <cathleen@valleywater.org>
Sent: Friday, June 7, 2024 9:22 PM
To: BoardOperators@cob.sccgov.org; Board of Directors <board@valleywater.org>
Subject: Fwd: Displacement

*** This email originated from outside of Valley Water. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. ***

I am writing to share a bit about my recent journey and the struggles I have faced being displaced. My Name is Cathleen Ellen Langan

On May 15, 2023, I was mandatorily displaced from Corrie Court due to federal regulations for Anderson Dam Valley Water. This marked the first of the mandatory abatement displacements. In an effort to find stability, I actively engaged with two case managers at Home First, Carlos and Maria. We went through the SPUD Act with my current partner, with whom I have lived throughout this ordeal. Unfortunately, after our initial meetings, both case managers disappeared and ceased visiting Corrie Court.
It wasn't until May 15, when the police were instructed to arrest me, that I heard from the past supervisor. He managed to get in touch with Carlos and Maria, who explained that they were out sick for the two weeks they were supposed to be conducting outreach. Their absence left me without any return calls or emails, and crucial information wasn't forwarded to anyone else.

After the media, PATH's supervisor, and the police department got involved, I was directed to Life Moves at 702 Guadalupe Parkway. There, I was placed in housing but separated from my partner into two different rooms. Despite this, we, along with another resident, attended a city council meeting to express our gratitude for the tiny home initiative.

Unfortunately, my stay at the tiny homes was marred by an incident involving three staff members. They videotaped me and refused to close the door while I was nude after a shower, during their third room check of the day. I filed a police report following this violation of my privacy. Subsequently, I was denied entry for bringing in rice, beans, and silverware. When I sought assistance from the police department, I was told I couldn't return to the site for 24 hours. I was then expelled from the facility for allegedly spitting on staff, a claim that both the police and sheriff's departments confirmed never occurred.

My appeal went unaddressed, and I was left without representation or communication from my case manager. The two directors involved went on vacation, leaving my situation unresolved.

I share this story not just to highlight the bureaucratic challenges and personal violations I faced, but also to shed light on the systemic issues that affect many displaced individuals. I hope this account will foster understanding and prompt necessary changes to prevent others from experiencing similar hardships.

Since residing in the parking lot at Columbus Park, I have repeatedly sought assistance from the case management team assigned to me by Valley Water through Home First. I have refilled my SPUD form and requested help for various needs, including a vehicle I purchased from Pick and Pull. I paid for the license and registration myself and sought assistance for a brake and light inspection. I have diligently provided all the necessary paperwork for these requests, as well as for housing applications.

I have no evictions and possess a solid rental history. Additionally, I am employed as a truck driver in Saratoga, earning $28 an hour and working over 40 hours a week. Despite meeting all the qualifications set before me, I received a letter stating that I was unreachable. However, this letter managed to find its way to me. Throughout this time, I have had a working phone and email address and have remained in the same location since being displaced from the tiny homes.

My case management team has visited me numerous times, and I have filled out countless applications for available facilities. Despite this, I was publicly notified that I am indefinitely barred from any Life Moves facilities due to a non-existent police report alleging that I spat on a staff member.

Now, my current situation is further complicated by my full-time employment. According to my case
managers, my work schedule prevents them from meeting with me to discuss housing options.

To further eliminate any obstacles in my path, I have taken several additional steps to ensure my compliance with various requirements. I have had my animal neutered and updated his vaccinations. Additionally, I have obtained vehicle insurance and medical insurance. I have also updated all my information on the HUD housing list and with both the city and county.

I am currently in the process of applying for an exemption for my overdue business license. Despite facing significant financial challenges, I have managed to pay my bills, find ways to shower, wash my clothes, and consistently get to work at four in the morning every day.

Given all these efforts, I plead with you to understand the sheer difficulty of navigating and meeting every requirement in my situation. I hope you can see that I am doing everything within my power to improve my circumstances and secure stable housing and assistance.

It has become obvious and clear to me that Home First is incapable and unwilling to fulfill their mission of helping the homeless. Their actions, or lack thereof, suggest an agenda that does not align with their stated purpose. This is further reflected in their reported $65 million in assets according to the 2023 tax information. Similarly, Life Moves reported $72 million in assets in 2023.

This situation is outrageous, highlighting not just their inability and unwillingness, but also a blatant disregard for the needs of individuals like myself. The resources they possess should be more than sufficient to provide meaningful assistance, yet my experiences tell a different story.

I hope this sheds light on the systemic issues at play and underscores the urgent need for accountability and real support for those in need.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.