Santa Clara Valley Water District
Recycled Water Committee Meeting

Teleconference Meeting

REGULAR MEETING
AGENDA

Wednesday, August 25, 2021
12:00 PM

District Mission: Provide Silicon Valley safe, clean water for a healthy life, environment and economy.

RECYCLED WATER COMMITTEE

Tony Estremera - District 6, Chair
Gary Kremen - District 7, Vice Chair
Richard Santos - District 3

During the COVID-19 restrictions, all public records relating to an open session item on this agenda, which are not exempt from disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act, that are distributed to a majority of the legislative body, will be available to the public through the legislative body agenda web page at the same time that the public records are distributed or made available to the legislative body. Santa Clara Valley Water District will make reasonable efforts to accommodate persons with disabilities wishing to participate in the legislative body's meeting. Please advise the Clerk of the Board Office of any special needs by calling (408) 265-2600.

KIRSTEN STRUVE
Committee Liaison

EVA SANS
Assistant Deputy Clerk II
Office/Clerk of the Board
(408) 265-2306
esans@valleywater.org

Note: The finalized Board Agenda, exception items and supplemental items will be posted prior to the meeting in accordance with the Brown Act.

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Santa Clara Valley Water District
Recycled Water Committee

REGULAR MEETING
AGENDA

Wednesday, August 25, 2021 | **12:00 PM** | **Teleconference Meeting**

IMPORTANT NOTICES

This meeting is being held in accordance with the Brown Act as currently in effect under the State Emergency Services Act, the Governor's Emergency Declaration related to COVID-19, and the Governor's Executive Order N-08-21 issued on June 11, 2021, that allows attendance by members of the Committee, staff, and the public to participate and conduct the meeting by teleconference, videoconference, or both.

Members of the public wishing to address the Committee during a video conferenced meeting on an item not listed on the agenda, or any item listed on the agenda, should use the "Raise Hand" tool located in Zoom meeting link listed on the agenda. Speakers will be acknowledged by the Committee Chair in the order requests are received and granted speaking access to address the Committee.

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This agenda has been prepared as required by the applicable laws of the State of California, including but not limited to, Government Code Sections 54950 et. seq. and has not been prepared with a view to informing an investment decision in any of Valley Water's bonds, notes or other obligations. Any projections, plans or other forward-looking statements included in the information in this agenda are subject to a variety of uncertainties that could cause any actual plans or results to differ materially from any such statement. The information herein is not intended to be used by investors or potential investors in considering the purchase or sale of Valley Water's bonds, notes or other obligations and investors and potential investors should rely only on information filed by Valley Water on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access System for municipal securities disclosures and Valley Water's Investor Relations website, maintained on the World Wide Web at https://emma.msrb.org/ and https://www.valleywater.org/how-we-operate/financebudget/investor-relations, respectively.

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Join Zoom Meeting:
https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/99518153521
Meeting ID: 995 1815 3521
Join by Phone:
1 (669) 900-9128, 99518153521#

1. CALL TO ORDER:

1.1. Roll Call.

2. TIME OPEN FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON ANY ITEM NOT ON THE AGENDA.

Notice to the Public: Members of the public who wish to address the Committee on any item not listed on the agenda should access the "Raise Hand" tool located in Zoom meeting link listed on the agenda. Speakers will be acknowledged by the Committee Chair in order requests are received and granted speaking access to address the Committee. Speakers comments should be limited to three minutes or as set by the Chair. The law does not permit Committee action on, or extended discussion of, any item not on the agenda except under special circumstances. If Committee action is requested, the matter may be placed on a future agenda. All comments that require a response will be referred to staff for a reply in writing. The Committee may take action on any item of business appearing on the posted agenda.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

3.1. Approval of Minutes. 21-0875

Recommendation: Approve the minutes of the July 28, 2021 meeting.
Manager: Michele King, 408-630-2711
Attachments: Attachment 1: 072821 Minutes

4. ACTION ITEMS:

4.1. Update on Purified Water Program including Partnerships with Cities of San Jose and Palo Alto. 21-0871

Recommendation: Receive information on:

A. Procurement and technical activities supporting development of the request for proposals (RFP) for a Public Private Partnership Project for an indirect potable reuse project (P3 IPR Project);
B. A potential P3 IPR Project; and
C. Regulatory coordination necessary to obtain permits for a potential P3 IPR Project.

Manager: Kirsten Struve, 408-630-3138

4.2. Potable Reuse Implementation. 21-0933

Recommendation: Receive information on the challenges of implementing an Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR) or Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) project.

Manager: Kirsten Struve, 408-630-3138

Attachments: Attachment 1: PowerPoint

4.3. Presentation of Public Perception Survey Poll and Focus Groups Results on Advanced Purified Water and Public Outreach Update. 21-0874

Recommendation: Receive information on survey results from tracking poll and focus groups carried out by EMC Research regarding public perception of advanced purified water and receive staff update on public outreach efforts.

Manager: Marta Lugo, 408-630-2237

Attachments: Attachment 1: PowerPoint by EMC Research Inc.
Attachment 2: PowerPoint by Valley Water

4.4. Discuss the 2021 Recycled Water Committee Work Plan, Upcoming Discussion Items, and Next Meeting Date. 21-0876

Recommendation: Accept the updated 2021 Recycled Water Committee Work Plan and provide feedback on upcoming discussion items and meeting schedule.

Manager: Michele King, 408-630-2557

Attachments: Attachment 1: 2021 Work Plan
Attachment 2: Updated 2021 Work Plan

5. INFORMATION ITEMS:

6. ADJOURN:

6.1. Adjourn to Regular Meeting at 12:00 p.m., on September 22, 2021, to be called to order in compliance with the State Emergency Services Act, the Governor's Emergency Declaration related to COVID-19, and the Governor's Executive Order N-08-21.

Santa Clara Valley Water District

File No.: 21-0875

Agenda Date: 8/25/2021
Item No.: 3.1.

COMMITTEE AGENDA MEMORANDUM
Recycled Water Committee

SUBJECT:
Approval of Minutes.

RECOMMENDATION:
Approve the minutes of the July 28, 2021 meeting.

SUMMARY:
In accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act, a summary of Committee discussions, and details of all actions taken by the Committee, during all open and public Committee meetings, is transcribed and submitted to the Committee for review and approval.

Upon Committee approval, minutes transcripts are finalized and entered into the Valley Water's historical records archives and serve as historical records of the Committee's meetings.

ATTACHMENTS:
Attachment 1: 072821 Minutes

UNCLASSIFIED MANAGER:
Michele King, 408-630-2711

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RECYCLED WATER COMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 2021
1:00 PM

(Paragraph numbers coincide with agenda item numbers)

1. CALL TO ORDER:

A regular meeting of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) Recycled Water Committee (Committee) was called to order via Zoom video teleconference at 1:00 p.m.

1.1 Roll Call.

Committee members participating by teleconference were District 3 Director R. Santos, District 7 Director G. Kremen, and District 6 Director T. Estremera, Chairperson presiding, constituting a quorum of the Committee.

Staff in attendance was E. Sans, Assistant Deputy Clerk II.

Staff participating by teleconference were H. Ashktorab, H. Barrientos, A. Fulcher, V. Gin, C. Kwok-Smith, E. Latedjou-Durant, M. Lugo, H. McMahon, C. Narayanan, L. Orta, M. Richardson, M. Richert, D. Rocha, K. Struve, C. Sun, S. Tran, K. Wong, B. Yerrapotu, and T. Yoke.

Also in attendance was Valley Water consultant contractor P. Daniel, Liquisti, LLC.

2. TIME OPEN FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ANY ITEM NOT ON THE AGENDA:

Chairperson Estremera declared time open for public comment on any item not on the agenda. There was no one present who wished to speak.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

3.1 Approval of Minutes.

Recommendation: Approve the minutes of the June 23, 2021 meeting.

The Committee considered the attached minutes of the June 23, 2021 meeting.

Move to Approve:	R. Santos
Second:	G. Kremen
Yeas:	R. Santos, T. Estremera, G. Kremen
Nays:	None
Abstains:	None
Recuses:	None
Absent:	None
Summary:	3 Yeas; 0 Nays; 0 Abstains; 0 Absent.

4. ACTION ITEMS:

4.1 **Update on Purified Water Program Implementation including Partnership with Cities of San Jose and Palo Alto.**

Recommendation: Receive information on:

A. Procurement and technical activities supporting development of the request for proposals (RFP);

B. Public Private Partnership (P3) Procurement; and

C. Regulatory agency and other outreach activities.

Ms. Kirsten Struve, Assistant Officer, reviewed the information on this item per the attached Committee Agenda Memo. Ms. Struve added that seven Statements of Qualifications (SOQ) were received in response to the July 23, 2021 Purified Water Program Request for Qualifications (RFQ) deadline; and stated that although the Request for Proposal will be two to three months delayed per schedule, the overall procurement schedule would still bring a contract award in 2022 as planned. Subsequently, after this Committee meeting, Ms. Struve updated the number of received SOQ responses from seven to eight.

Ms. Charlene Sun, Treasury and Debt Manager, informed the Committee about a required Internal Revenue Service Private Letter that ascertains an allocation method for Valley Water to be exempted from Private Use issue.

During the presentation, the Committee requested that staff come back with a two- to three-page analysis on possible issues between Direct Potable Reuse and Indirect Potable Reuse options for the Purified Water project.

The Committee noted the information, without formal action.

4.2 Update on Expanding Recycled Water Use in South County.

Recommendation: Receive information and provide feedback.

Mr. Hossein Ashktorab, Recycled Water Unit Manager, reviewed the information on this item, per the attached Committee Agenda Memo. Mr. Ashktorab informed the Committee about an upcoming August 4, 2021 meeting of the Joint Water Resources Committee; and said that agenda items for the meeting were Countywide Water Reuse (CoRe) Plan Update, Water Reuse Expansion in South

County, South County Water Reuse Collaboration and Implementation, and an update on Santa Clara County Drought Conditions.

The Committee noted the information without formal action.

4.3 Update on Refinery Recycled Water Exchange Project with Central Contra Costa Sanitary District and Contra Costa Water District.

Recommendation: Receive and discuss information on the Refinery Recycled Water Exchange Project.

Ms. Melody LaBella, Central Contra Costa Sanitary District Resource Recovery Program Manager, reviewed the information on this item, per the attached Committee Agenda Memo, and corresponding materials contained in Attachment 1 were reviewed as follows: Ms. LaBella, reviewed Slides 1-13; and Ms. Samantha Greene, Valley Water Senior Water Resources Specialist, reviewed Slide 14. Ms. LaBella provided the Committee with preliminary cost information for the Refinery Recycled Water Exchange (RRWE) while Ms. Greene informed the Committee about additional RRWE uncertainties due to the following circumstances: changing Central Valley Project (CVP) allocations; refinery customer demands; and constraints on the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) conveyance system, Transfer-Bethany pipeline, and Valley Water's local system; and constraints on CCWD's CVP contract water transfers.

The Committee expressed interest in moving forward with the RRWE project, and indicated that information would be taken to the full Board.

The Committee noted the information, without formal action.

4.4 Discuss the 2021 Recycled Water Committee Work Plan, Upcoming Discussion Items, and Next Meeting Date.

Recommendation: Accept the updated 2021 Recycled Water Committee Work Plan and provide feedback on upcoming discussion items and meeting schedule.

Ms. Struve announced that the November 24, 2021 regular meeting had been rescheduled to December 1, 2021, and confirmed that staff would bring back the Urban Runoff Study with Stanford University before the end of 2021.

The Committee unanimously approved the Updated RWC 2021 Work Plan, attached herewith as Attachment 2.

5. INFORMATION ITEMS:

None.

6. CLERK REVIEW AND CLARIFICATION OF COMMITTEE REQUESTS.

The new Committee Recommendations and Requests were not read into the record.

7. ADJOURN:

6.1 Chairperson Estremera adjourned the meeting at 2:00 p.m. to the next regular meeting on August 25, 2021 to be called to order in compliance with the State Emergency Services Act, the Governor's Emergency Declaration related to COVID-19, and the Governor's Executive Order N-29-20.

Eva Marie Sans
Assistant Deputy Clerk II

Approved:

Date:

File No.: 21-0933

Agenda Date: 8/25/2021
Item No.: 4.2.

COMMITTEE AGENDA MEMORANDUM
Recycled Water Committee

SUBJECT:
Potable Reuse Implementation.

RECOMMENDATION:
Receive information on the challenges of implementing an Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR) or Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) project.

SUMMARY:
At the July 2021 Recycled Water Committee meeting, the Committee requested staff develop a preliminary analysis on the possible issues associated with implementing indirect potable reuse (IPR) or direct potable reuse (DPR) for the Purified Water Project. This memorandum addresses the Committee's request to understand the factors influencing implementation of IPR or DPR.

Background

In June 2020, the Board of Directors directed staff to proceed immediately with an IPR project utilizing groundwater replenishment (GWR) that would construct or expand an advanced water purification facility in San José or Palo Alto and convey about 10 million gallons per day (about 11,200 AFY) of purified water to the Los Gatos Recharge System.

Due to our groundwater basin and the established basis for IPR, staff is proceeding with development of an IPR project which represents the first step to implementing potable reuse options discussed in the Countywide Water Reuse Master Plan (CoRe Plan). The CoRe Plan describes various non-potable and potable reuse project combinations that can further augment future water reuse capacity. Staff has therefore developed an IPR project implementation strategy that is compatible with possible future expansion of potable reuse projects via DPR through:

- Increasing the levels of treatment to the existing facility and adding a new pipeline(s) to convey purified water to either:
    - Rinconada Water Treatment Plant for treatment prior to distributing to customers (Raw Water Augmentation (RWA)) and/or

  - Direct connections along the purified water pipeline to retail customer systems (Treated Water Augmentation (TWA)).
- Addition of a second or expanded advanced water purification facility to convey purified water to either:
  - Penitencia or Rinconada Water Treatment Plants for treatment prior to distributing to customers (RWA) and/or,
  - Direct connections along the purified water pipeline to retail customers systems (TWA).

The following sections present a discussion of the challenges of implementing an IPR or DPR project and describes cost, implementation time, public perception, institutional complexity, pipeline length and technology considerations.

Cost

While one may initially assume that DPR would be less expensive than IPR due to the potential for shorter pipeline lengths, such lower costs are not anticipated because of expected regulatory mandates for additional treatment technology and higher facility operational costs. In the Valley Water case these additional costs will offset capital cost differences between DPR and IPR.

Because State regulations have yet to be adopted for DPR, and are not expected before 2023 at the earliest, any increased implementation time due to delaying project implementation would result in a further escalation of project cost.

Implementation Timeframe

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has been responsible for implementing a series of legislative mandates regarding DPR. In 2016, the State Board completed a multi-year investigation on the feasibility of developing water recycling criteria for DPR as mandated by the Legislature. In 2017, the State Board was tasked with developing DPR recycling criteria that would be protective of public health. Statute requires the State Board to adopt DPR recycling criteria through raw water augmentation on or before December 31, 2023. If the State Board is unable to adopt these water recycling criteria, the State Board may extend the deadline by up to 18 additional months. In addition, the State Board shall not adopt DPR recycling criteria until an expert review panel adopts a finding that the proposed criteria would adequately protect public health.

IPR is already allowed in California under existing water reuse regulations. Groundwater Replenishment (GWR) regulations became effective on June 18, 2014, and are included in the Water Recycling Criteria, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations. IPR projects are further distinguished from DPR projects by the presence of an environmental buffer (water body or aquifer) that provides an opportunity to blend or dilute the reclaimed water, increases the amount of time between when the purified water is produced and introduced into the water supply, and decreases the concentration of contaminants through various attenuation processes. IPR is a well-established methodology that has successfully been utilized for many decades in southern California, and many other areas around the world without adverse health effects being experienced.

Public Perception

The public aversion to wastewater being used for drinking water purposes has been a primary concern for direct potable water reuse implementation for more than a decade. In contrast, GWR with natural attenuation processes at work and the long residence time (years) between introduction and consumption has led to significantly greater public acceptance and project implementation of IPR. DPR's absence of an environmental buffer and very short retention time (hours) between introduction and consumption presents significant technological challenges and thus a different set of perception issues to be addressed. DPR is therefore in limited use throughout the world and has yet to be widely implemented in the United States. Valley Water surveys show that there is more opposition to DPR than IPR, with focus groups reinforcing that while both require enhanced outreach and education, about one third of the public is not currently comfortable with potable reuse. Overcoming knowledge gaps and public perceptions for DPR will require investing substantial resources and time on expanded education and outreach.

Institutional Complexity

Generally, as the form of water reuse becomes more direct, the regulations require higher levels of treatment and accountability. In principle, this is to compensate for the protections that are lost by the water spending less time in the environment. Future DPR reuse regulations are expected to specify additional treatment requirements, response time constraints, and source control requirements beyond those required for IPR. The State Board's DPR framework envisions the creation of direct potable reuse responsible agencies (DiPRRAs) as the accountable agency to utilize wastewater for treatment and provide purified water directly for distribution, or for transmission to a water treatment plant prior to distribution. The DiPRRA would be responsible to adopt agreements with wastewater providers to specify DPR requirements for chemical risk assessments, enhanced source control, operational liability, sewershed surveillance monitoring, etc. Current agreements with our wastewater partners would need to be amended significantly to satisfy currently proposed DPR requirements. The current agreement with the City of Palo Alto is sufficient to implement an IPR but not a DPR project.

Pipeline Length

An IPR purified water project would require 18 to 20 miles of pipeline (~$265M) to convey water from either Palo Alto or San José to the Los Gatos Recharge System. Pipeline routes were developed through the Expedited Purified Water Program and are well-defined in the public right of way. A San José DPR-RWA purified water project could also require installation of pipelines to the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant and require ~ 9 miles of pipeline (~$135M) from a water purification facility located in San José plus requisite delivery point improvements. The currently proposed IPR project to the Los Gatos Recharge System could be further expanded with a pipeline extension and pump station to allow purified water delivery to the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant for DPR-RWA in the future. Operational analysis would be needed to determine how purified water could be blended with existing sources of raw water and how water quality would change. Shorter conveyance distances may be possible for future DPR-TWA along the IPR transmission pipeline or through collaboration with the SFPUC if institutional arrangements and safety concerns can be addressed. However,

before pipeline scenarios for DPR-RWA/TWA could be implemented, the purification facilities configured for GWR would require treatment upgrades to align with future regulatory requirements for DPR.

Technology

It is likely that future DPR regulatory requirements will require additional treatment technologies beyond those for IPR. While IPR is a well-established potable reuse methodology with operational projects worldwide, DPR technological (and regulatory) requirements are still uncertain, and these evolving requirements impart significant capital cost uncertainties. Future DPR regulations will undoubtedly require additional treatment technology, an engineered storage buffer and increased monitoring and reporting due to the lack of an environmental buffer and associated safety concerns. These additional requirements will increase the cost and the environmental footprint of a DPR facility. The CoRe Plan presented cost escalations approximating 20% of the total capital cost between IPR and DPR purification facilities. Capital improvements at the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant for pipeline and DPR storage were projected to be >$50M.

Summary

Pressures of drought and climate change continue to underscore the need for potable reuse implementation. With its strong track record of public and regulatory acceptance, implementing the IPR project for GWR at this time improves reliability for Valley Water customers. Furthermore, the IPR project will be designed upwardly compatible with future expansions of potable reuse whether that be via increased GWR, DPR-RWA or DPR-TWA. The robust response to Valley Water's RFQ for an IPR project shows that this project can be implemented now. Additional time for addressing outstanding issues and uncertainties associated with the DPR alternatives is essential for sound implementation of additional future potable reuse capacity.

ATTACHMENTS:
Attachment 1: PowerPoint Presentation

UNCLASSIFIED MANAGER:
Kirsten Struve, 408-630-3138

Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

Recycled Water Committee Meeting
August 25, 2021

Recommendation

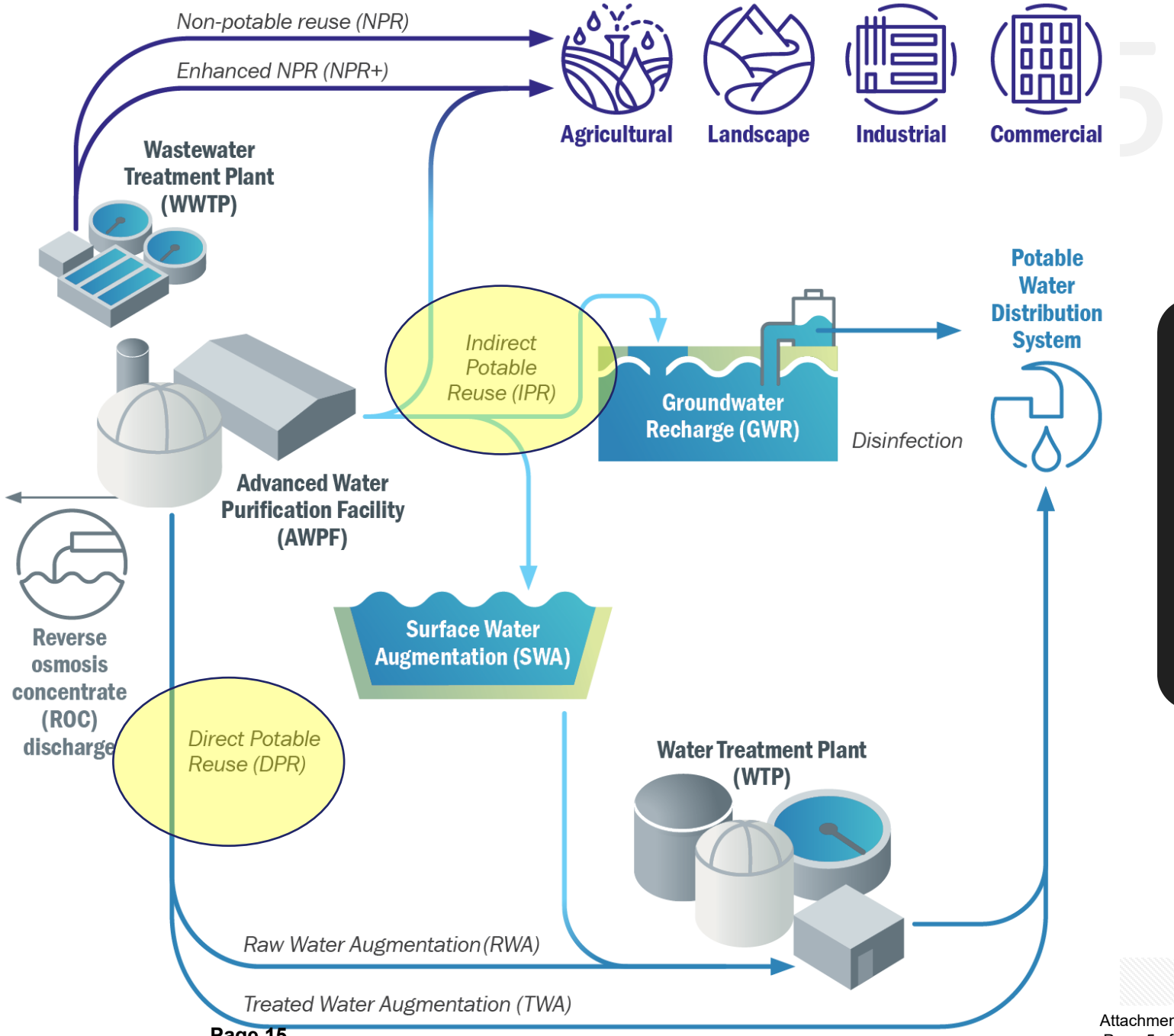
Receive information on challenges for implementing indirect and direct potable reuse project

Summary

1. While DPR conceptually might be less expensive than IPR, in Valley Water's setting it is not.
2. Groundwater replenishment is essential given our recurring droughts and climate change.
3. Implementation of IPR now will allow expansions for all reuse modalities, IPR, DPR-RWA, DPR-TWA.
4. Future expansion will dovetail with time required for resolution of risks and uncertainties surrounding DPR.

The Variety of Potable Reuse Modalities Considered in Planning Effort

Countywide Water Reuse Master Planning Encompassed Various Projects



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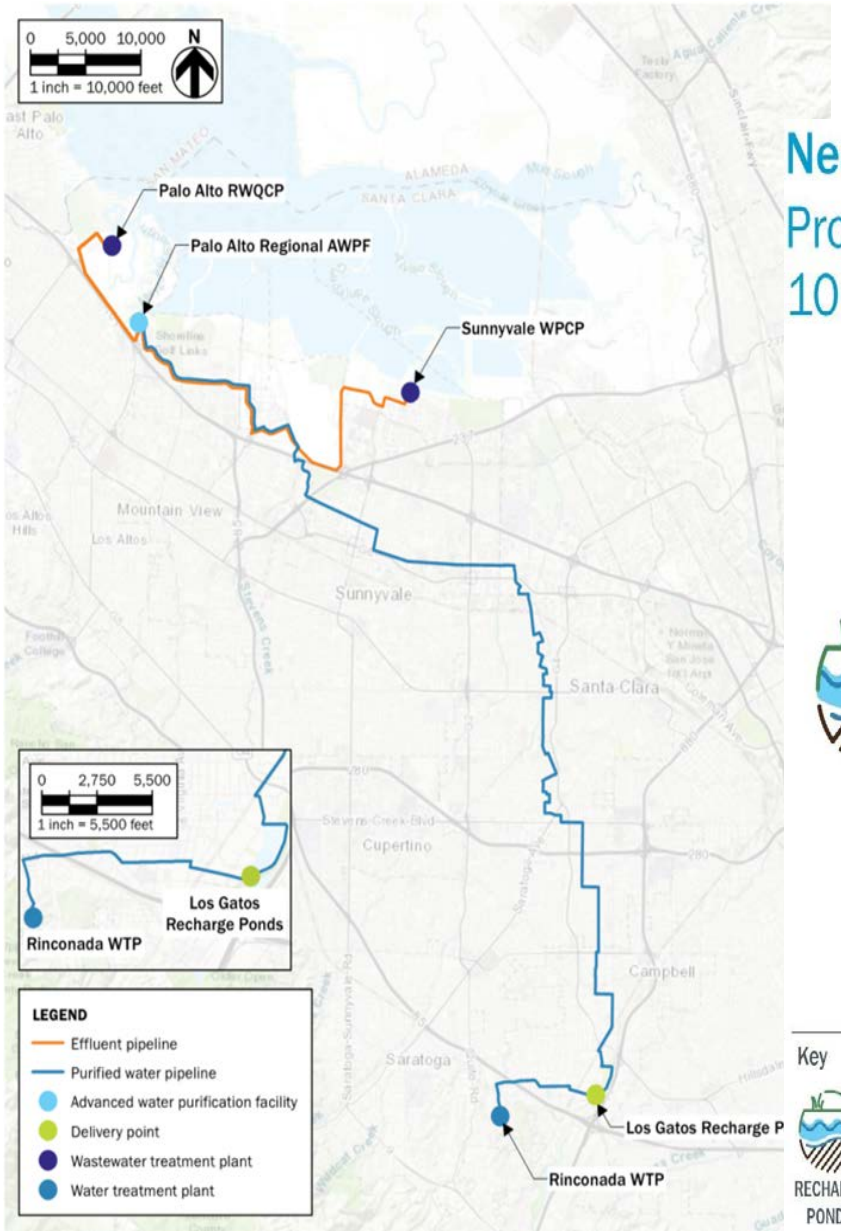
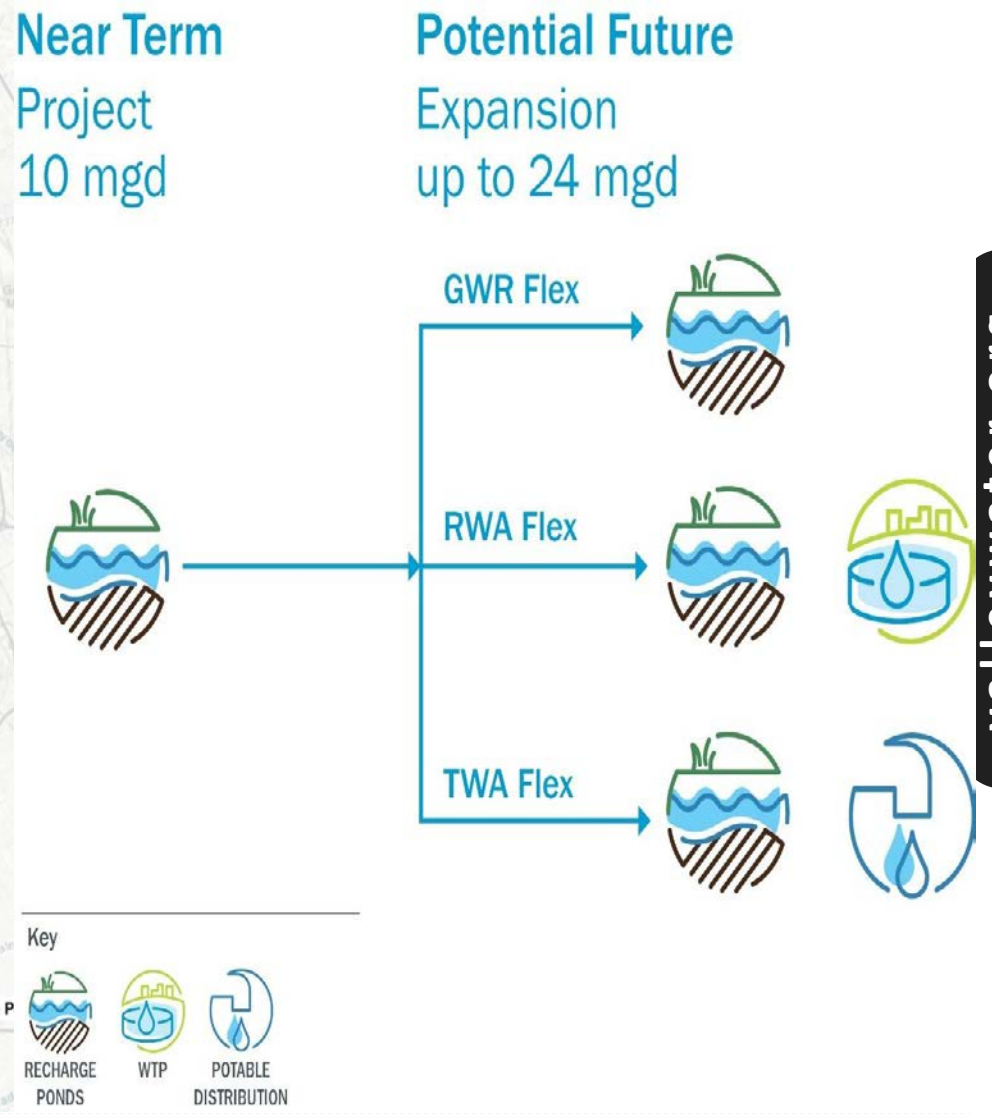
Reuse Capacity Can Be Phased in Over Time

Potable Reuse Phasing Considered in Planning





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Implementing Future DPR Requires Additional Treatment + Source Control Program

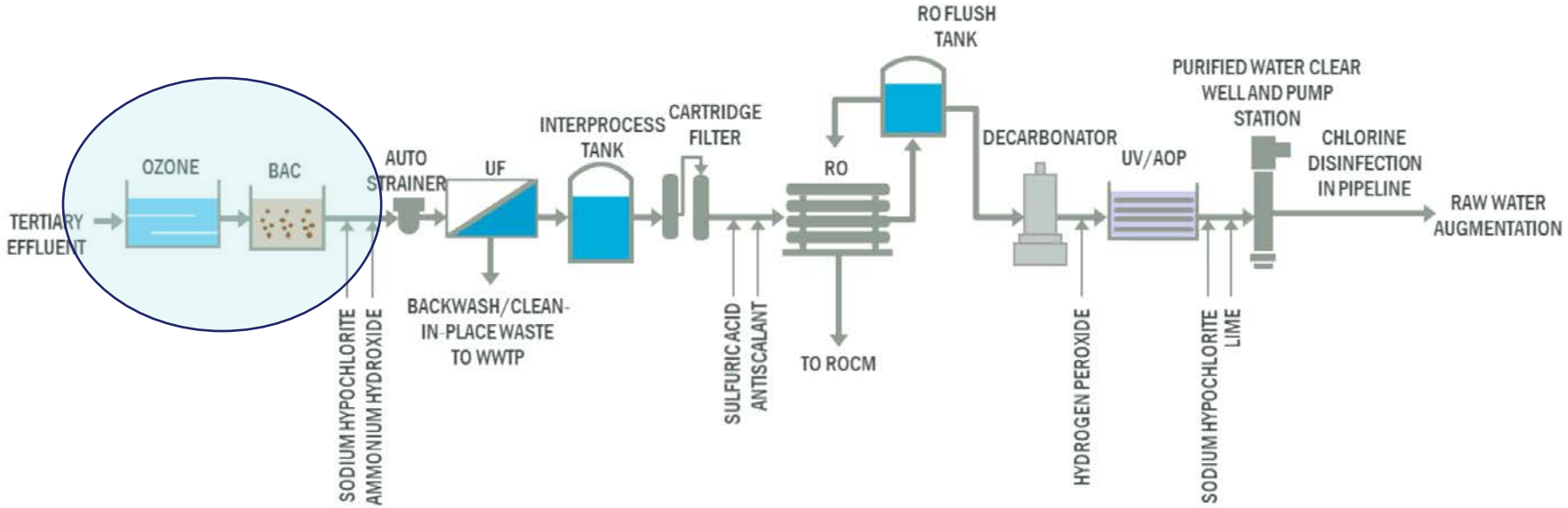
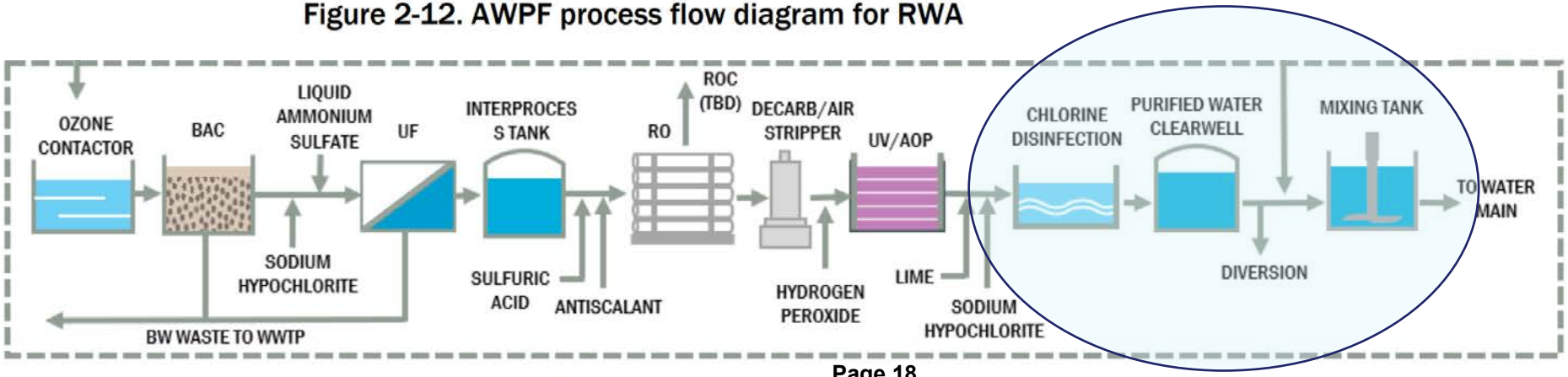


Figure 2-12. AWPF process flow diagram for RWA



Source Control: An additional O&M cost

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IPR Can Be Implemented Now

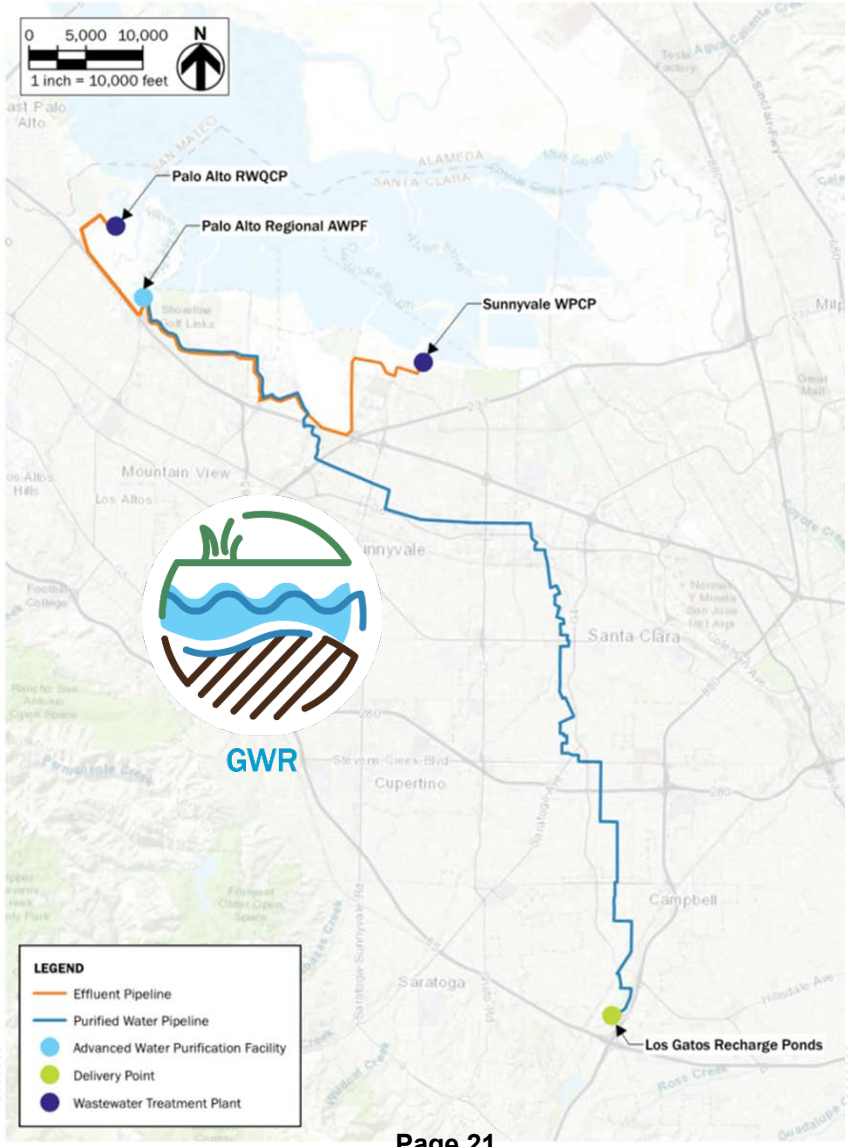
- Proven technology: Southern California and SVAWPC
- Regulations established
- Local conditions amenable (large groundwater basin)
- Public acceptance attained elsewhere in California
- Engineering is clear

Ability for Potable Reuse to Be Implemented in Phases

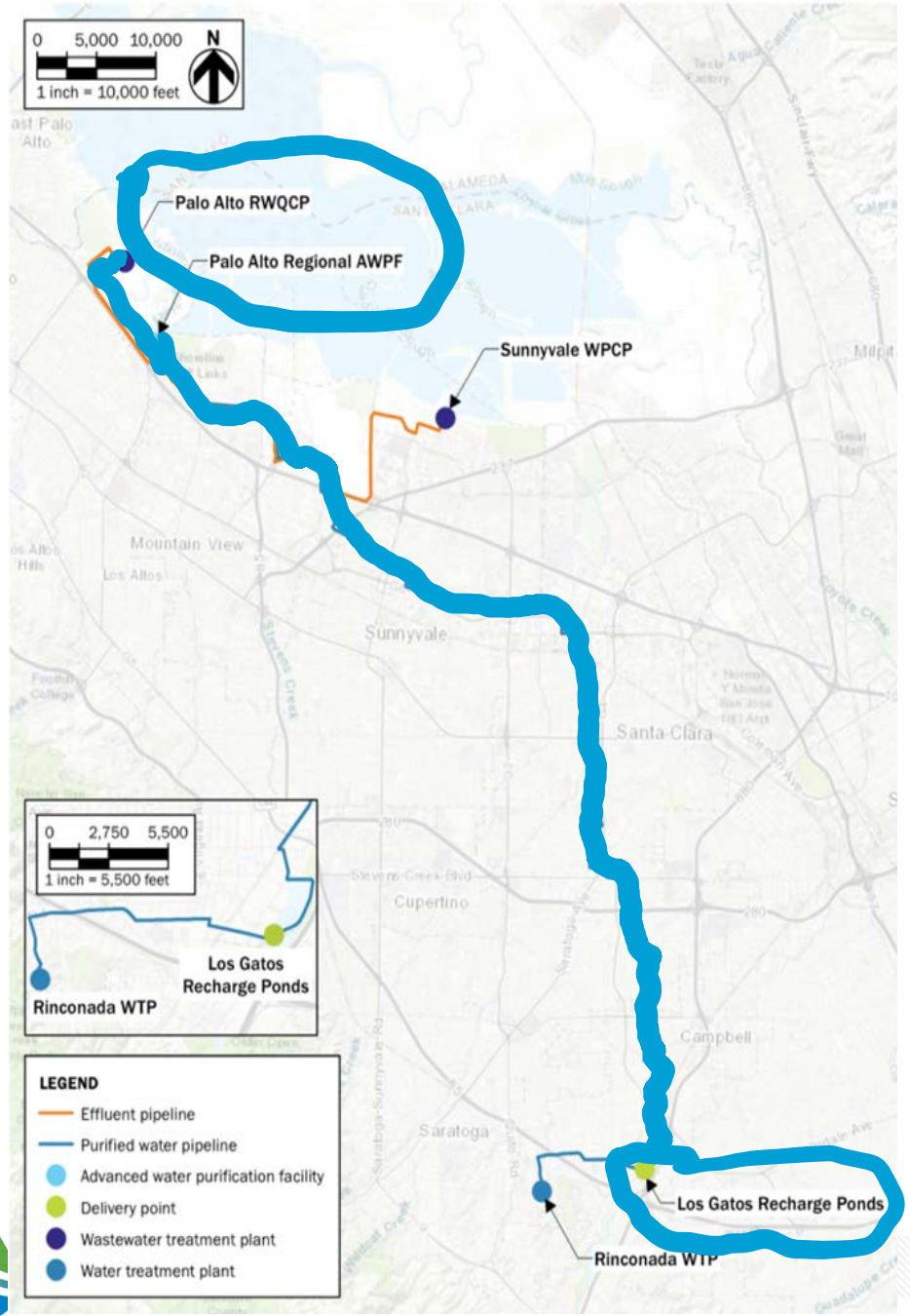
Groundwater Replenishment: Component of CoRe Plan

(Portfolio 1a)

(Portfolio 2a)



(Portfolio 4)



Implementing IPR Now is Upwardly Compatible with DPR in the Future

Proposed 10 mgd plant as anchor

Site layout provision for additional treatment processes

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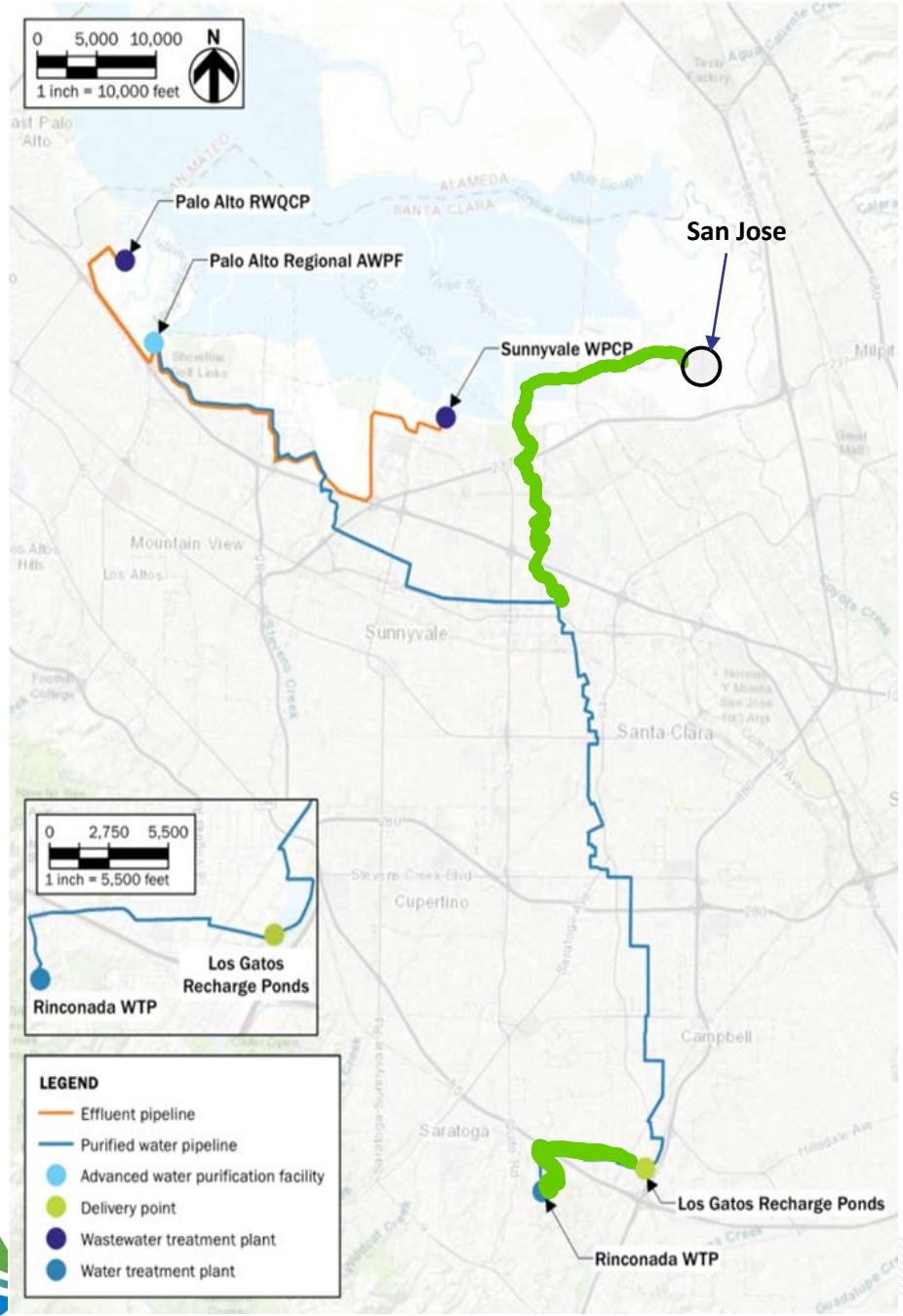
Future – Raw Water Augmentation (Various Options)



Add new:

- Treatment plant at San Jose
- Pipeline to connect to existing
- Pipeline to connect to Rinconada
- Treatment processes at Palo Alto

Create new entity and augment source water control program

Ability to allocate water for either surface water treatment or groundwater replenishment

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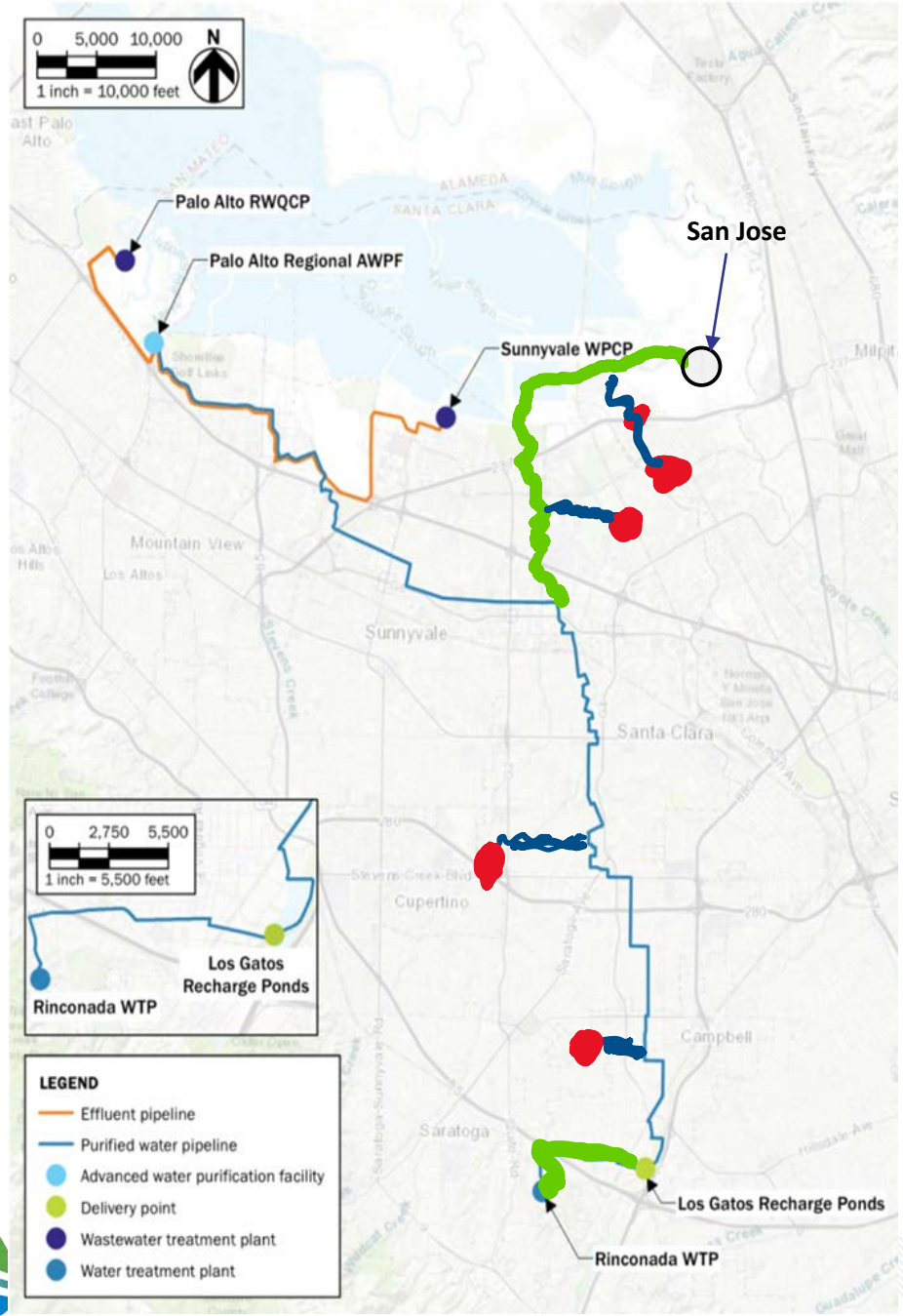
Future – Treated Water Augmentation



Add new:

- Pipelines to distribution nodes
- Storage and mixing facilities

Can shift water amongst all 3 potable reuse modes

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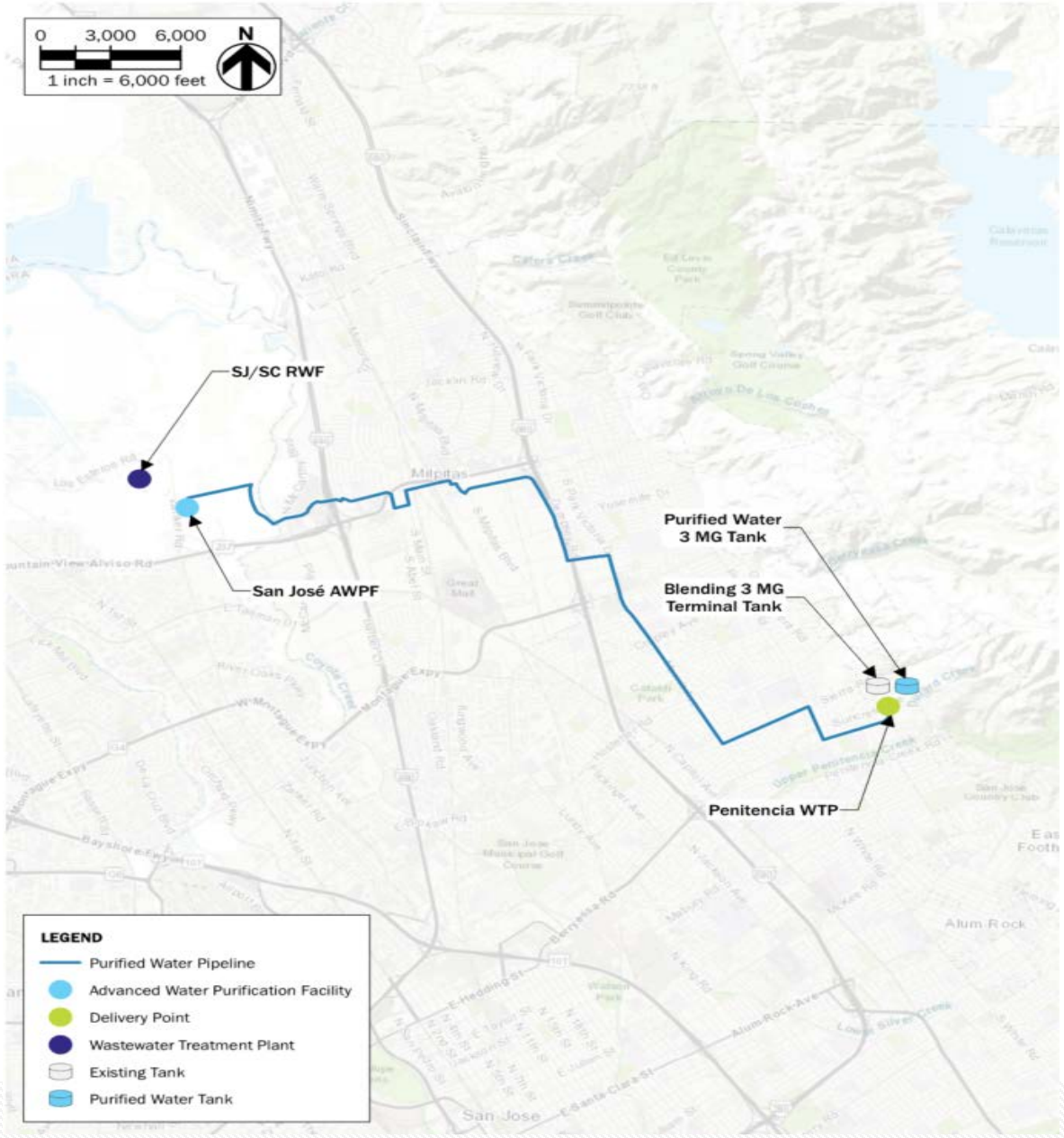
RWA

RWA to Penitencia (Portfolio 1b)



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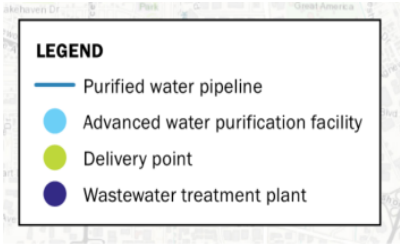
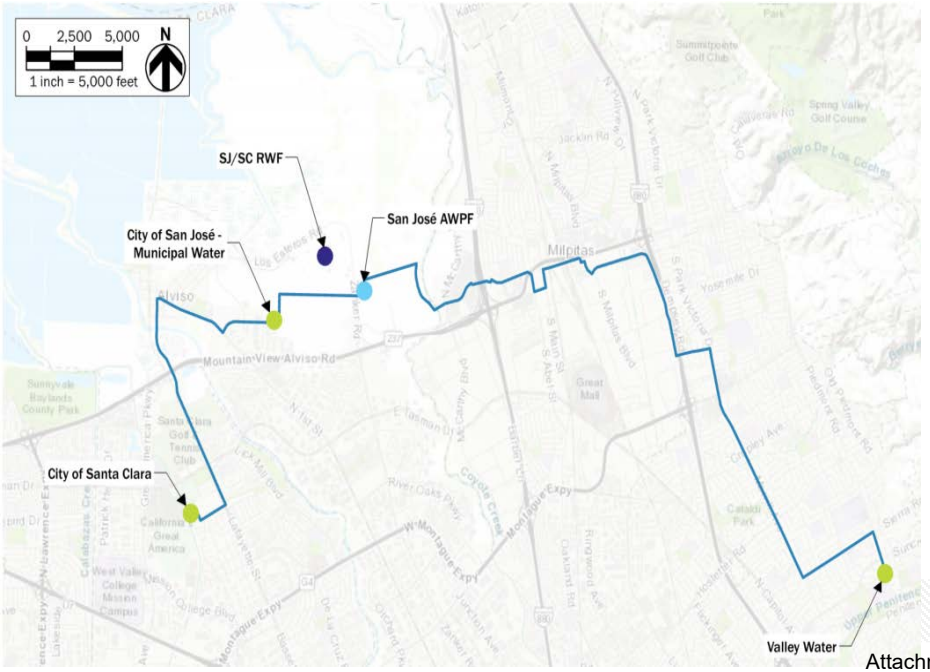
Valley Water

TWA via Milpitas or PW Pipeline (Portfolios 1c and 1d)





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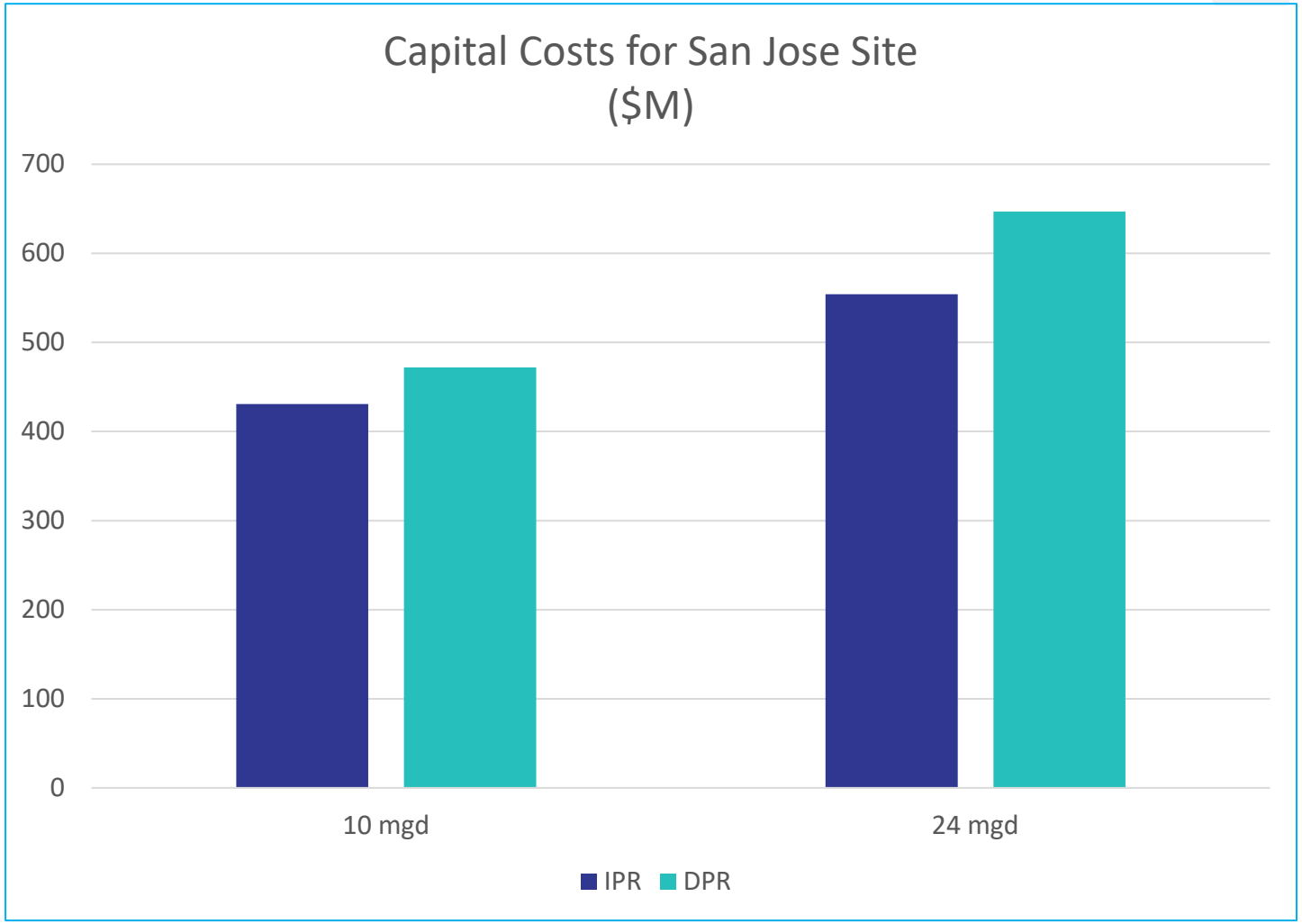
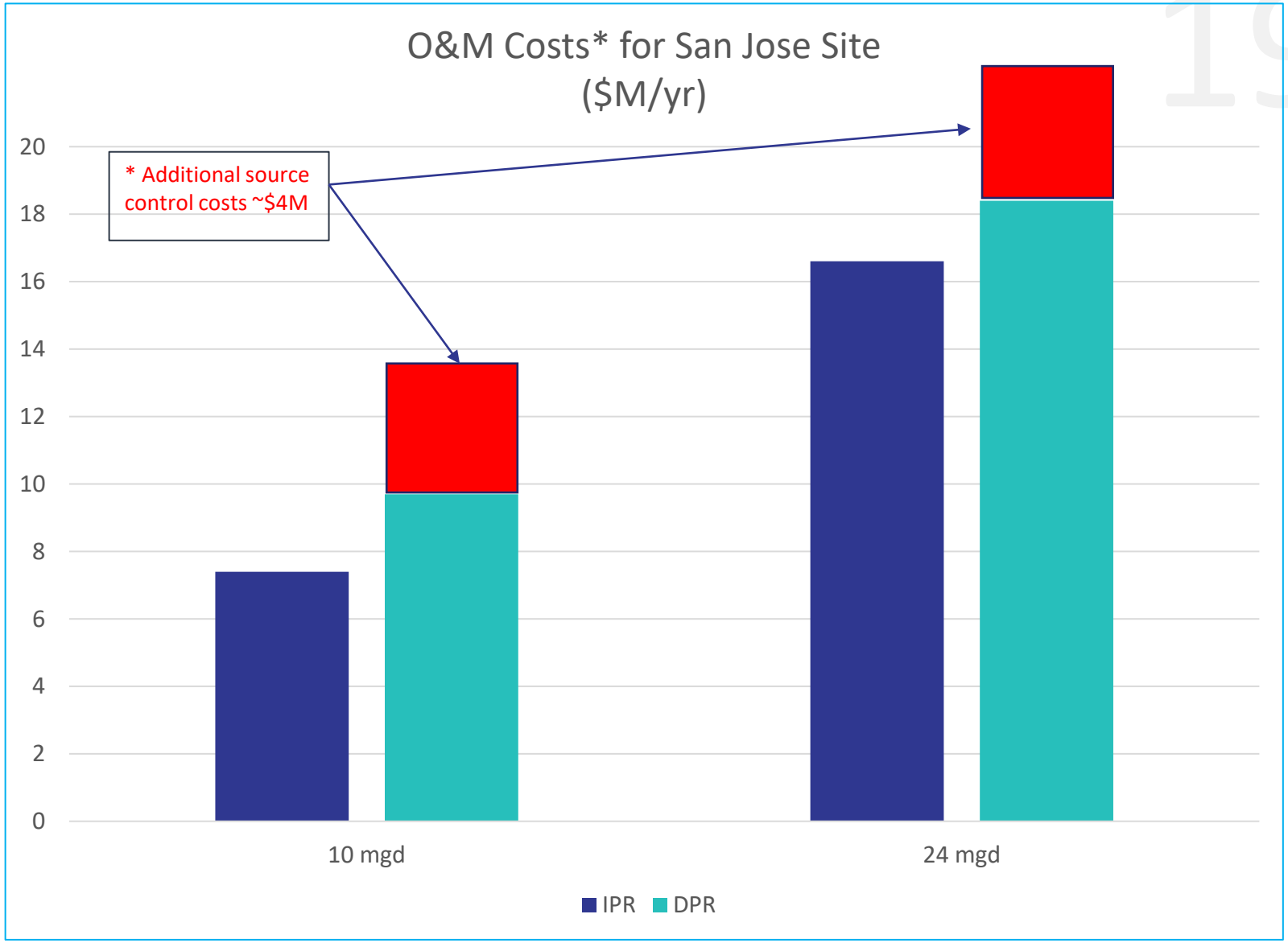
Cost Analysis of DPR and IPR Projects

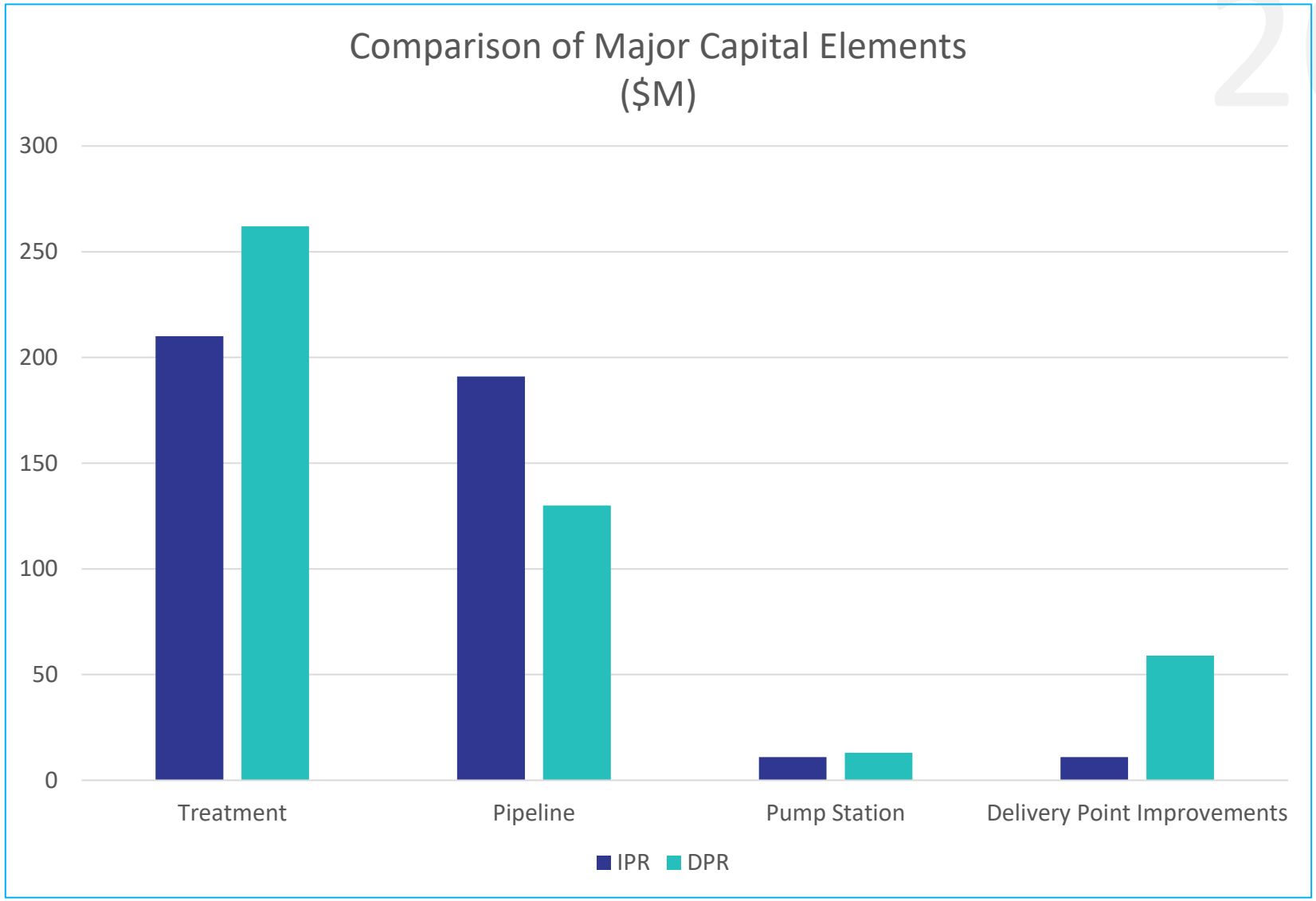
Capital Cost Comparison of DPR & IPR



O&M Cost Comparison of DPR (RWA) & IPR



DPR Requires More Treatment + Piping/Tanks at Delivery Point



Greatest Cost Savings Opportunity: Deciding Now

If want total of 24 mgd reuse, implementing as a single project now saves ~ $300M in capital and $2.5M/yr in O&M vs building 10 mgd now and 14 mgd in 5 years.

Integrating potable reuse with existing SVAWPC saves an additional $50M in capital costs, reduces O&M by $2.5M/yr, requires less land and has lower environmental impacts/greenhouse gas emissions.

Other Considerations

Multiple Risks associated with DPR Implementation Now

Public Perception

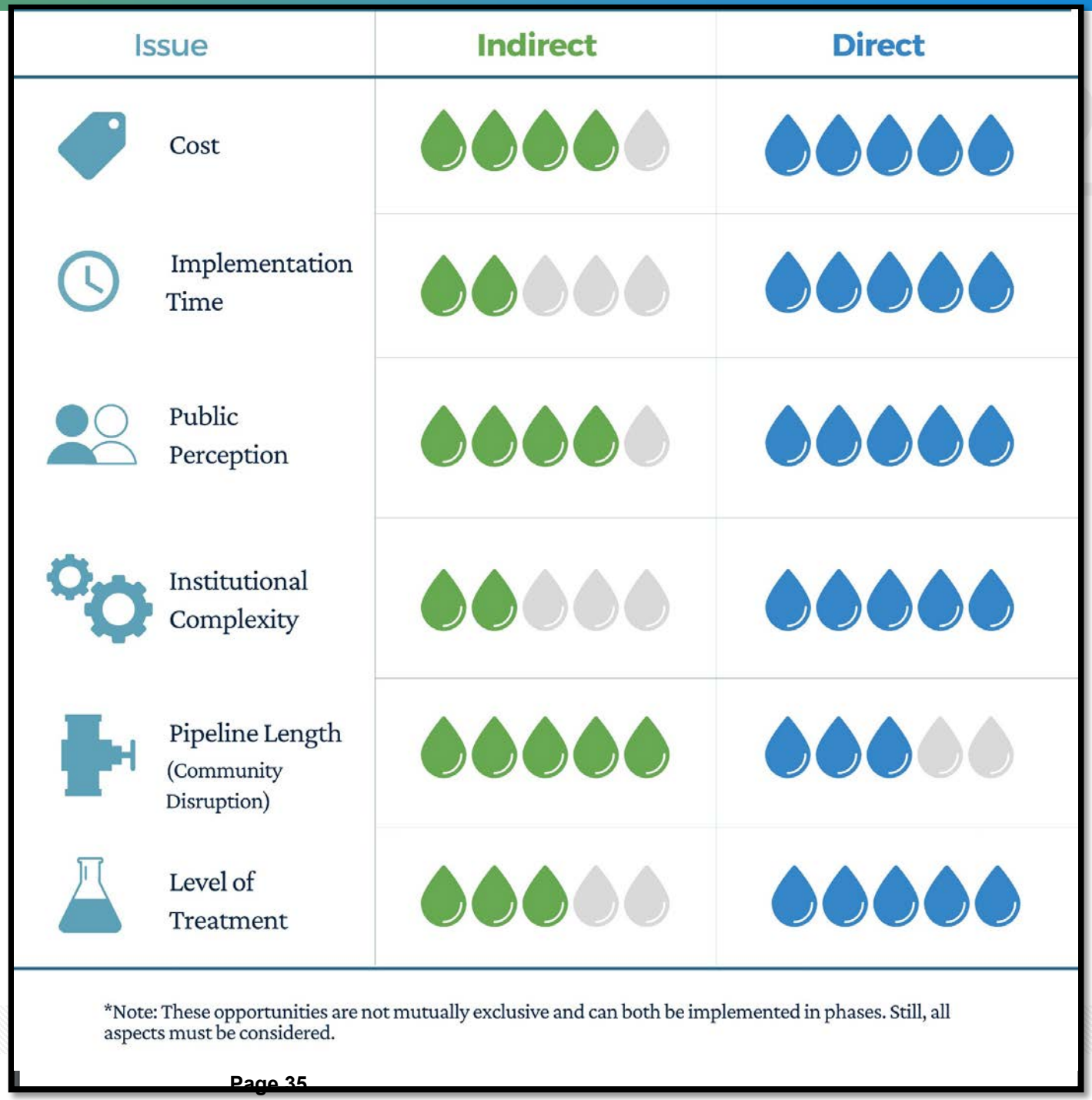
- Currently about 30% of people surveyed are opposed to potable reuse
- Per Focus Groups, DPR more challenging than IPR

Regulations and Institutional Complexity

- Regulations expected 2023-25
- Many process steps
- Additional agency agreements required
- Engineering analysis to work out details to protect public health
- Time delays result in more soft costs and construction costs escalate

Summary Comparison

Summary Comparison: Indirect and Direct Potable Reuse at this time



Issue	Indirect	Direct
Cost	●●●●○	●●●●●
Implementation Time	●●○○○	●●●●●
Public Perception	●●●●○	●●●●●
Institutional Complexity	●●○○○	●●●●●
Pipeline Length (Community Disruption)	●●●●●	●●●○○
Level of Treatment	●●●○○	●●●●●

*Note: These opportunities are not mutually exclusive and can both be implemented in phases. Still, all aspects must be considered.

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File No.: 21-0874

Agenda Date: 8/25/2021
Item No.: 4.3.

COMMITTEE AGENDA MEMORANDUM
Recycled Water Committee

SUBJECT:
Presentation of Public Perception Survey Poll and Focus Groups Results on Advanced Purified Water and Public Outreach Update.

RECOMMENDATION:
Receive information on survey results from tracking poll and focus groups carried out by EMC Research regarding public perception of advanced purified water and receive staff update on public outreach efforts.

SUMMARY:
To ensure a reliable water supply to keep Silicon Valley thriving well into the future, Valley Water is working diligently to expand water reuse for non-potable and potable purposes and explore water reuse opportunities with regional partners in Santa Clara County. As Valley Water developed the Countywide Water Reuse Master Plan, staff has developed a comprehensive outreach plan to engage the public on our efforts. Engagement efforts include an educational tour program of the Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center (purification center) and multi-media outreach, including social media, news blog posts, community events/open houses, and stakeholder presentations (in-person activities on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic).

Public perception has been a significant issue in the implementation of potable reuse projects. Once a negative perception takes hold, it is extremely difficult to overcome. Significant investment in public outreach and engagement can ensure that projects are supported and successful.

Since 2011, staff has implemented ongoing public engagement strategies based on past public opinion surveys that revealed overall support for potable reuse using purified water. Staff continues to build on previous outreach efforts and updates and modifies strategies as necessary based on results of the annual countywide poll on public perception of recycled and advanced purified water.

In the summer of 2021, a countywide survey was executed by EMC Research, to collect data on public perception toward water reuse. The poll was made available in two formats -through an individual online survey and phone interviews - and was executed in four languages: English, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish. A total of 401 interviews were completed, with an overall margin

of error of +/- 4.9 percentage points.

Key takeaways from the survey results include:

- "Advanced purified recycled water for drinking" continues to be an easily understood and positively viewed concept and phrasing. For the second year in a row, further definition does not result in a significant change in support.
- A clear majority support the use of advanced purified recycled water, with additional information driving support up to roughly two-thirds.
- However, a substantial portion is opposed to advanced purified water. Among those who oppose it, over half identify safety and health concerns or lack of trust and familiarity with the purification methods as the reason for their opposition.
- While 65% of respondents support incorporating advanced purified water into the groundwater supply or at the treatment plant after they have heard information about the benefits, the portion who support adding it directly to tap water is lower.

Additionally, two online focus groups were conducted early this year to explore in depth the attitudes of individuals who are hesitant about advanced purified water for drinking. The focus groups were conducted online due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. Both groups represented a mix of genders and ethnicities. The two groups were composed of residents from Palo Alto, Mountain View, San José, Campbell, and Los Gatos. By design, the focus groups are qualitative, not quantitative research, and are not designed to be statistically representative.

Key findings of the focus group include:

1. Although water supply issues were not top-of-mind among focus group participants and they had a limited frame of reference on water issues, they tended to be concerned about water cleanliness and safety, and some lacked trust in the existing water supply.
2. Hesitancy about using advanced purified water primarily centered around the "ick factor" of drinking treated wastewater, including concerns about safety and the possible long-term health impacts of contaminants participants worried could remain after treatment.
3. There was some uncertainty about what is meant by terms like "wastewater" and "groundwater."
4. For some participants, assurances that advanced purified water is treated and tested to ensure it is clean and safe to drink went a long way toward overcoming their initial hesitation. Others did not trust the information or show an inclination to change their mind.

Current Public Outreach Highlights

Based on the key takeaways of the 2021 public perception survey and focus groups, staff is refining outreach activities for Fiscal Year 2022 to boost awareness of our purification center tour program and emphasize the safety and environmental benefits of advanced purified water, particularly as a drought-resilient water supply and for its value in helping lead the way out of the current drought. While progress has been made in increasing support, significant effort is needed to overcome hesitancy to using recycled and purified water for drinking given one third of respondents are

opposed. Both indirect and direct potable reuse face opposition, with a clearly higher concern related to direct potable reuse. Staff continues to build on the previous outreach efforts and modify strategies to reach targeted groups and refine messaging, especially in light of the extreme drought gripping our county. Through our comprehensive tour and outreach program, staff will implement several engagement strategies to increase public awareness and understanding of the benefits of highly recycled (purified) water, including its potential as a future drinking water source.

Tour Program Visibility

Staff continues to engage with the community during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our virtual tour format includes videos of the advanced processes, images of technology equipment and props used during the in-person tour, interactive poll questions, and a standard question-and-answer segment. Outreach efforts have been focused on promoting our virtual tours, educating the public on the benefits of purified water, and informing on Valley Water's expanded water reuse efforts.
During the pandemic, our virtual tour outreach has been through monthly newsletters, social media, and Nextdoor. Staff continues to use a countywide stakeholder database with schools, community organizations, non-profits, and faith-based groups to promote virtual tour programming. This past year, due to the pandemic, all tours were conducted virtually. With the convenience of tuning in from home, staff reached twice as many participants than the previous year. In fiscal year 2020, staff engaged 1,382 members of the public on the tour and in fiscal year 2021, 2,669 members of the public tuned into our virtual tour.

Since the inception of the educational tour program in 2014, staff has hosted:

- 13,394 members of the public
- 583 tours, including recurring in-person public and private group tours, stakeholder/VIP tours, special events and virtual tours (126 since shelter-in-place)
- 46 VIP/ Stakeholder Tours

Additionally, staff continues to be part of the internal, cross-functional bottling work group that is working to install a continuous stream station to allow for bottling of purified water at the facility for outreach and demonstration purposes. In the last fiscal year, technical staff completed an operations manual that is part of the State Department of Drinking Water's review and approval process to allow bottled water production. Currently, staff is installing the equipment preparing to test the quality of the water produced. Outreach staff will work on the bottle label design and language as soon as we have received our regulatory permit to start bottling. Bottling sample purified water for demonstration taste test during the tours will help to boost the public's assurance of the quality of purified water for drinking.

Stakeholder Outreach

Staff is working with a consultant to build the framework for specialized outreach to the medical community to increase awareness of the project and the benefits of purified water. One of the goals of this effort is to obtain letters of support from either medical leaders or medical organizations and video testimonials or endorsements in support of purified water for drinking purposes, which has

proven to help gain the public trust regarding potable water reuse. During the focus groups earlier this year, some respondents shared that they would support purified water for drinking if they were reassured by those in the medical health field of the quality and safety of the water.

Additionally, staff continues to meet with key stakeholders throughout the community including academic and science professionals, local elected officials, environmental groups, faith-based leaders, ethnic community leaders and other water industry professionals. In the last year, various online private and VIP tours have been provided to the following agencies, with a focus on faith-based organizations who have a broad reach into the community.

Some of the highlights for stakeholder / VIP private tours in fiscal year 2021 include:

- Virtual Water Walk Tour with the Office of Government Relations
- Santa Clara County CEO's Office of Sustainability
- Valley Water's Youth Commission
- The Palo Alto Fellowship Forum
- Palo Alto Oshman Family Jewish Community Center
- First Congregational Church in Palo Alto
- Second Saturday Group United Methodist Church
- The BAYWORK Teacher externship
- City of San José and Palo Alto Libraries
- American Society of Engineers
- American Chemical Society

Regional Outreach Collaboration

With the expansion of the Purified Water Project involving the construction of a new purification center, pipelines and associated facilities, staff has expanded the outreach efforts beyond just education and raising awareness of benefits of water reuse and included more targeted outreach to key stakeholders to build support for the expanded project.

Staff continues to establish collaborative relationships with partner agencies to outreach to communities who may be impacted by the project including those living or working in close proximity to the proposed project sites. Since the proposed project site will be located in either San José or Palo Alto, and potentially both, Valley Water staff has reached out to staff from both agencies to ensure outreach and engagement efforts to those communities are aligned and well-coordinated. Outreach for each community is tailored and targeted to address the needs and concerns from those respective communities. This includes reaching out and engaging with community groups who have concerns about the proposed infrastructure or the impacts of potable reuse in their community.

Next Steps:

Staff will continue to utilize the findings from the focus groups to strengthen the key messages and incorporate them into collateral materials. Staff is also developing a specific Purified Water Project

presentation to offer at neighborhood meetings and other community events. Outreach and engagement efforts will continue and be modified as necessary, as the Purified Water Program is developed and ultimately implemented.

ATTACHMENTS:
Attachment 1: PowerPoint by EMC Research Inc.
Attachment 2: PowerPoint by Valley Water

UNCLASSIFIED MANAGER:
Marta Lugo, 408-630-2237

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Valley Water

Public Opinion Research
RE: Advanced Purified Water
for Recycled Water Committee
August 2021

EMC research

Project Context

- Quantitative research has been conducted annually to assess and track public opinion and openness to advanced purified water in Santa Clara County
- Surveys have consistently shown that drinking water safety, ensuring a reliable water supply in the face of future uncertainty, and the environmental benefits of using advanced purified water are compelling to much of the public as reasons to support using advanced purified water
- Quantitative research has also underscored how small changes in the language used to describe these concepts can make a large difference in the public's understanding and receptivity
- Focus groups were conducted early this year to explore the attitudes of individuals who are **hesitant about advanced purified water for drinking in depth**

Focus Group Methodology

- Two groups, held online on February 2, 2021
  - All participants were hesitant about or opposed to the idea of using advanced purified water for drinking
  - Both groups represented a mix of genders and ethnicities
  - The two groups were composed of:
    - Group One: Palo Alto and Mountain View Residents
    - Group Two: San José, Campbell, and Los Gatos Residents
- By design, focus groups are qualitative, not quantitative research, and are not designed to be statistically representative

Focus Group Key Findings

- Although water supply issues were not top-of-mind among focus group participants and they had a limited frame of reference on water issues, they tended to be concerned about water cleanliness and safety, and some lacked trust in the existing water supply
- Hesitancy about using advanced purified water primarily centered around the “ick factor” of drinking treated wastewater, including concerns about safety and the possible long-term health impacts of contaminants participants worried could remain after treatment
- There was some uncertainty about what is meant by terms like “wastewater” and “groundwater”
- For some participants, assurances that advanced purified water is treated and tested to ensure it is clean and safe to drink went a long way toward overcoming their initial hesitation. Others did not trust the information or show inclination to change their mind.

Survey Methodology

- Survey of registered voters in Santa Clara County
- Conducted June 8-14, 2021
- 401 interviews; overall margin of error ±4.9 percentage points
- Voters were contacted for phone interviews via landline and cell phone, or invited to complete a web version of the survey via email
- Interviews were conducted in English, Spanish, Chinese or Vietnamese.
- Where applicable, results compared with the following:

Methodology	Dates	Universe	Sample Size	Margin of Error	EMC #
Hybrid Phone/Web	May 12 – 19, 2020	Registered Voters	410	±4.8 percentage points	20-7663
Hybrid Phone/Web	August 6 – 11, 2019	Registered Voters	400	±4.9 percentage points	19-7316
Phone	June 30 – July 2, 2018	Registered Voters	400	±4.9 percentage points	18-6892
Phone	October 24-29, 2017	Registered Voters	400	±4.9 percentage points	17-6422
Phone	January 5-17, 2017	Registered Voters	800	±3.5 percentage points	16-6214

Please note that due to rounding, some percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

2021 Survey Key Findings

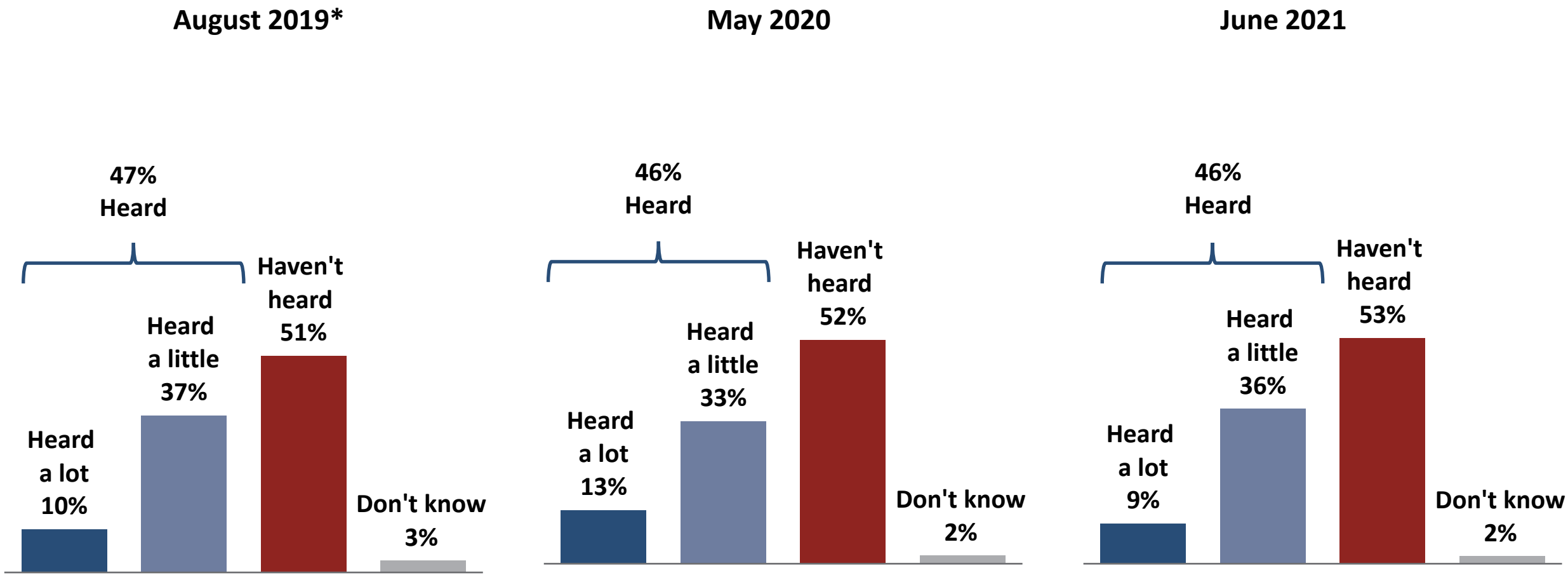
- A majority continue to support using advanced purified recycled water for drinking. Additional information further increases support. However, about one-third are opposed
- After they have heard about the benefits and safety of advanced purified water, more than three-in-five voters support incorporating it into the tap water supply, regardless of the incorporation method
- Benefits for the environment, protecting our water supply against climate change and drought, and the purity of the water are compelling reasons to support using advanced purified water
- Awareness of water reuse remains steady, but a majority still report not having heard or seen anything about it

EMC research

Recycled Water Attitudes and Awareness of Water Reuse

Awareness of Water Reuse

Awareness of water reuse remains stable.

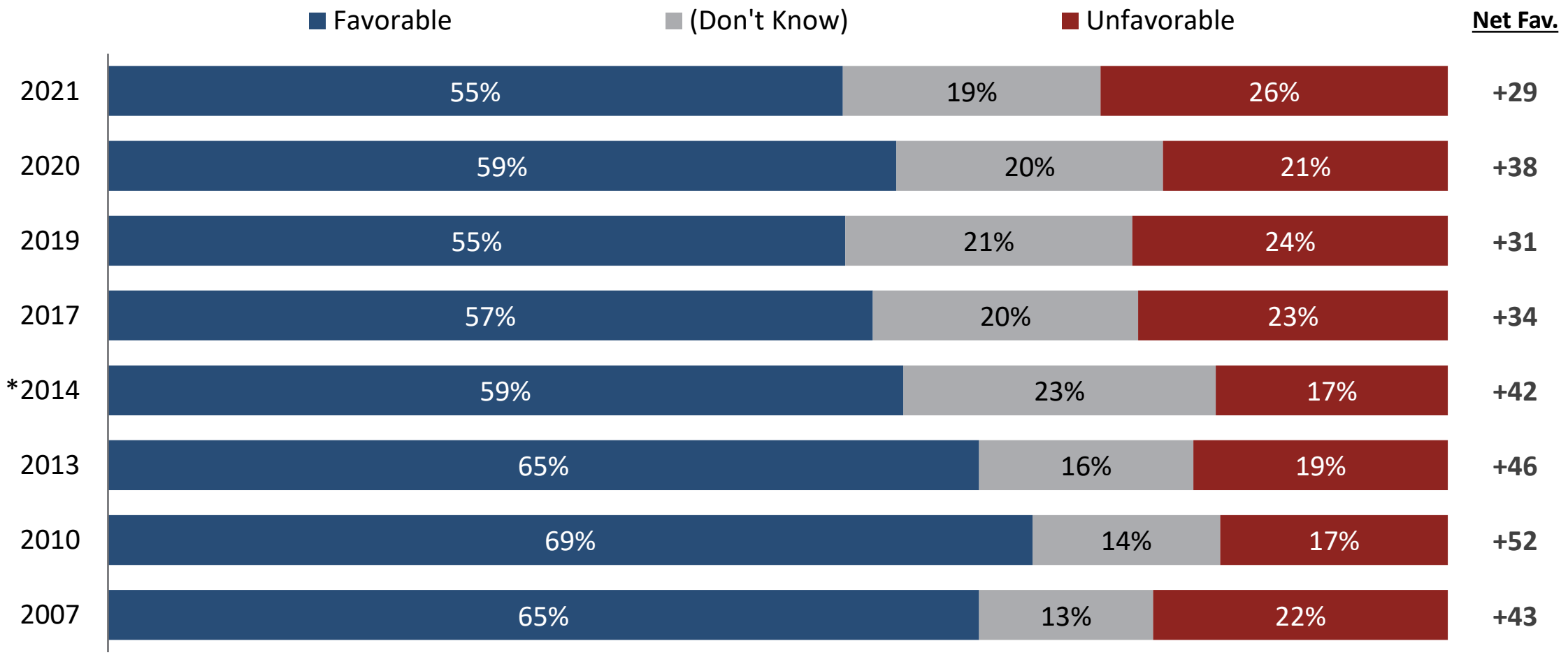


*Asked as "recycled water or water reuse" in 2019 and "recycled water" only in 2017

Q24. Before taking this survey, had you heard or seen anything recently about water reuse? (IF YES) Had you heard or seen a lot about it or just a little?

Recycled Water Attitudes Over Time

Attitudes about recycled water remain fairly consistent with just over half holding a favorable opinion of it.



*Data from 2014 FM3 Survey

Q7. Do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of recycled water?

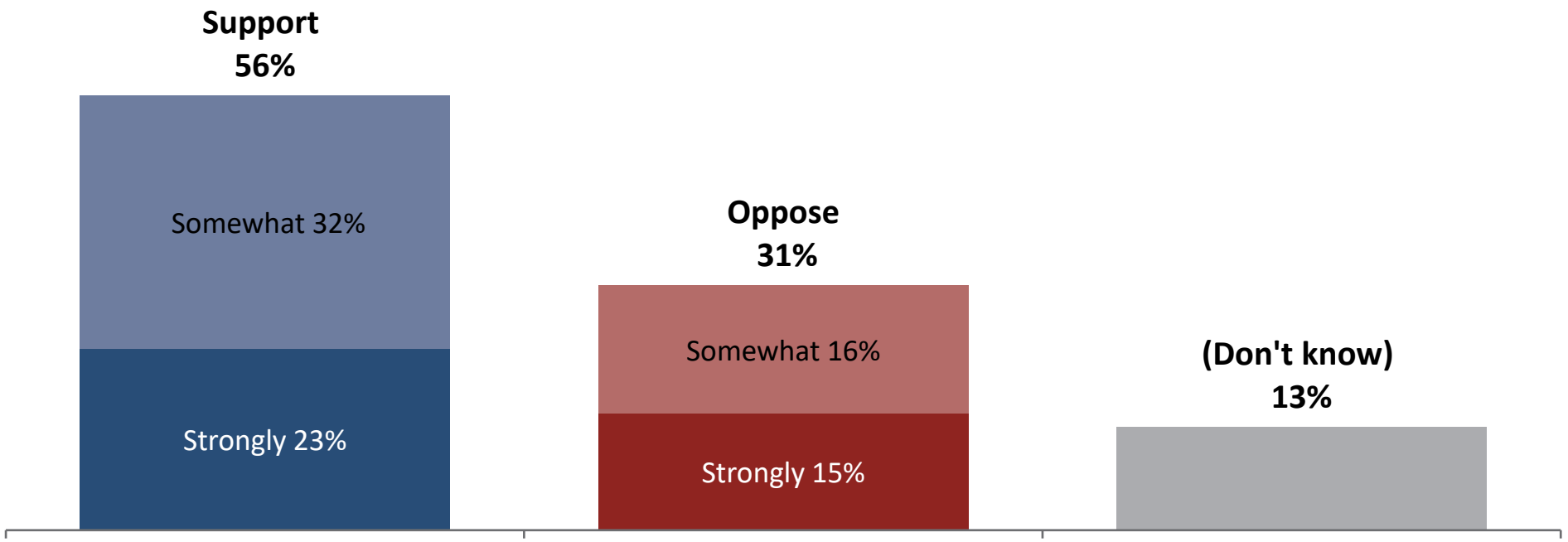
EMC research

Support for Advanced Purified Recycled Water

Initial Support for Advanced Purified Recycled Water

A majority support using advanced purified recycled water for drinking prior to receiving a definition of it. Fewer than a third are opposed.

In general, would you say you support or oppose using advanced purified recycled water for drinking?

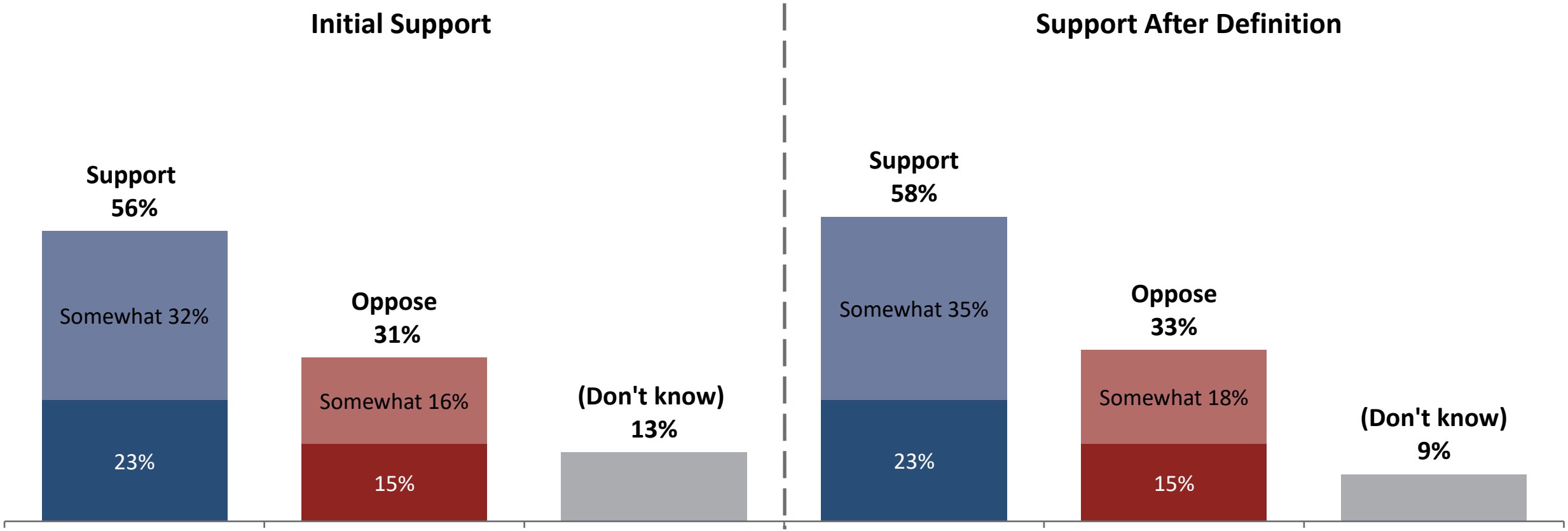


Q8.

Support for Advanced Purified Recycled Water After Definition

Providing a definition does not significantly change the level of support.

Using advanced purified recycled water for drinking means the planned use of treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification to supplement a drinking water supply and is monitored to ensure that it meets public health standards for drinking water quality.



Q9. Given what you've heard, would you say you support or oppose using advanced purified recycled water for drinking?

Potable Reuse Language Over Time – Support After Definition

As in 2020 but in contrast to prior years, a definition does not much change the level of support, suggesting the phrase "advanced purified recycled water for drinking" is well understood and further explanation may not be necessary.

2017: Potable Reuse

Potable reuse of water *means the planned use of treated municipal waste-water that has gone through advanced treatment to supplement a drinking water supply and is monitored to ensure that it meets public health standards for drinking water quality.*

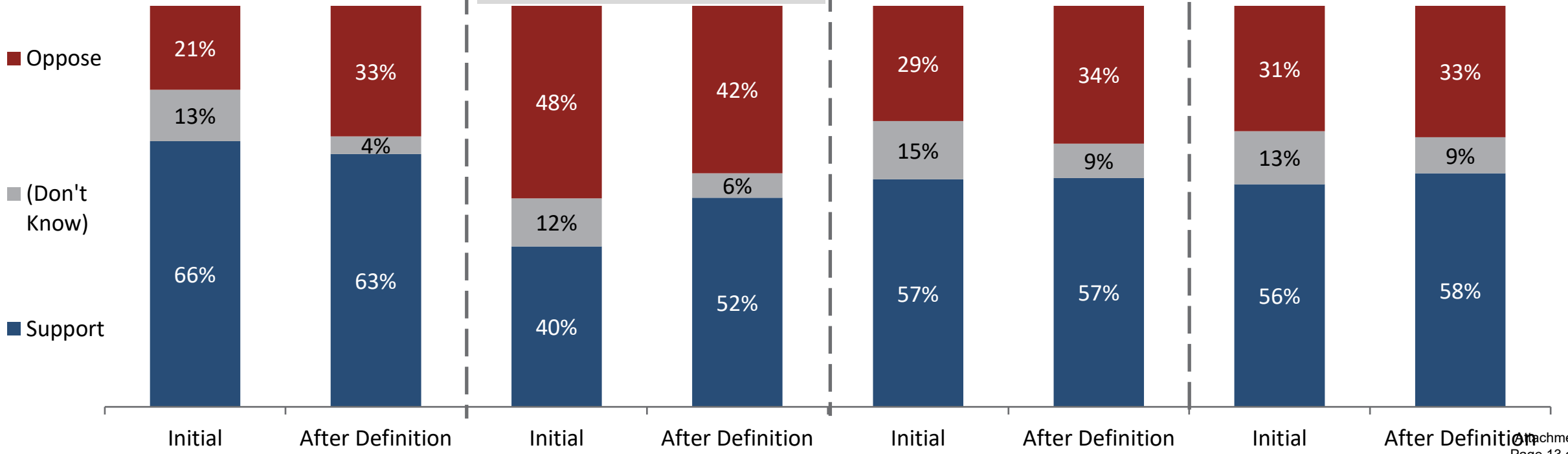
2019: Water Reuse for Drinking

Water reuse for drinking *means the planned use of treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification to supplement a drinking water supply and is monitored to ensure that it meets public health standards for drinking water quality.*

2020 Advanced Purified Recycled Water

2021 Advanced Purified Recycled Water

Using advanced purified recycled water for drinking *means the planned use of treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification to supplement a drinking water supply and is monitored to ensure that it meets public health standards for drinking water quality.*

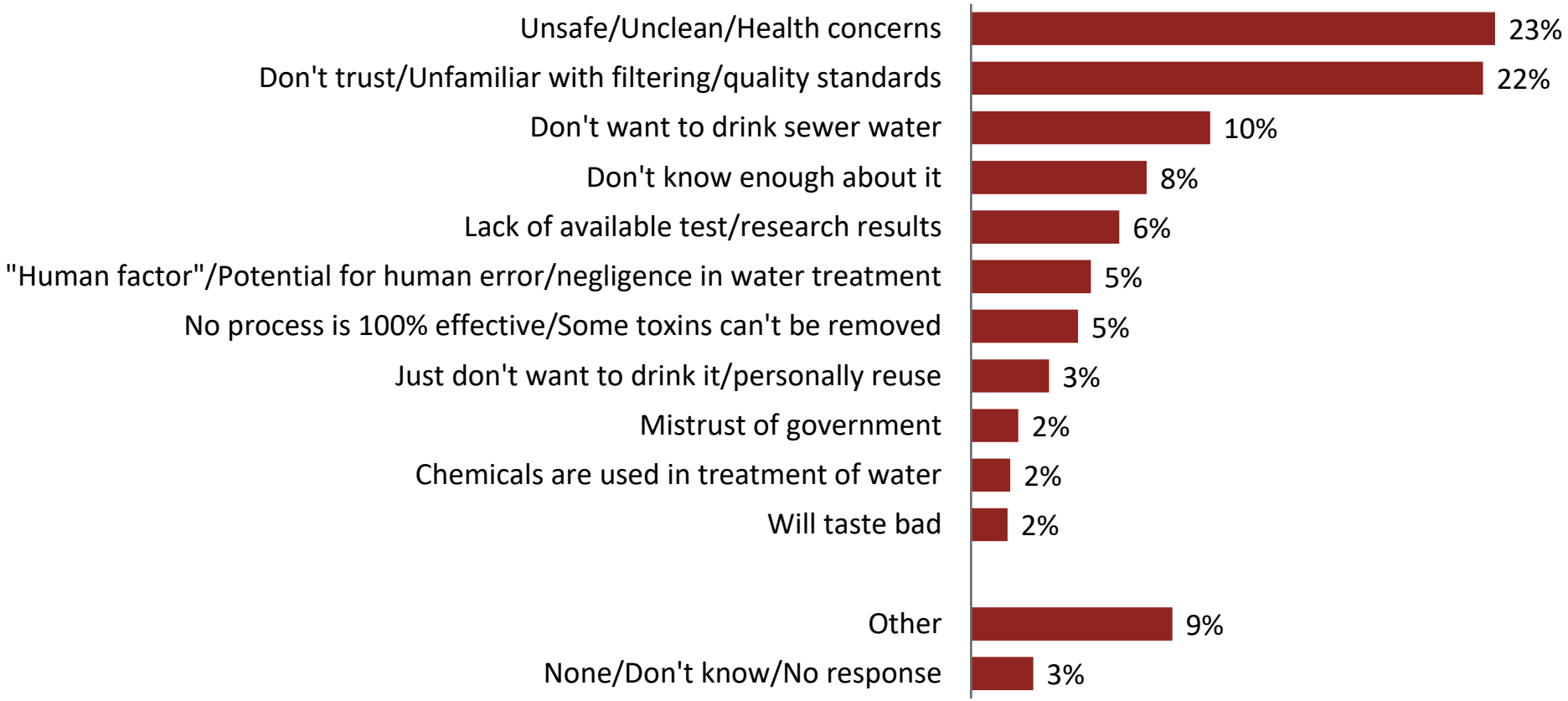


Q9.

Reasons for Opposition to Advanced Purified Water

Among those who oppose advanced purified water, over half identify safety and health concerns or a lack of trust and familiarity with the purification methods as the reasons for their opposition.

Asked only of those who opposed purified recycled water after definition, n=139



Q10. Why would you say you oppose using advanced purified recycled water for drinking?

EMC research

Additional Information About Advanced Purified Water

Top Message Themes

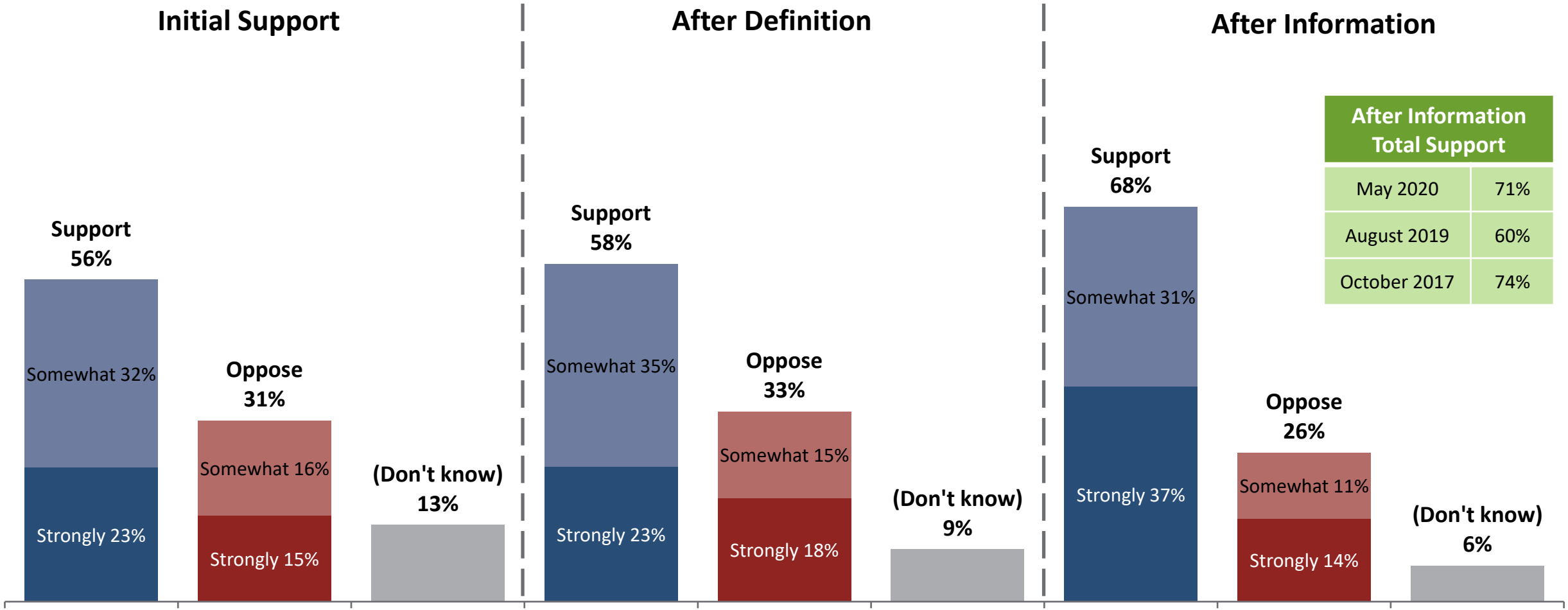
Benefits for the environment, protecting our water supply against climate change and drought, and the purity of the water are particularly compelling reasons to support using advanced purified water.

	% Very Compelling (7/7)	% Total Compelling (5-7/7)
Reusing water is good for the environment	33%	65%
Advanced purified water protects water supply from climate change	29%	65%
Advanced purified water is pure/clean	30%	64%
Advanced purified water is crucial to sustain economy and quality of life	27%	61%

Q11 – 19. For each statement, please tell me how compelling this is as a reason to support using advanced purified recycled water. Please use a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is not at all compelling and 7 is very compelling.

Support for Purified Recycled Water After Information

Support for advanced purified water grows to over two-thirds after respondents are provided with details on the benefits.



After Information Total Support	
May 2020	71%
August 2019	60%
October 2017	74%

Q20. Given all that you've heard, would you say you support or oppose using advanced purified recycled water for drinking?

EMC research

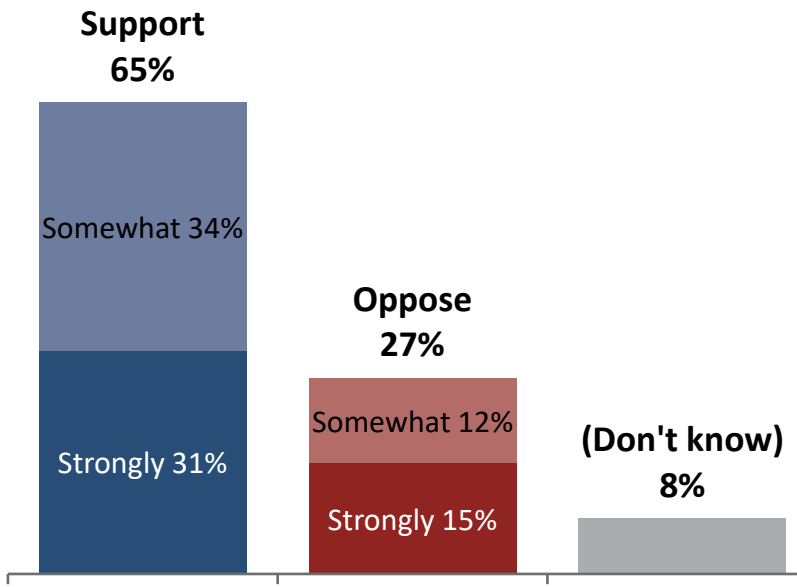
Incorporation Methods

Incorporation Methods 2021 Poll

Over three-fifths support adding purified recycled water to the tap water supply, regardless of the incorporation method. However, overall support for directly adding it to tap water is slightly lower

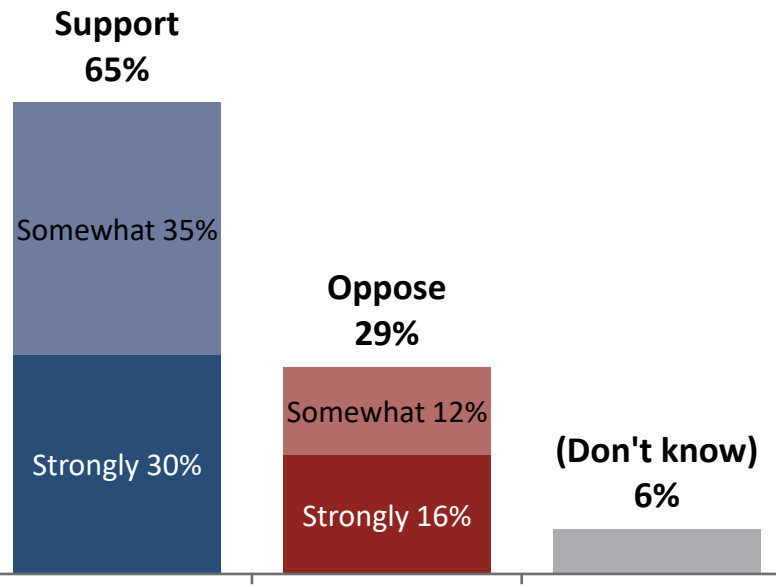
Adding to Groundwater (Indirect Potable Reuse)

*Do you support or oppose adding advanced purified recycled water, which is treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification, **to the groundwater supply,** which is a source for tap water?*



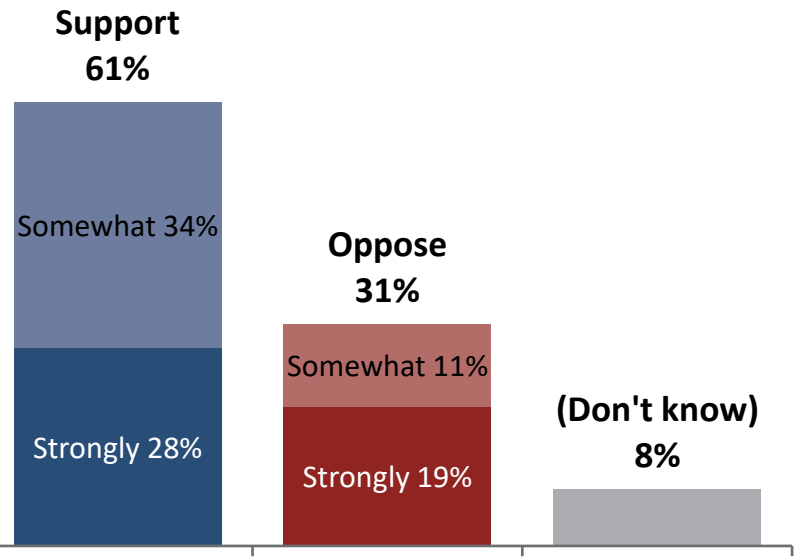
Adding at Treatment Plant (Direct Potable Reuse)

*Do you support or oppose adding advanced purified recycled water, which is treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification, **to a drinking water treatment plant,** which is a source for tap water?*



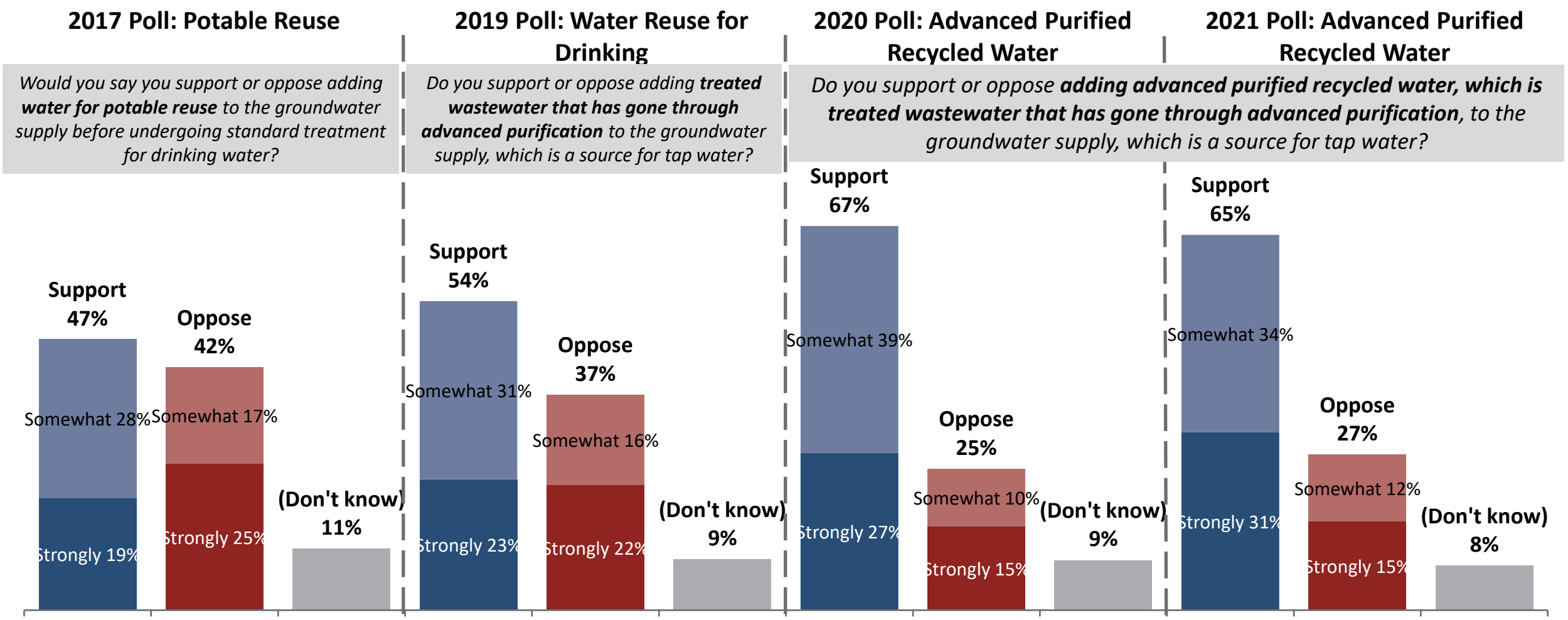
Adding Directly to Tap Water (Direct Potable Reuse)

*Do you support or oppose adding advanced purified recycled water, which is treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification, **directly to tap water?***



Groundwater Incorporation - Comparison

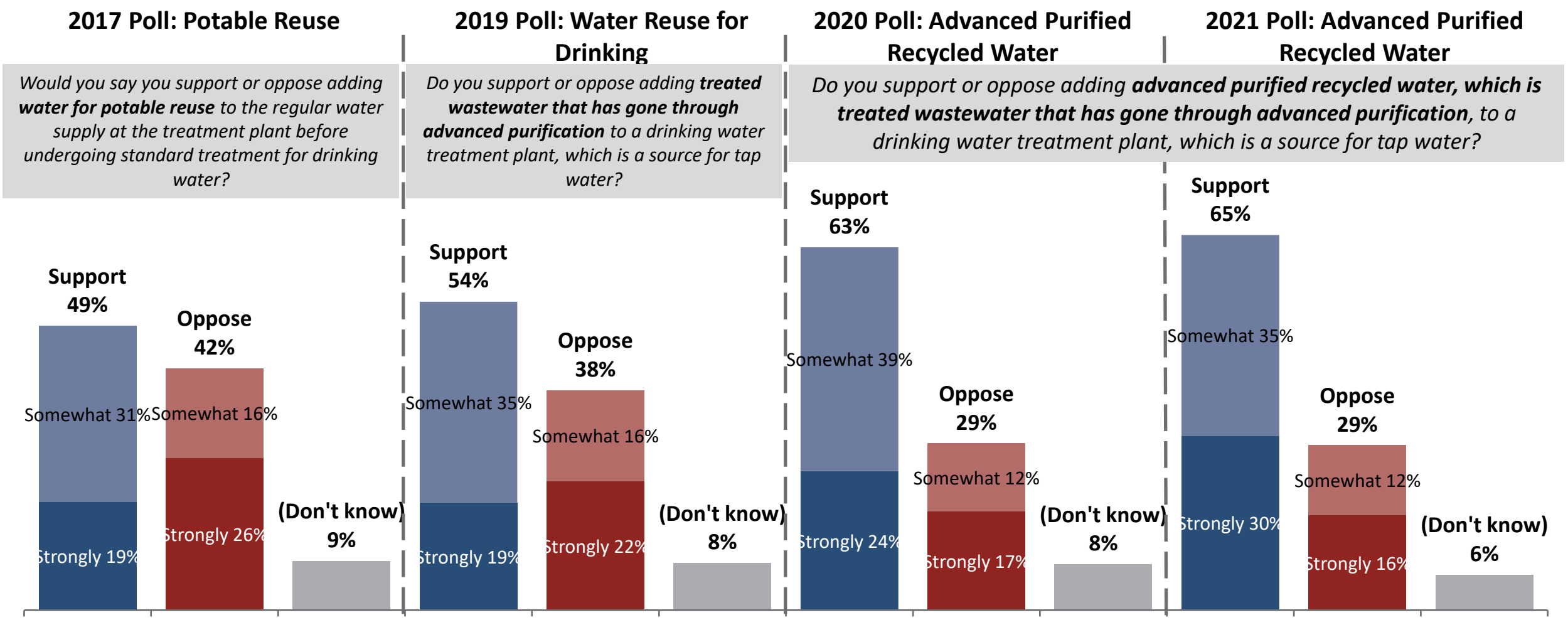
Support for adding purified recycled water to the groundwater supply remains similar to that observed in 2020.



Q21.

Treatment Plant Incorporation - Comparison

Support for incorporation via water treatment plant remains steady, but with higher intensity.



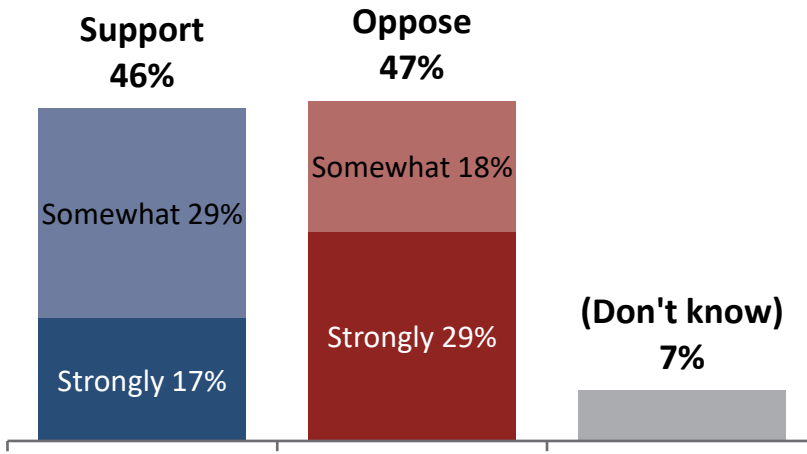
Q22.

Tap Water Incorporation - Comparison

Three-in-five overall support adding purified recycled water directly to the tap water, consistent with last year's results, but with higher intensity.

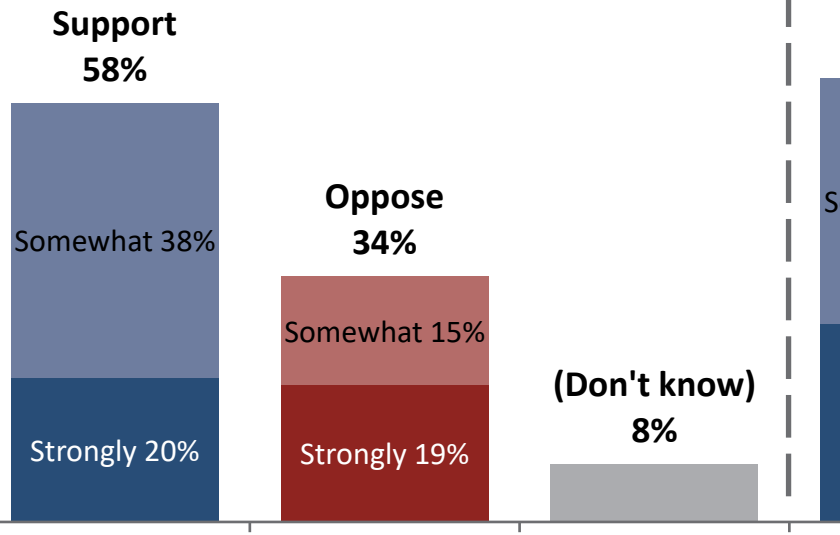
2019: Water Reuse for Drinking

*Do you support or oppose adding **treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification** directly to tap water?*

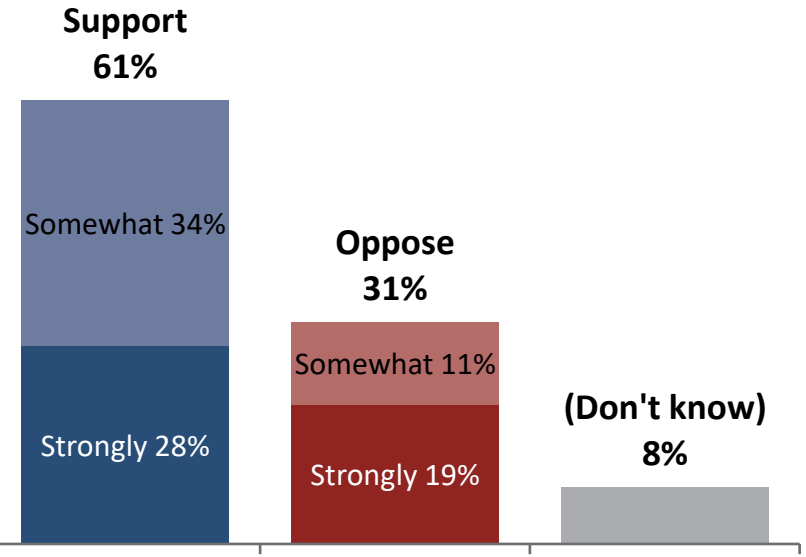


2020: Advanced Purified Recycled Water

*Do you support or oppose adding **advanced purified recycled water, which is treated wastewater that has gone through advanced purification**, directly to tap water?*



2021: Advanced Purified Recycled Water



Q23.

Survey Conclusions

- "Advanced purified recycled water for drinking" continues to be an easily understood and positively viewed concept and phrasing. For the second year in a row, further definition does not result in a significant change in support.
- A clear majority support the use of advanced purified recycled water, with additional information driving support up to roughly two-thirds.
- However, a substantial portion is opposed to advanced purified water. Among those who oppose it, over half identify safety and health concerns or a lack of trust and familiarity with the purification methods as the reasons for their opposition.
- While 65% of respondents support incorporating advanced purified water into the groundwater supply or at the treatment plant after they have heard information about the benefits, the portion who support adding it directly to tap water is lower.

Recommended Language

- Based on survey results, the following language is recommended to explain the benefits of advanced purified water:
  - Reusing water is good for the environment. The more we reuse water, the less we have to take out of rivers, streams and groundwater basins
  - With ongoing droughts and changing weather patterns in California, we need to secure new sources of water. Using advanced purified water would protect our water supply from the impacts of climate change and secure our future by ensuring a local and renewable source
  - Treated wastewater that goes through advanced purification is so pure that it's as clean as tap water that's gone through a household water filter
  - An adequate supply of safe, reliable water is crucial to sustain our economy and quality of life. Using advanced purified recycled water for drinking protects our water supply against droughts, as well as future unknowns, like climate change and other natural disasters

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Public Outreach Highlights

Fiscal Year 2021
July 2020 – June 2021

Ricardo Barajas

Supervising Program Administrator

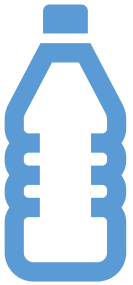
Office of Civic Engagement

Valley Water
Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

siliconvalley
ADVANCED WATER PURIFICATION CENTER

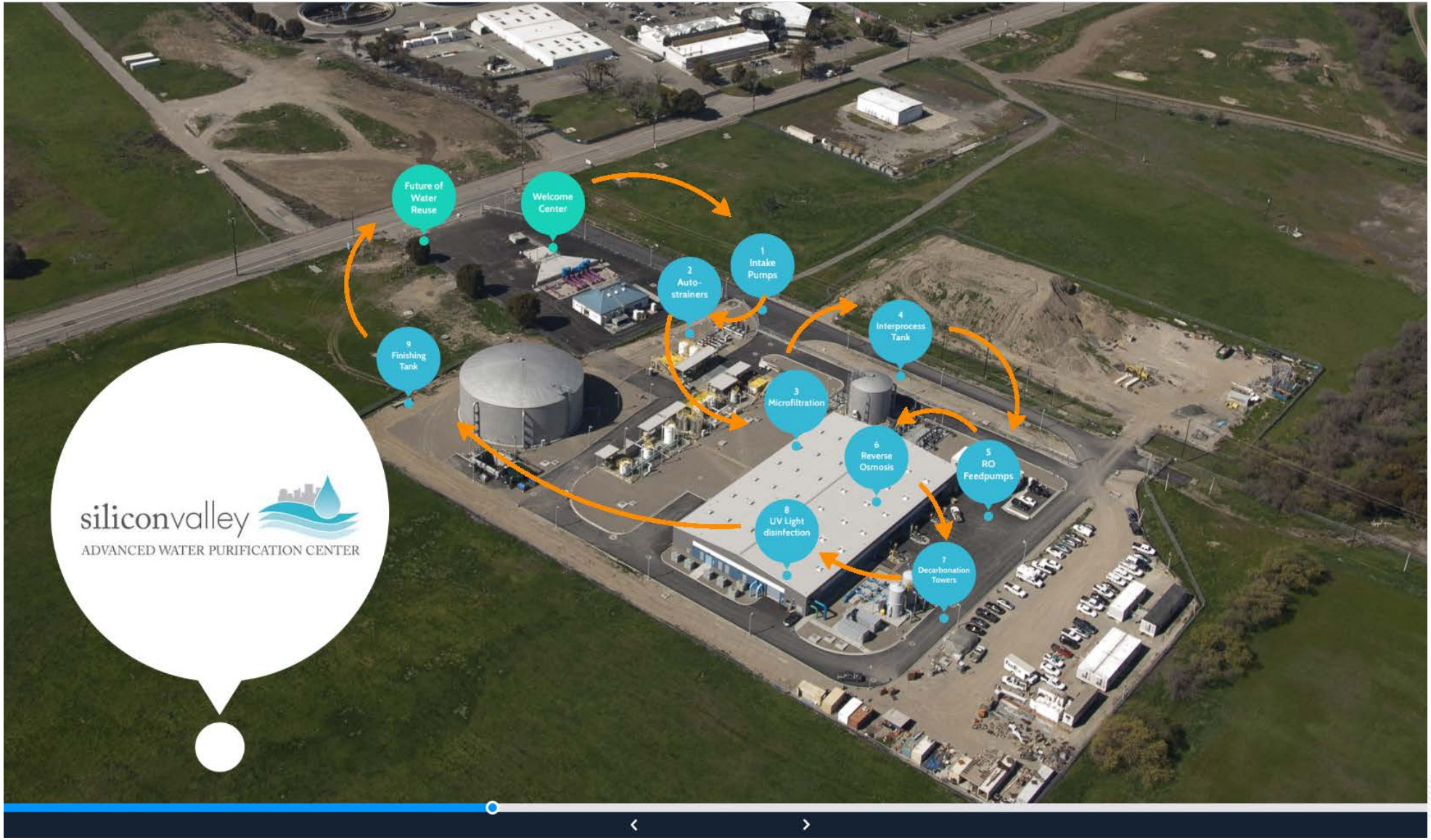
By the numbers

- 13,394 tour attendees since July 2014
- 583 public & private group tours
  - 46 VIP/Stakeholder tours
  - 126 Virtual tours
- 1,579 taste tests since 2017

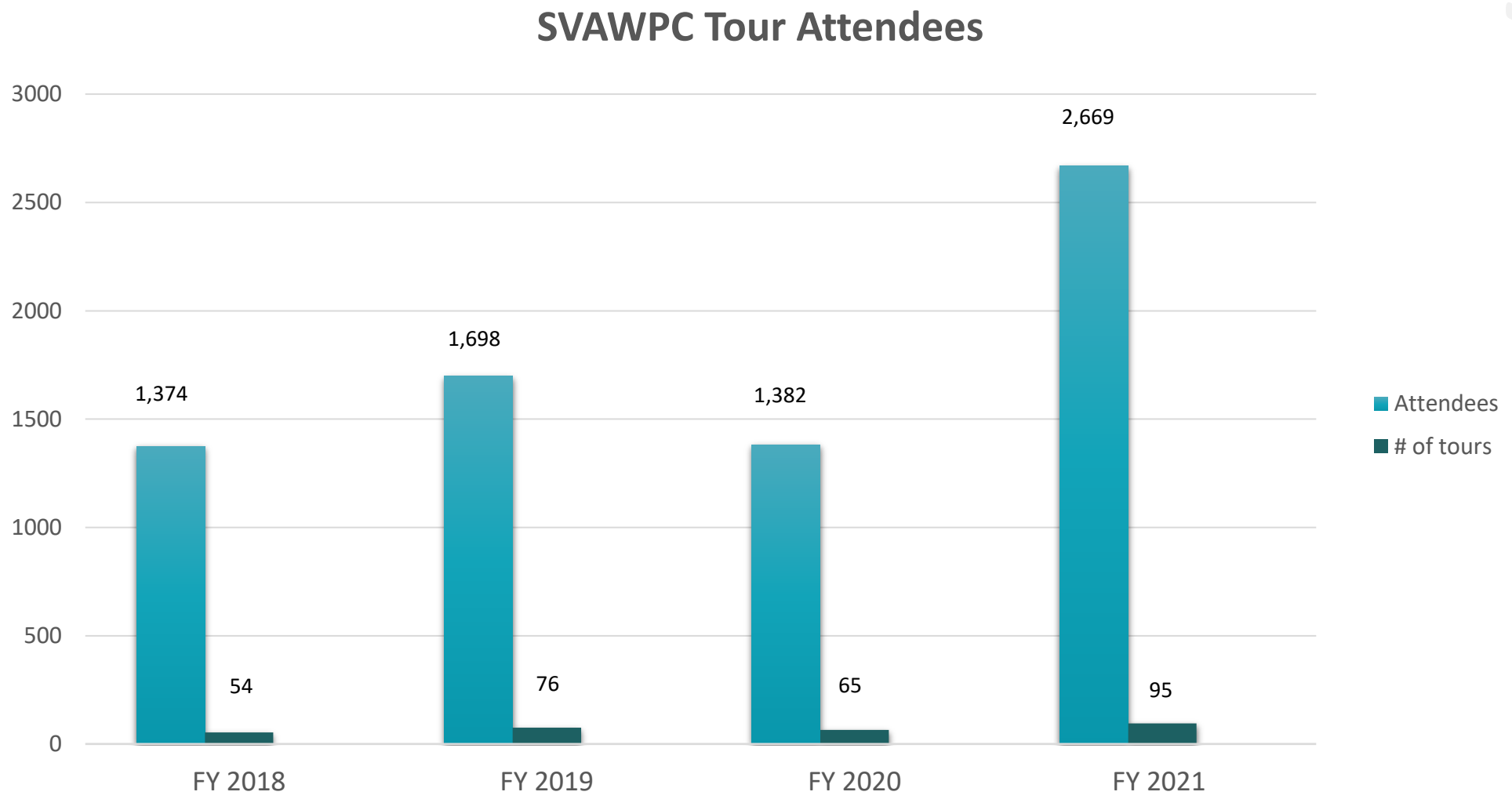


Virtual Tours

Virtual Tours (self-guided)



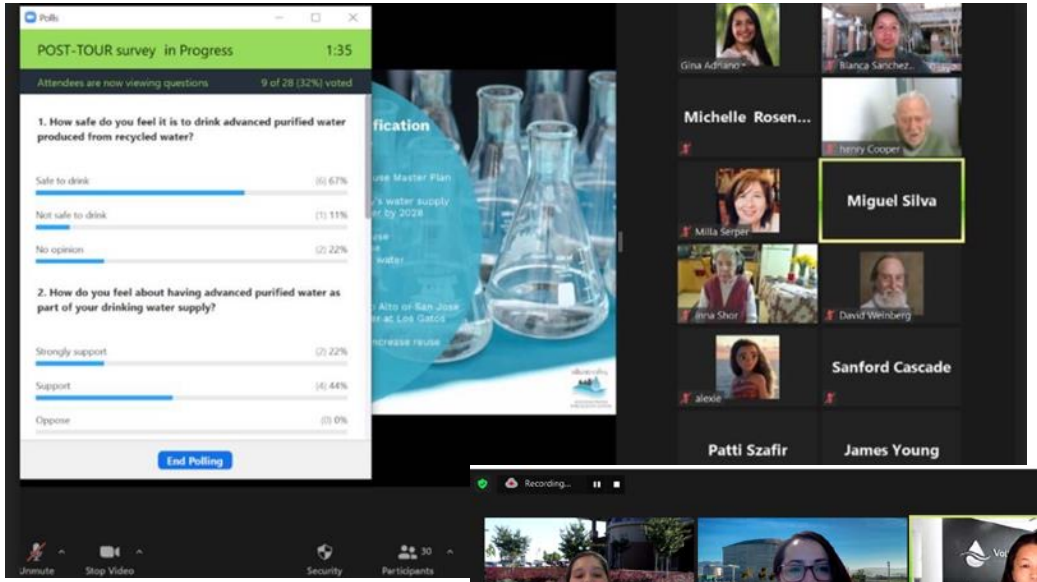
Increased Tour Reach



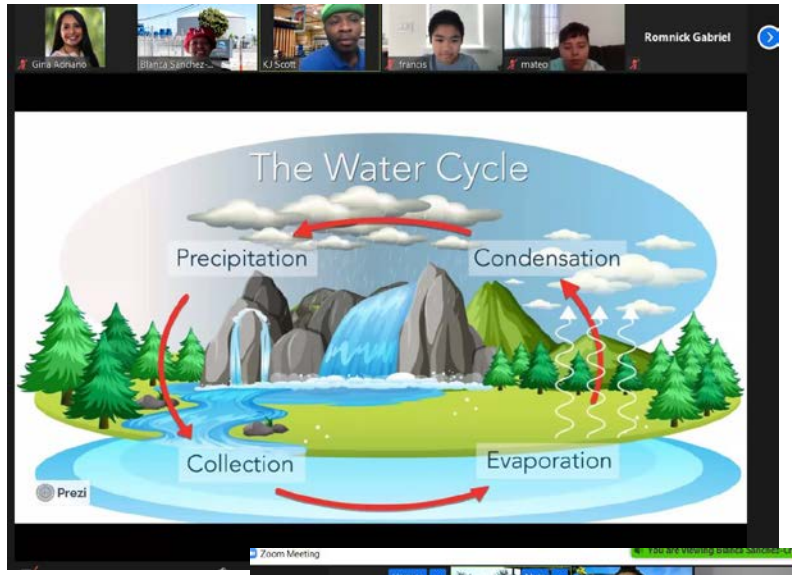
Increase Stakeholder Outreach

Elected/ VIP Tours

Osherman Family Jewish Center, April 16

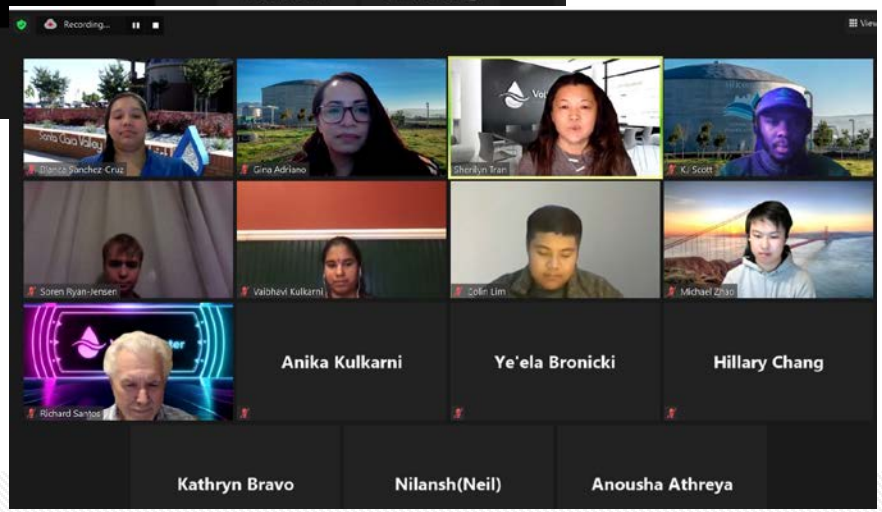


Treeview Elementary, Oct 14



Sunday Friends, July 29 (Spanish Tour)

VW Youth Commission, Dec. 9

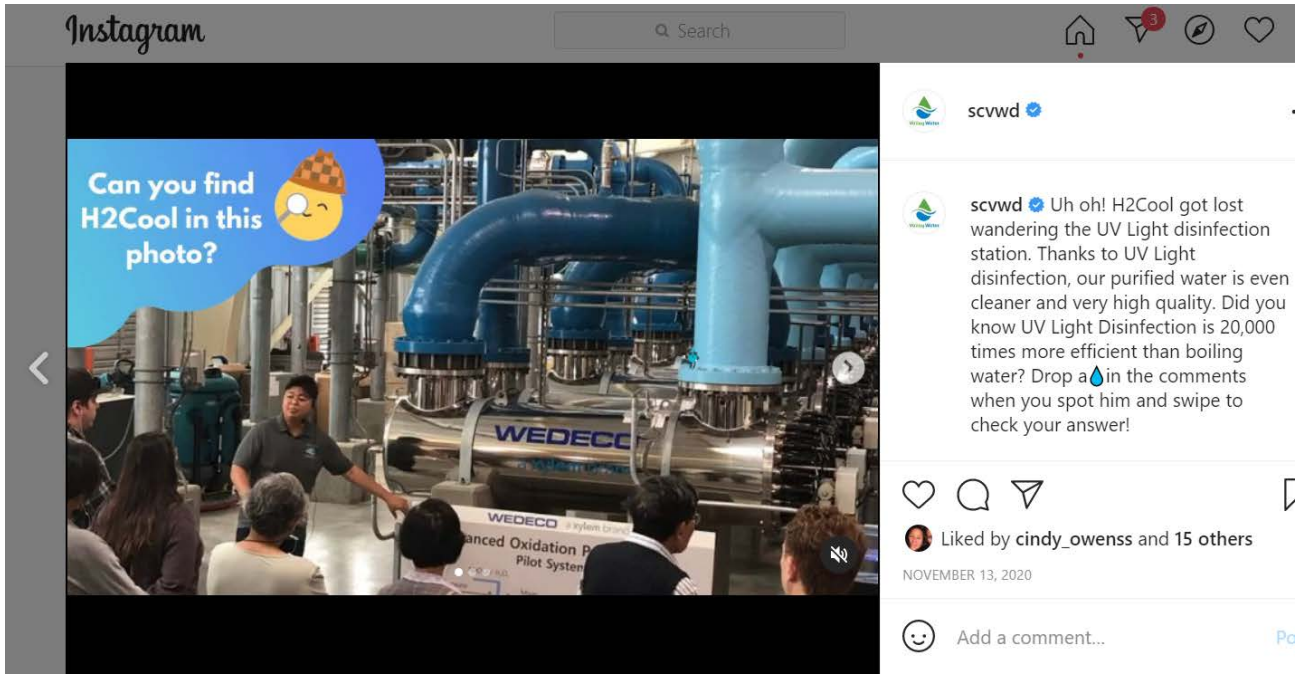


valleywater.org

Purified Water Outreach Plan: *regional approach*

- Monthly meetings with Palo Alto staff
- Meetings with San Jose staff
- Continue engaging key stakeholders for project
- Offer project presentation and conversation forum
- Continue providing educational tours (virtual and in-person when allowed)

Increase Digital & Social Media



valleywater.org

Continue Targeted Influencer Campaigns

Community leader testimonials – Medical / Health Leaders

- Target SCC public health and medical leaders
- Local consultant support
- Specialized tour and expert panel
- Obtain letters of support and testimonials

SANTA CLARA COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

HEALTHTrust

SANTA CLARA VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER
Hospital & Clinics

chp
COMMUNITY HEALTH PARTNERSHIP
Supporting our health centers

Purified Water Taste Samples

SVAWPC water tasting promotional video

Click to play video

Looking Ahead

Annual tracking poll

Engage key stakeholders and community influencers

Expand tours and events

Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

File No.: 21-0876

Agenda Date: 8/25/2021
Item No.: 4.4.

COMMITTEE AGENDA MEMORANDUM
Recycled Water Committee

SUBJECT:
Discuss the 2021 Recycled Water Committee Work Plan, Upcoming Discussion Items, and Next Meeting Date.

RECOMMENDATION:
Accept the updated 2021 Recycled Water Committee Work Plan and provide feedback on upcoming discussion items and meeting schedule.

SUMMARY:
Under direction of the Clerk, Work Plans are used by all Board Committees to increase Committee efficiency, provide increased public notice of intended Committee discussions, and enable improved follow-up by staff. Work Plans are dynamic documents managed by Committee Chairs and are subject to change.

At the January 15, 2021 meeting, the Committee approved the 2021 work plan that has agenda items necessary for the continuation of the recycled water projects (Attachment 1). Staff solicits Committee feedback on any additional timeline information for holding discussions on the assigned Work Plan items, and confirmation of the next meeting date. An updated 2021 work plan (Attachment 2) proposes changes for the remaining meetings in the year.

ATTACHMENTS:
Attachment 1: 2021 Work Plan
Attachment 2: Updated 2021 Work Plan

UNCLASSIFIED MANAGER:
Michele King, 408-630-2557

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RWC 2021 WORKPLAN

Task	Agenda Item	Staff/Lead	January 2021	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021
1	Update on Purified Water Program including Partnership with Cities of San Jose and Palo Alto	K. Struve	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Countywide Water Reuse Master Plan	K. Struve			X									
3	Joint Mtg Prep/Debrief: TPAC	K. Struve			X									
4	Joint Mtg Prep/Debrief: Cities of Palo Alto/Mtn View	K. Struve		X					X					
5	Joint Mtg Prep/Debrief: City of Sunnyvale	K. Struve					X							
6	Update on SFPUC/BAWSCA Collaboration Efforts	K. Struve												X
7	Conceptual Recycled Water Exchange with Contra Costa Water District and Central Contra Costa Sanitary District	K. Struve				X								
8	IRS Letter	K. Struve/C. Sun												
9	Evaluate and propose policy options related to centralized and decentralized reuse for Committee's consideration	K. Struve						X						
10	Regional discussions on options to meeting the Board's 10% recycled water goal using either desalination and brackish water	K. Struve				X								
11	Update on Bottling Purified Water at the SVAWPC	K. Struve						**X**						**X**
12	Update on the Independent Advisory Panel Meeting	K. Struve											**X**	
13	Update on Public Private Partnership (P3) Procurement	K. Struve	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
14	Urban Runoff Study with Stanford University	K. Struve						**X**						**X**
15	Outreach Efforts	K. Struve/M. Lugo			**X**				**X**				**X**	
16	South Santa Clara County Water Reuse Opportunities	K. Struve						**X**						
17	South Santa Clara County Water Reuse Governance	K. Struve			**X**						**X**			

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UPDATED RWC 2021 WORKPLAN

Task	Agenda Item	January 2021	February 2021	~~March 2021~~	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021
Focus 1: Advance the Expedited Purified Water Program by releasing an RFP for at least one locally-sponsored project *Advance the Expedited Purified Water Program*													
1.1	Update on Purified Water Program including Partnership with Cities of San Jose and Palo Alto *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 1)*	X	X	CANCELED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2	Independent Advisory Panel *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 12)*											X	
1.3	Update on Public Private Partnership [P3] Procurement *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 13)*	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Focus 2: Implement the CoRe Plan													
2.1	Countywide Water Reuse Master Plan *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 2)*			CANCELED	X		X						
2.2	Joint Mtg Prep/Debrief: TPAC *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 3)*				X								
2.3	Joint Mtg Prep/Debrief: Cities of Palo Alto/Mtn View *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 4)*					X							
2.4	Joint Mtg Prep/Debrief: City of Sunnyvale *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 5)*												
2.5	Update on SFPUC/BAWSCA Collaboration Efforts *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 6)*												X
Focus 3: Continue to monitor Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) guidance and implement actions as needed. *Continue to monitor Direct Potable Reuse*													
3.1	Actively Engage in Direct Potable Reuse		X	CANCELED									
Focus 4: Finalize negotiations on term sheet for South County recycled water and agreement on governance *South County Recycled Water Agreement and Governance*													
4.1	South Santa Clara County Water Reuse Opportunities *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 16)*			CANCELED									x
4.2	South Santa Clara County Water Reuse and Governance *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 17)*		X					X					
Others													
0.1	Regional discussion on options : Feasibility analysis of Recycled Water Exchange with Contra Costa Water District and Central Contra Costa Sanitary District and feasibility of desalination *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 10)*			CANCELED				X					
0.2	Evaluate and propose policy options related to centralized and decentralized reuse for Committee's consideration *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 9)*												
0.3	Update on Bottling Purified Water at the SVAWPC *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 11)*						X						X
0.4	Urban Runoff Study with Stanford University *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 14)*						X						X
0.5	Outreach Efforts *(Previously Work Plan Item No. 15)*		X						X				

*Blue strikes - items added on updated work plan

*Red strikes - items deleted from current work plan

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